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FOREST AND STREAM

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Summer Shooting on the Minnesota Prairies.

ON a lovely day in mid-August, of the past Summer, I was seated in a Pullman Palace car, with a copy of the last FOREST AND STREAM in my hand, at the depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railway. Turning to the Advertising Department of the paper, I read as follows: "The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway traverses a finer country, affords views of grander scenery, and passes through more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern line. Its forests, prairies, lakes, and streams, abounding with game, presents unequalled attractions to the votaries of Nimrod and Walton." Well, there was I, on Thursday, August 12th, 1875, one of the votaries aforesaid, about to leave on the 1:25 P. M. train from Milwaukee, bound for St. Paul, in compliance with arrangements previously made for a week's shooting on the prairies of Minnesota. "All aboard!" We are soon crossing the Menomonee Marsh, and on the bluffs beyond this sea of "living green," the "Fair White City," can be seen in all its loviness. Its graceful spires pointing peacefully to the blue sky above, while the huge grain elevators looming up, flanked by forests of masts and spars, form a picture, at once suggestive of the beauty and prosperity of the Cream City of the Lakes.

What a delightful day, and how lovely the country appears! How rich and dark is the foliage of the trees, and how [illegible] emerald tints of the grass, [illegible] on the [illegible] bushes of buckwheat, [illegible] Like the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] that is [illegible]. The whistle sounds down brakes, "Pewaukee!" roars the brakeman, while several of our fellow travelers get out here, with fishing rods, etc. This means business for the bass, for Pewaukee Lake is famous for this sport. "All Aboard!" Here we go, through Hartland, Lakeside, and Nashotah, past Pine Lake on the right, Nagowicka Lake on the left, then Grass Lake, Okauchee Lake, and Oconomowoc Lake in succession, their placid bosoms glancing and gleaming in the bright sunlight, like burnished silver. Rushing through gentle slopes, and over quiet streams we arrive at Oconomowoc, nestling around lakes LaBelle and Fowler, and called "Cooney" for short. What a commotion! Amid the greetings and leave-takings can be heard such exclamations as, "How's fishing?" "Are the bass biting!" "Bully!" is the answer. "Caught thirty yesterday!" "Average three pounds!" "Good enough!" chimes in the chorus. I was joined here by my friend J. C. H., and his pointer Don. "All aboard!" shouts the conductor. "Now we're off!" says H. "Good bye dear old Cooney!" Softly sighs the golden-haired beauty in front of us, "With a smile on her lips, and a tear in her eye," as we are whirled suddenly through a wood and lose sight of the lovely village. Dashing along through fields tented with shocks of yellow grain, we are reminded that "the harvest truly is plenteous." Across Rock River, and yet again, and here we are at Watertown, forty-five miles from Milwaukee. A few miles farther and we are crossing Lowell Creek Marsh, which extends North and South as far as the eye can reach, and a mile or two in width, a vast waving ocean of wild rice, with the creek meandering through and debouching into sloughs. Here in the Fall will be myriads of wild ducks and brant, and the music of the shot gun will roll and reverberate across the marshy wastes. As we look we see a flock of young geese lazily winging their flight up the stream.

"Columbus," a very pretty town it is, too, on Crow-fish River. Soon after leaving it, H., excitedly cries, "There goes a covey of chickens!" Sure enough, there they go, Whir! Twelve or fifteen, nearly full-grown. We mark them down near the edge of a small patch of willows across the meadow, and a score of heads are drawn in again at the windows, smilingly. "A fellow-feeling makes one wonderous kind."

At Portage City we cross the canal connecting Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and destined to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. After a "smiling" welcome from mine host Fox, and a most enjoyable supper, H. and myself lighted our cigars, and stretched our legs for a few minutes stroll on the platform. As the train moved off we repaired to the baggage car to look after the dogs, and likewise to obtain a good view of the Wisconsin River, which we are now rapidly approaching. "Kilbourn City!" Here we are. A number of tourists leave us here for a ramble amidst the famous "dells." While crossing the bridge, we get a fine view of the [illegible] and the dam, and the boom below.

Friday, August 13th.—We were suddenly awakened this morning, by hearing a sonorous voice [illegible] measured tones:

> "Sleep undisturbed, within this peaceful shy
> Till angels wake thee with a voice like mine."

Get up boys and look at the ducks! We [illegible] and perceive our "mutual friend," J. C. H., [illegible] curtains, look out, and discover thousands of [illegible] disporting in the rays of the rising sun, on the [illegible] tom. We find upon investigation that we [illegible] the thriving little city of Hastings, Minn., [illegible] recrossed the Mississippi River, having encamped during the night at Winona. J. C. H., who [illegible] of our shooting party, came down the night before St. Paul to meet us, and he reported everything in readiness. We arrive at St. Paul in time for a [illegible]



THE POINTER RANGER (Winner of First Prize for Rangers, at Chicago), THE PROPERTY OF S. B. DILLEY, ESQ., OF LAKE CITY, MICHIGAN.—See Page 4.

fast at the Park Place Hotel, where we were warmly welcomed by the genial host, Mr. O. McFarland, and his amiable wife. We found the hotel crowded with summer guests, and the "Bonifface" was correspondingly happy. As we had time to spare, H. and myself decided to devote it to sightseeing. We accordingly engaged a carriage and a pair of spirited ponies, driven by a black-mizzled "cullud pusson," and proceeded up the left or east bank of the Mississippi. We visited in succession, Bridal Veil Falls, Dawn's Leap, Silver Cascade, Sulphur Spring and St. Anthony; thence over to Nicollet Island, and accross to Minneapolis, the "beehive" of the Northwest. St. Anthony's Falls, here furnishes the most available water-power in the world, and among the numerous flouring and lumbering mills, and factories of all kinds, may be seen the largest flouring mills in America. Leaving this busy scene, we returned down the west bank of the river to the famous falls of Minnehaha, where after doing the falls and the glen, we do justice to an excellent dinner. After mingling the smoke of our post-prandial cigars with the mists and spray of the falls, we next visit Fort Snelling, situated on a high bluff of St. Peter's Sandstone, near the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. The view from the old fort is magnificent. The bluffs of White Sandstone, crowned by the dark green of oak leaves and scarlet berries of the sumach, with the river below reflecting the dazzling beams of the declining sun, afford a most picturesque and charming scene. Descending the bluff, and crossing the river in a ferry boat, which is propelled by the current, by means of a wire rope stretched across, and pulleys, we ascend the opposite bluff, and return to St. Paul, visiting by the way Fountain Cave and a brewery, the delicious golden beverage being highly enjoyed after our somewhat dusty ride. We arrived at the hotel in time for supper, and after stabling the dogs for the night, and getting our traps together for an early start in the morning, we retired, well satisfied, and much enlightened by our day's experience.

Saturday, August 14th.—We arose this morning much refreshed, as the slanting rays of the rising sun came steaming in through the open windows. We met at breakfast, J. C. H. and our host, O. McF., who reported that all the arrangements were completed, and everything O. K. We accordingly proceeded to the depot of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, where we found a special car in waiting for us, provided for our party through the courtesy of the gentlemanly and popular Superintendent, Jno. F. Lincoln, Esq., who is ever alive to the interests and comforts of true sportsmen. We left at 7:30 A. M., and on soon passing through the historical town of Mendota, with Fort Snelling frowning down upon us from the heights above. As we are whizzing along the Minnesota River bottoms we have time to take an inventory and ascertain the *personnel* of our party. First, there is J. C. H., whom we will hereafter call "Crip," the Major Domo of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, in Minnesota and Iowa. Next we have O. McF., familiarly known as "Mac." Then there is C. H. L. L., a prominent dealer in cereals, and popularly known as "Charley," and C. S. U. County Treasurer, whom we will dub "Cal," all of St. Paul. J. W. C., of Oconomowoc, Wis., whom, for want of a better name we will designate as "Jim," and your subscriber, your humble servant, of Milwaukee, whom the rest of the party call "Doc." But we must not forget the dogs. There is "Grouse," a large, noble, black and white setter, a son of J. H. Whitman's Grouse. Grouse is unfortunately on three legs, he having had one of his forejeet severely bitten in a "scrimmage." Then there is "Flora" and "Shot," a pair of lamusome black and tan Gordon setters. Flora is perfect, except that she has a "bobtail," it having been curtailed by reason of a crook in it, and her owner not being partial to the "Black Crook." Next we have "Sport," a lemon and white setter, and "Major," a red and white Irish setter, and "Don," a pure liver pointer, an old veteran in the field and nearly bald.

We arrived at Shakopee at 9:55 A. M., an important shipping point on the Minnesota River, at the crossing of the Hastings and Dacotah division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. We here unloaded our dogs and traps and put them into a car provided for us by the latter road, for we are bound for Glencoe, the terminus of this road, about thirty-five miles westward. We pass through the thriving towns of Chaska, Carver, and Young America, and arrive at Glencoe at 12:35 P. M. in time for dinner. After dinner we organized for the campaign as follows:—"Crip" commander-in-chief; "Jim," aid-de-camp; "Charley," master of transportation; "Cal," quarter master general; "Mac," chief of subsistence and commissary general; and myself as surgeon general. The rank and file consisted of a Yankee and a burley Swede for drivers, and "Dave," a genuine darkey from the Gunpowder River, Maryland, as cook. Our means of transportation consisted of two open spring wagons, with two seats each, with plenty of room between for the dogs; and the commissary wagon, which was what is known in western parlance as a "prairie schooner." The latter was then carefully loaded with the usual list of provisions and groceries for such expeditions, not forgetting a supply of "bread" in a demijohn. One of the greatest luxuries in this connection was a box of lemons. A lemon carried in the pocket in the field is very refreshing, and will quench thirst almost as well as water. We then put in a light table with folding legs, and two boards for benches, these took up no room, and helped to form higher sides for the wagon. One of the most useful and indispensable articles, was a camp stove furnished by "Jim." This was packed in a box, which it fitted to a nicety, and cooking utensils were packed in an oven, stove pipe, and cooking utensils set out for a party of twelve. It proved to be a capital baker, boiler and broiler. "Dave" said he was "stonished at his persistance." An open fire would have been out of the question on the prairies, with no timber in sight, but as it was, a few fence rails, cut up and carried in the wagon furnished all the wood required for the trip. At the rear end of the "schooner," was put in the ice-box, a large dry-goods box as would fit in; this was filled with ice packed in sawdust. On the top of all were laid two small tents with poles and flies. The schooner was now started off under the charge of Dave, with the Swede for "bull."

In half an hour our party got into the spring wagons, with guns, rubber coats, and dogs, and obeyed the injunctions of the lamented Horace, by going West—the admiring gaze of all the idlers in Glencoe following us out on the road. Our objective point was the Yellow Medicine, and Lac-Qui Parle country, on the border of Dakota.

On the road, hurrah! We are driving gaily over a rich, rolling prairie, well settled, with grain fields in every direction, grain in stack, grain in shock, and some not cut. The crops are the best ever raised in this State, both in quantity and quality. As the close season did not expire until the next day, we did not unpack our guns, but contented ourselves with smoking, talking and taking in the beauties of the day and the surroundings. Our route lay along the proposed extension of the Hastings and Dakota Railway, from Glencoe to Yellow Medicine. Toward sunset, the sky became overcast, and we arrived at Lake Marion, fifteen miles from Glencoe, in the midst of a brisk thunder storm, which, however, was of short duration, and the sun went down in a blaze of glory, foretelling fine weather for the morrow. We took possession of a small school-house near the lake during the rain, and when the schooner arrived, proceeded to establish our first camp, which we christened "Camp Crippen." The tents were pitched, the stove set up, and a dining-room made under a fly. While Dave was getting supper, we took a stroll down to the lake, which we found to be a beautiful sheet of water; the brilliant tints of the sunset clouds being reflected upon its tranquil bosom, and the fringe of trees on its shores looming up against the sky, formed a picture of quiet beauty that would have delighted the soul of an artist. After supper, pipes and tobacco were in requisition, and as a singular coincidence, each and every member of the party produced a supply of "Vanity Fair" smoking tobacco. Sitting in the moonlight discussing our future plans, it was agreed, that although the close season expired with the night, no shooting would be done on the next day, Sunday, except just what was necessary to supply our larder. With these good intentions, and in this satisfactory state of mind we retired for the night.

Sunday, August 15th.—All hands rose early on this bright and lovely morning. After a refreshing wash in the clear and cool water from the lake, we were summoned to breakfast by Dave. The *déjeuner* consisted of boiled and scrambled eggs, broiled bacon, hot graham biscuits, fried and baked potatoes, fricasseed dried beef, and coffee. After breakfast the horses were hitched up to the spring wagons, and Crip, Cal, Charley, and Mac, left camp for the purpose of "replenishing the larder." Jim not feeling very well this morning, and we both having conscientious scruples against violating the fourth commandment—Jim said it was the seventh—stayed in camp. During the morning, however, we found it necessary to vary our bill of fare by knocking down a few mallards and yellow-shanks, which happened too near our camp for their own safety.

While idling about, our attention was attracted, and our curiousity excited by the singular appearance of a small tree near the lake; its leaves were apparently of a bright red color, like maple leaves in October. Upon nearing the tree, we discovered that its fiery appearance was due to an immense number of large red butter-flies, which completely covered the leaves of the tree. We returned to camp, and for want of something better to do, we went to sleep. We were soon after roused from a glorious nap by the arrival of the foraging party, who quietly deposited the result of the raid in the ice-box. An hour later, the rat-a-plan of Dave called us to dinner, when we enjoyed the following choice bill of fare: Baked pork and beans, broiled prairie chicken, roast ducks, broiled plover, boiled potatoes, corn bread, apple sauce, pickles, etc., followed by rice pudding and coffee. After dinner, while smoking, it was agreed, that as we should in another day be too far from the railroad to ship any game to our friends, that no more should be shot than could be used by ourselves, or the farmers over whose grounds we hunted. That we would confine our shooting to three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon; devoting about five hours during the middle of the day to rest ourselves and dogs. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to lounging, smoking, napping, and "telling stories." The dogs were duly attended to, their feet being bathed in salt water, as their first run on the stubble had made them somewhat sore. Grouse's lame foot was sewed up in a shot bag, and kept saturated with tinc arnica, so that he would be enabled to commence business in the morning. We retired early to-night as the first day's experience in camp life is generally the most fatiguing. With the bright moon shining down peacefully upon our quiet camp, we were soon dreaming of "loved one's at home."

Monday, August 16th.—This morning one of the wagons was sent in to Glencoe for a half bushel of onions and a keg of "lager." Upon investigation, it was discovered that the commissary department had furnished one hundred more "chickens" for yesterday's—Sunday—dinner, than could be used, which were tied up in bunches, ticketed, and sent in to be forwarded to friends in St. Paul—"sich is life," and the uncertainty of man. After the wagon departed our entire force took the field. The day was glorious, not too warm, with an invigorating breeze. The dogs were soon eagerly at work. Now "Grouse" winds the birds near the edge of a wheat stubble, and proceeds cautiously on three legs, his fourth being, as already stated, bandaged with a shot bag. Flora, with more confidence, pushes along boldly by his side, suddenly both come to a point—Grouse crouching close to the ground, perfectly rigid, and hardly breathing. Flora, standing erect, with right foot raised—a perfect picture. "Steady, boy!" "Ho Girl!" Whir! There goes one, fully grown; Crip cuts him down with his right barrel. Up goes another, he is immediately stopped by Mac. There go two more! Bang, bang! One dead, the other gets away minus a few feathers. Advancing slowly—the dogs still pointing—up go two more, both of which are nearly cut down. Then two more go off quartering in opposite directions. "By George, missed em both!" On a gentle rise, at the border of another stubble field are Cal and Charley with "Sport" and "Major," while Jim and myself try the swale with "Don" and "Shot," And so it goes for two hours. Whir! Bang! Bang! Whir!, "Steady, Don!" Bang! "Come here, Flora!" "Fetch, Sport!" "Here, Grouse, seek dead!" "Ho boy!" "Steady!" Bang! "Come here, you rascal!" Then a sound of a thrashing, given and taken. "Mack 'em down!" "See them go!" Bang! Bang! "Charge Major!"

We returned to camp about noon, where we found an excellent dinner prepared for us by Dave, and as our tramp had sharpened our appetites, we fell to with a will. About two o'clock the wagon returned from Glencoe, when we struck camp, packed up, filled the water kegs, and started for Preston Lakes, some fifteen miles further west. As we were driving merrily along, our friend Jim was observed to be "on a dead point;" following the direction of his gaze, we saw a buxom prairie lassie riding sideways upon a grey horse, without a saddle, with a sun-burnt leg of extraordinary development dangling below her short skirt. He was immediately brought to a "charge" by Charlie, when he commenced to quote Gray's Elegy. Two of the dogs were now allowed to range, and we were soon popping away at the grouse. After making quite a bag the schooner came lumbering along, and we proceeded on our journey. We arrived at Preston Lakes just about sundown, and discerned among the rushes at the edge of the lake near the road, a flock of mallards quietly feeding. We drove leisurely along until within thirty yards, when we opened a brisk fire, and bagged the entire flock of ten, save one, which though wounded, unfortunately got away. We selected a beautiful spot near the lake, sheltered by the timber, where we located "Camp Cline." After supper we smoked and talked for two hours, and then turned in, a gentle breeze singing through the leaves of the oaks, with the moonlight quivering and dancing to the music.

Tuesday, August 17th.—Another lovely morning; the air crisp and cool, the sky clear and bright, and the lake crimson with the blush of dawn. As we turn out we observe Dave preparing breakfast, and having performed our toilet—which consisted of a brisk washing of hands and face, and a simple combing of the hair—we started on a brief tour of observation. We found Preston lakes to be two in number, the largest about three miles long, the other about two thirds as large. They are separated by a narrow isthmus, along which runs a road. The banks are beautifully shaded by groves of fine timber; there is no inlet or outlet, and the shores are gracefully sloping with gravelly beaches, and no marshes. We observed some mallards and teal flying across the upper end of the lake, and a solitary bittern standing near the edge of the water. While passing over a slight knoll, our senses were regaled with the savory incense from David's altar, and we immediately altered our course and made for camp, just in time for breakfast. After breakfast we took the spring wagons, with three dogs, and started on our morning hunt, leaving Dave in charge of the camp. The wagons proceeded in opposite directions, with strict injunctions to return by noon. Mac, Jim, and myself took the route toward Buffalo Creek. We are now well out on the prairies, and the wheat fields are few and far between. We observed a very inviting array of stubble fields a mile or two away, but upon nearing them they were found to be out stubble. "No use, boys, we'll find no chickens here." We then went further, tried wheat stubble, and then the grass, but chickens were rather scarce this morning; mostly old birds, and very few coveys. We then struck out for the creek, which we found nearly dry, with the exception of occasional holes of water, in all of which we found a few ducks. We also saw several small flocks of geese and cranes flying, but could not get a shot at them. We returned to camp with twenty-five grouse, thirteen ducks, and a few yellow shanks. The other party had not been much more successful. They had a few more grouse, but no ducks. After dinner we wrote letters, as the weekly mail passed this point the next day for Glencoe. This pleasant task accomplished, we broke camp, packed up, filled everything that would hold water, from the well at the "post-office," for after leaving this point good water is rather scarce until the Minnesota River is reached. We then started for Beaver Falls, on said river, taking a southwesterly course. The sloughs were mostly dry, and we could drive, so to speak, anywhere, for all fences were left behind now. We are soon passing Buffalo Lake, a small sheet of water skirted with timber, and which is the last timber we will see until we arrive at the river. Soon after leaving the lake we came to a house, around which was the remains of a stockade and earthwork, erected at the time of the Sioux massacre at New Ulm, a few miles south, in 1862. A few miles further on and there is not a house to be seen in any direction—nothing but a vast expanse of prairie. We seem to be traveling continually in the bottom of a saucer, always going up towards the rim, where the sky and prairie meet but never getting there. Numbers of a beautiful species of swallow, with purple, green, and violet reflections, accompany us, feeding on the flies and insects stirred up by the horses. "Great Cæsar!" suddenly ejaculated Crip, "look at the cranes!" We looked in the direction indicated, on our "port bow," and beheld twelve or fifteen sand hill cranes drawn up in a row like a line of soldiers. As we drew nearer to them they began to execute the well-known "crane dance," the most ludicrous and amusing spectacle that it has ever been my good fortune to witness. Two of them stepped to the front, saluted, danced up and back, put their bills together and elevated them in the air, then *dos-a-dos* with wings flapping. Two more then took part in the exercises." Forward and back, right and left through, bills up, *dos a-dos* with wing accompaniment. This set would then take their places in the rank, and a new set would go through with the same evolutions. Their antics were comical and grotesque in the extreme, and afforded us a most amusing entertainment. "The Kiradly's are nowhere!" shouted Charley. "Better than the Can-can!" affirmed Cal They continued dancing—if their extraordinary contortions and gyrations could be called dancing—until we drove within two hundred yards, when they took wing hurriedly, croaking their displeasure at the interruption of their sport. The clouds now began to thicken, the breeze to freshen, and ominous mutterings of thunder were heard in the southwest. We got out our rubber coats, but none too soon, for a brisk shower was soon upon us, which, however, was of short continuance. The clouds soon passed over, and the setting sun shone out in all his effulgence, reflecting his bright tints in the waters of a large slough a mile ahead of us, which proved to be Nine Mile Slough. We resolved to camp here for the night, as there was no water nearer than Birch Cooley, some fifteen miles further on. We fortunately had wood and water enough for culinary purposes in the schooner, which could just be discerned against the horizon, and it was quite dark when it arrived. The full harvest moon, however, soon appeared above the prairie like a huge red disk, and we made our camp by moonlight, which we named "Camp Lange." While smoking after supper, every one seemed to be occupied with his own thoughts, and, impressed by a feeling of utter loneliness, scarcely a word was exchanged. Nothing could be seen but the slough and the boundless prairie, bathed in moonlight. At intervals could be heard from the slough the hoarse quack of the wild goose, the house croak of the crane, the wild cry of the loon. Soon Dave was heard singing, to the accompaniment of his dishes:—

"Oh! it is my night, de moon shines bright,
De stars are out on de sight;
De whippoorwill sings, in accordless day do dance
De bull frog [illegible] chances."

But his song was a feeble effort; his heart was not in it, for he felt as lonely as the rest of us. We saw that it was a failure, but said nothing. The mosquitoes, however, soon made it lively for us. They came in swarms, but we put on our head nets of gauze and defied them. During the night they caused some of the horses to break loose, but the dogs, ever watchful, alarmed the drivers, who secured them. The pointer Dou, who was nearly bald, had his head so bitten that it resembled an inflamed nutmeg grater the next morning. The drivers also suffered severely. This was the only night that we experienced any inconvenience from this cause, however, and this was owing to our close proximity to the slough.

Wednesday, August 18th.—All hands were up by daylight. Breakfast was dispatched, camp broke, and we were packed up and on the road by seven o'clock A. M. Major and Shot were nauging, and about half a mile beyond the slough struck a scent, and were soon trailing the birds. This we thought a little strange, as we had not seen a grain field since the previous morning. The dogs, however, were soon on a point. We got out of the wagons, and had very fine sport for an hour, finding three large coveys. We again clambered in, and proceeded onward. Soon we perceived grain fields in the distance, ahead of us, but, what seemed strange, we could see no houses. As we drew nearer we observed near each stubble field what seemed to be a green mound. On the top of some of them we saw children intently gazing upon us as we approached. These mounds we found to be sod houses. We were now in what is known as the "Sod Settlement," the settlers being Swedes. The houses are constructed by digging a few feet into the ground, putting in a rude frame of posts and rafters, roughly boarding it, and, on the outside of all, putting a layer or wall of sod three feet thick. This makes a warm house, and affords a good protection against the fierce blasts of the Winter. There is a well-worn path running from the door up to the top or ridge of the house. This path is made by the occupants, who, upon the approach of anything strange across the prairie, run up like so many gophers to their post of observation. We now began to see the effects of the grasshoppers, in burned grain fields and impoverished crops. Still, the present wheat crop is very fair. For two years past the crops have been utterly destroyed in this section by the ravages of the "hopper." We hunted faithfully through this settlement, but did not bag a single chicken. What coveys we saw were not half grown, being second broods, so that we did not waste a single cartridge. The few old birds we likewise mercifully spared. We ascertained that many of the nests were destroyed in the Spring by burning over the prairies to destroy the grasshoppers, and that most of the broods which hatched were destroyed by a terrible hail storm soon after. We were informed by an intelligent young Swede that the farther we went the fewer grouse we would find; that we were five miles from Birch Cooley, and nine miles from Beaver Falls. We also ascertained the unpleasant fact that one of the horses had quite a sore breast, and one in the other team was rapidly becoming demoralized. We held a council, and decided to take a cold lunch, feed and water the horses, rest an hour—it being now ten A. M.—then take the back track. Accordingly, at eleven A. M. we lit our pipes, turned our faces eastward, and started on the return trip, regretting that we could not visit Yellowstone this season. When we arrived within a mile of Nine Mile Slough we let out half of the dogs and were soon among the grouse. By the time the schooner came along we had bagged about fifty. Dave was instructed to follow on and make Preston lakes that night if it took till midnight. We again started, passed the slough without a regret, and reached Buffalo Lake about sunset, where we had a clatter at the ducks, securing seven. After watering the horses we continued our journey, and finally reached Preston Lakes at eight P. M. We made arrangements to stop for the night with Mr. Allison Houck, the postmaster, who lives near the lake, and who will accommodate sportsmen with good quarters and royal fare. We found here a party of three sportsmen, among whom was Dr. L. After supper we all adjourned to the verandah, where, under the glorious harvest moon, we "filled the night with music," Mr. Houck's two daughters joining in the chorus. We had duets, quartettes, and chornses. The songs we sung have been rendered more harmoniously, and by far better voices, but certainly not with more zest and unction, or to a more appreciative audience than on this occasion. What a contrast to the night before at Nine Mile Slough! About eleven o'clock the white sail of the schooner was observed "in the offing," slowly toiling along. Good night was said, and we all turned in happy and joyous.

Thursday, August 19th.—After a most refreshing night's sleep, and a good breakfast prepared by our good-natured hostess and her daughters, we bade them adieu and left at seven A. M. Passing between the lakes, we took the road northeast toward the village of Hutchinson, on the Hassau River, and founded by old Asa Hutchinson, of the once famous "Hutchinson Family" of vocalists. We are now traversing a splendid chicken country—a fine rolling prairie, with grain fields on the higher ground, and sloughs lying between. After a morning of right royal sport, we camped at noon at the forks of a road, one leading to Hutchinson, the other to Glencoe, *via* Lake Marion. We designate this as "Camp Broadaxe." At three o'clock we leave Dave in charge of the camp, and again go for the grouse. The two wagons started off in contrary directions. Our load consisted of Jim, Mac, and myself, with the Yankee driver, the other of Crip, Cal, and Charley, with the Swede. Our squad had fine success, and arrived at camp at dusk, singing merrily. We were loudly welcomed by the others, who had already returned, and who seemed to be unusually anxious to know what we had bagged, looking very mysteriously the while. We counted out thirty-eight chickens and a few ducks. We outnumbered them on grouse, but they solemnly conducted us to the back of the tents and said "Behold!" There lay side by side, stretched out to their utmost extent, three immense Canada geese, the largest weighing fourteen pounds after being drawn. "We are all right on the goose!" chuckled Cal. "How is this for high?" asks Crip. "Everything is lovely and the goose honks high!" rejoined Charley. "Well, boys," said Mac, "it appears that you were on a wild goose chase, while we attended to legitimate business." They said nothing more, but Charley began whistling the "Old Grey Goose." We were now, fortunately, summoned to supper; and what a supper! David had outdone himself, and put Delmonico to the blush, in the estimation of our appetites. After supper two men appeared and invited us over to a neighboring house to participate in a prayer meeting, but we respectfully declined, and soon after were peacefully snoring.

Friday, August 20th.—Breakfast over, we divided into two parties as before, and hunted for two hours with the most gratifying results. As we were returning to camp, Flora and Don were ranging along the edge of a snbble, the day being now very hot and dry, when a covey got up under Flora's nose and sailed away across a slough. As Flora stood watching them, looking very sheepishly, with her bob-tail standing out straight, Jim shouted—"A bob-tail flush, by Judas!" Flora and Don came sneaking under the wagon, when we took them in and started on. The dogs were beginning to show the effects of hard work, though they had been worked alternately, and been well cared for. Returning to camp, we are soon joined by the other party, who had also made a good bag. Together, we counted out sixty-five grouse, with a slight sprinkling of ducks. After dinner we broke camp and started for Glencoe, *via* Lake Marion. Our route lay through a most beautiful farming country, and the pinnated grouse were more plentiful than we had yet found them, but we were obliged to push on in order to reach Glencoe that night. We passed Otter Lake, of a cruciform shape, with a long, heavily-wooded island in the centre. Two of the dogs are ranging, and we get a number of shots from the wagon while driving along the road. We are soon in sight of Lake Emma, and a few miles further on we came to Lake Marion, our first camping ground. We gaze upon its pure waters with feelings of pleasure, and leave the site of our camp with regret, like parting with an old friend. But we have no time to tarry. We must catch the morning train, or lie over until Monday. Toward sunset we try the stubbles with good success, and reach Glencoe at nine P. M. The other wagon soon came in, the schooner arrived some two hours later, and our week's spell is ended. We have been extremely fortunate, having had magnificent weather, no accidents, no sickness, and no unpleasantness of any kind. We are indebted to our friends for the most delightful week we ever spent in the field. The country lying between Glencoe, Lake Marion, and Hutchinson furnishes the best pinnated grouse shooting I have ever seen. This section, together with portions of Southern Minnesota, in the vicinity of Austin, Albert Lea, and Blue Earth City, was by far the best shooting grounds in the Northwest last Summer. We arrived at St. Paul on Saturday night, and on Sunday we bade adieu to our friends and started for home, completely rejuvenated, and feeling that we had obtained a new lease of life.

We are under obligations to S. S. Merrill, Esq., J. C. Gault, Esq., and A. V. H. Carpenter, Esq., of the C. M. and St. P. Railway, and to John F. Lincoln, Esq., of the S. C. and St. P. R. R., for favors conferred, and also to the conductors and baggagemen of the above roads for their kindness, and consideration of the comfort of ourselves and dogs.

OCONOMOWOC.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

WINTER HABITS OF BUZZARD HAWKS.

DURING the last two Winters I have had a fine opportunity for studying the habits of three of the larger species of our buzzard hawks—the Red-tail (*Buteo borealis*), the Red-shouldered (*Buteo lineatus*) and the Rough-legged (*Archibutus lagopus*). The two former are usually described together by authors as identical in habits, cry, etc., but I have found them to differ essentially. The red-tailed hawk is a bird of the open districts. All day long it sits erect upon some detached elm in the meadows, or occasionally on the edge of a little oak grove, over a spring run on the sheltered side of a hill, evidently watching the ground beneath. If it perceives a mouse or other small quadruped, its glides swiftly downwards with half-closed wings; then, with extended wings and raised claws, seizes its prey. Frequently, as it spies its would-be victim making off, it runs clumsily with flapping wings in pursuit, and eagerly strikes again, but in this second attempt I have rarely seen it succeed. Sometimes you see one sitting for a long time motionless and erect in the tall grass, watching like a cat, or perhaps walking slowly with a sidelong motion. At this season it feeds exclusively on mice and rats; in early Spring on toads, frogs, snakes, and the like. I doubt if it ever attacks birds, for in about a dozen specimens examined at different seasons I have never been able to detect any of their remains; nor have I ever seen it pursue one. Occasionally a wounded quail or snipe may fall a prey, but such cases must be rare. A mouse, when seized, is divided into two, a rat into three or four parts, and bolted—skin, bones, and all. By noon both crop and stomach are full, and the bird removes to some high perch where it may remain undisturbed, or betakes itself to sailing in most graceful circles high up in the sky.

Its flight is slow and rather heavy, but its aerial revolutions extremely majestic and beautiful. Moving from one place to another, it proceeds in a straight course with three or four deliberate flaps of the wings, followed by an interval of sailing. When about to alight, it shoots upward in a cycloid curve, drops its feet to a branch, and closes its wings, frequently without a single flap. Thus I have seen it swoop down from an immense height, and then, almost grazing the ground, sweep upward and alight without a perceptible effort. It never hunts its ground on wing, or drops upon its prey directly from the air. It frequents two or three favorite perches in the same field day after day; and ordinarily you may easily approach it in a wagon, provided you do not do so directly, but draw near in a circle. You must, however, be ready to shoot the instant your horse stops, for that instant the bird will certainly take wing. Should you miss, or even slightly wound it, it may move only a few hundred yards, and you can frequently drive up again within range; for it seems to apprehend no danger unless you are on foot, when few birds are more systematically shy.

The only cry which I can with certainty refer to this species is a large scream like the syllables *cree-e-e, cree-e-ep!* repeated five or six times, and very different from the shrill *whe-e-e-o!* of the red-shouldered hawk so often mimicked by the jays. It is my impression that this species is of much rarer occurrence in the neighborhood of Cambridge, Mass., in the breeding season, than is usually supposed.

Often confounded with the above is the red-shouldered hawk. This species haunts in the autumn the edges of swampy woods adjoining meadow land, or sits for hours at a time upon some lofty oak or hickory that towers above the surrounding forest. During the Spring, Summer, and early Fall it keeps within the woods, rarely coming out of their shadow, except to make some distant journey, or soar aloft in those vast aerial circles characteristic of the family. I have never been fortunate enough to see it strike its prey; but I judge that its motions are more rapid and dashing than those of *B. borealis*, and I also suspect that it preys more on larger animals and birds, although it is nearly as sluggish as its congener. The red-shouldered may at all times be distinguished from the red-tailed hawk. Its small size is very apparent, while on the perch its red breast, and whitish bars on its tail, while in the air, are very conspicuous. When startled from its perch it flies for a few hundred yards with quick, powerful, continued flapping of the wings, like the domestic pigeon; it then proceeds more leisurely. Its loud whistling *whe-e-o! whe-e-o!* is the only note I have ever heard, and is not to be confounded with the cry of any other New England hawk. It is much less common in the vicinity of Cambridge than the former, affecting more densely wooded sections. It is also more shy, rarely allowing your horse and wagon to come within gunshot.

The rough legged hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus*, Gray) is in habits almost totally unlike either of the preceding. It seems to haunt exclusively the open meadows, and, contrary to the usually accepted idea, is more active than either of its fellows, resembling in a general way the marsh hawk (*Circus hudsonius*). Leaving its perch it flies a few hundred yards; then poising above the meadows at a height of perhaps fifty feet, maintains its position for a moment with continued flappings, until, getting fairly balanced, it floats for many minutes at a time on outspread, entirely motionless wings, its body being nearly horizontal, with the head lowered, and eyes eagerly scanning the ground. On several occasions I have seen it breast in this manner a moderately strong wind for some time without a single apparent motion or any perceptible drift; and when thus poised it strongly reminds one of a stuffed bird suspended by a wire. This feat I have never seen performed by any other bird, though I find it attributed to *Buteo montanus* by a writer in *Nature*, whose explanation, however, would utterly fail in the present instance, as all the conditions necessary to the support of his theory have been, in my observation, entirely reversed.

Should the rough-leg fail in its search, it proceeds to another part of the meadow, and there repeats the performance, and if, after trying several places, it is still unsuccessful, it almost invariably returns to the first point and begins again. When at length it does discover a small quadruped, it seems to descend upon it through a succession of curves; but I do not feel quite sure how invariable this mode of sweeping is with it, for I remember seeing one sail down from a tree on a nearly even inclined plane. Should it miss its aim, it rises, and poising, awaits the reappearance of its prey, which, when finally secured, is devoured on the spot. Its ordinary flight, though straightforward and slow, is rather light and easy, with nearly constant flapping, and at such times it resembles a gull more than a hawk; but in its high sailing is hardly to be distinguished from the red-tail, except perhaps by its greater size.

When about to alight it chooses some large detached tree, and rising to the topmost twig, settles easily and lightly, keeping its wings spread an instant to maintain its balance. In this, I think almost universal habit of choosing the topmost twig for its perch, it differs from all the other large New England hawks; and its appearance as it sits with its body nearly horizontal, swaying up and down with the wind on some slender spray, is, to say the least, unique. Perhaps the small size of the feet may show a special adaptation for this habit. I have heard no cry or note of any kind.—WILLIAM BREWSTER.

Cambridge, Mass.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—John Burroughs (Esopus-on-Hudson) says: I have seen an extraordinary number of eagles on the Hudson this Winter. Yesterday from the car window I saw eight in the vicinity of West Point—four bald eagles, at least, and three black or golden eagles, and one I could not determine. The black eagles were sitting on the floating cakes of ice, or hovering over them. The bald eagles were high in air, sailing round and round. Passing down the Hudson the last of December I saw three black eagles on the ice. About the first of December I saw several golden eagles in the fields near Kingston, and one day soon after a bald eagle flew along by my house. Why this great flight of eagles? Have others observed and noted this? Have you noticed how easy the pine grosbeak is tamed? I saw a lady in the Jersey City depot the other day, with one in a cage, that had only been caught a few weeks, and it would hop down into her hand and feed. It was very fond of apple seeds. She said it sang finely. I have seldom seen a bird that looked so clean and healthy in captivity. ...George A. Boardman

writes from Jacksonville, Fla., that the rough-billed or white pelican, usually considered an almost exclusively Pacific Coast bird, is numerous in many parts of Florida, especially at the mouth of the St. John's River, and on the outer bars along the coast. He has never known one taken at Jacksonville. Mr. Ridgway informs him that the roughness of the bill is only a Summer or breeding ornament....“L. E. L.” tells us that in San Diego, Cal., gulls are protected and act as street scavengers, as do the buzzards in Charleston, S. C., and are far more picturesque and interesting. They sit on the ridges of the buildings in long rows, descending in flocks to dispose of any refuse cast out, and sometimes fight and scream over the bits like *gamins* over cigar stumps. Some among them are exceedingly handsome birds, pure white and dove color, and in their perfect confidence they are very amusing, as well as useful members of the Board of Public Works....A lady in Clifton, Staten Island, has succeeded in capturing a veritable singing mouse, which had for some time made itself heard.

—The Annual Report of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., shows that the gentlemen there are busy in working up and making available to students the vast collections, and that the care of no part of them is being neglected. No person going to Boston or Cambridge should fail to visit this splendid museum, which is the fittest monument that could ever be erected to its immortal founder, Professor Louis Agassiz.

—There is a very large cat in a store in Boston whose coat is exactly tawny in hue. Yellow cats and reddish cats are not uncommon, but a perfect lion color is almost never seen, and suggests our Tabby's relationship. There used to be in Salem, Mass., an enormous cat which was regularly striped, had a short, thick head, and was in all respects a miniature tiger.

—The gale last week came near blowing over the eagle's cage at Central Park and letting the noble birds free. The other out-door houses of the menagerie were badly shaken.

A SEAL IN THE DELAWARE.—A seal was captured in the Delaware River at Trenton, N. J., a few days ago. It is a very unusual occurrence, and Dr. Charles C. Abbott, of that city, has written to the Trenton *Gazette* some notes concerning it. He says this seal is of the common species of the Atlantic coast, that have been simply driven away from these waters by civilization. When the Swedes settled in South Jersey and on the Pennsylvania shore they had quite a large seal fishery. Dr. Abbott has found in that vicinity, among what are called “kitchen refuse heaps,” consisting of stone implements and pottery, large quantities of the bones of the seal, showing that they were in common use.

A LUCKY PARTRIDGE.—The following entertaining little story of a grouse was included in a letter from “Gypsey,” whose pungent pen has heretofore contributed to these columns. Our readers will notice the similarity of behavior between the partridge before the mirror, and the kinglets described by “Mrs. E. I.,” in FOREST AND STREAM for January 6th. The story reads thus:—

“A few evenings ago, just as an artist friend of ours stepped out of his studio, a partridge started from the door stone and flying against a lattice-work screen was captured all alive and fluttering. She was quite unhurt, a fine well-grown bird, and is now domesticated in a suitable cage, glass in front, and with a looking glass at the back, and it is interesting to watch the absurd antics she indulges in to attract the attention of the other bird, (in the mirror), such as only a partridge or a turkey cock could venture upon. She has become very tame under the constant interviews she is subject to, and picks up her rations of corn, buckwheat, bittersweet berries, frost grapes, and chopped cabbage in a decidedly ration-al manner; and would, perhaps, take a critical peck at sundry pictures in oil and water color that have already been done of her, could she have the free run of the studio. But how she came to drop herself beside that door on that particular evening is the puzzle. It is true that E. S. P. had snapped a couple of caps at a partridge not far from the spot on the afternoon previous, and perhaps dame Partlett reasoned, like Capt. Scot's 'coon, that it was best to save her pretty plumage and come down at discretion. For the present she is well housed and cared for, and a useful 'sitter,' and when the breeding season comes will be turned out to do her *eggs*-act duty among her *brooders* and *sitters*.

—A great flight of little auks (*Mergulus alle*) over Great Britain has been chronicled by numerous notes in the English papers. The country people there call them “rotchies.” Here they usually go by the name of “sea-doves,” or “dovkies.” It is rare to find more than a few in this southern latitude even in winter, and still more rare to find them inland; but in November, 1871, two individuals were captured after a cold northeast storm at Middletown, Conn., thirty miles from the coast. The same storm drove a lot of the little auks to Middletown, Mass., and for a few days they were taken by collectors in large numbers along the coast of Massachusetts, particularly at Cambridge and Ipswich.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 31st, 1876.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 20th inst., together with the box of trolling baits, was received yesterday. Believing that your articles are superior to all others in the market, I will assist to introduce them to those who fish in Southern waters. Will give your new baits a fair trial in a day or two. Enclosed herewith you have a bank draft on New York for $10.04, the amount of your bill. Very respectfully yours,

F. E. SPINNER.

MESSRS. W. D. CHAPMAN & SON, Theresa, N. Y.

THOMPSON & SON, 338 Broadway, use no sugar of lead in waterproofing their suits. Sugar of lead will not stand washing, and amongst old sportsmen is considered detrimental to health, making them liable to rheumatic attacks. Thompson's suits are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof, even after being washed, and are as good and cheaper than any other suits in the market.—*Advertisement*.

The Kennel.

A KENNEL REGISTER.

WE have opened at this office a Kennel Stud Book, or Register, for the pupose of registering the pedigrees of dogs of every description, native as well as foreign. With the increased care and attention that is now given to breeding (sporting dogs in particular), a Register of this kind has become an absolute necessity. Its advantages, both to the breeder and purebaser, are too apparent to require comment. The book is to be a public one, open to inspection at any time, and a copy of any pedigree contained therein can be obtained on the payment of a small fee to cover the expense of copying. No pedigree will be received for registration unless properly authenticated, and we shall make it our duty, so far as lies in our power, to see that they are correctly given. If coming from a stranger, the attestation of some person known to us will be required. Upon registering a pedigree, the owner of the dog will receive a certificate signed by us, giving the number and folio upon which it is to be found. We shall publish each week a list of the dogs registered and owners' names. At the end of each month a copy of the index of the book will be printed, and at the end of the year, or at such time as may be deemed advisable, the pedigrees will be printed in the shape of a handsome book, illustrated with engravings of the dogs whose portraits have appeared in our paper.

The question of pedigrees is one which has so recently acquired importance that there are many fine dogs, both native and imported, in this country, whose owners have given the matter but little attention. And yet many of the dogs have attained a wide-spread reputation. We might instance, as cases in point, Mr. Jarvis' Dick, and the fine old pointer, Phil, imported by Col. Sam Colt, of Hartford; and yet we should desire to see these dogs and their progeny registered as a startiug point for future reference. So that at this early stage it is difficult to determine what shall, in this country, constitute a pedigree. A few years hence we might fix the limit at a certain number of generations; now, it will not do to draw the line too close, and lovers of an ancient lineage can, if they choose, base their estimates of value upon the length of the pedigree.

The charge for registering a pedigree will be one dollar; but for every dog registered the owner will be entitled to a copy of the Kennel Stud Book at half the regular price. The Register and certificates are now ready, and we are prepared to receive either pedigrees or simply names for registration. This plan has received the unqualified approval of many gentlemen who may be classed as representative breeders and sportsmen, and we do not doubt that such a book, carefully and conscientiously kept, will be of immense value to the present as well as future generations of sportsmen.

RANGER.

THE subject of our illustration this week is the winner of the first premium for pointers at the Chicago Bench Show, just concluded. We regret to say that the picture does not do Ranger justice, not through any fault of artist or engraver, but from the fact that it was drawn from a picture which is faulty in outline, and no dog can be more perfect and curve in outline than he is. Ranger's pedigree may be summarized as follows:—

“The original pointer bitch Nell was owned by Douglass, and imported from Scotland about the year 1850. While on the way, the bitch Jennie was whelped. This Jennie was visited by the pointer dog Driver, also noted for his good qualities, and owned by E. D. Eldridge. Color, white and liver. Jennie whelped but one pup, Fannie, and she was visited by Dime; color, white and liver; owned by David Craft. Dime was sired by the imported English pointer dog Swat, owned by E. F. Saddler, Esq., of McGregors, Iowa. From Dime and Fannie was whelped the pointer bitch Kate, owned by Wm. B. Luiz, Esq., of Lake City. Kate was visited by Rake, an imported English pointer, owned by Col. N. E. Gesner, of Lake City, Minn. Rake was liver and white ticked, and from that issue Ranger was whelped” on the 27th of December, 1872, making him a little over three years old,

To give a tithe of Ranger's exploits in the field would occupy more space than we can spare. His owner, Mr. S. B. Dilly, of Lake City, Minn., has alone shot fully a thousand birds over him during the past three seasons. He writes us:—

“I hunted Ranger for the first time on pinnated grouse the 1st of August, 1873, and killed forty-four, and my friend Fairfield twenty-three over him the first day. He pointed the first scent he got fully twenty rods away, and very cautiously approached within about fifteen yards and it was almost impossible to get him further, and, as the day warmed up, he would work closer. It was tedious, for his scent and caution were wonderful. As the season wore along he did much better, and at the close of hunting, late in the season, he was perfection on late and wild birds in stubble and short cover. From the beginning he was a swift and exceedingly fine ranger, covering his ground perfectly, and obedient to the whistle, or command. He dropped to shot from the first as if he had been trained to it for years. I killed that year over him between three and four hundred birds. His second year in the field was wonderful, he pointed his birds at first scent, and would not stir until I came up, when he would walk up to his birds and point with a decision and fairness that was pleasing and beautiful. No matter whether on a brush-neck weed down wind, his nose was so fine that not a bird was flushed, and right here I will say that I have never known him to flush a bird, and I challenge any one to say that he ever has.”

In confirmation of this we have a letter from Mr. C. A. Zimmerman, the well-known sportsman, of St. Paul, to the same effect, describing Ranger as the best ranging dog it has ever been his privilege to meet or shoot over. Mr. Sloan M. Emery, of Lake City, also writes to the same effect, and says emphatically that, after having been under his observation and shooting over him for three years, “*I have never known him to flush a bird.*” His stock, of which there are two litters that were shot over last season, all partake of his peculiar qualities, and not a poor one has been turned out.

We selected Ranger as the representative pointer to be cast in a solid figure for the base of our Chicago Cup, the principal prize at that show; a portrait of Ranger also ornamented the salver which formed a portion of the service presented by us at the Memphis Bench Show and Field Trials, and as we have received inquiries from several gentlemen in that direction for information regarding Ranger, they now have the matter in detail.

BREEDING OF SETTERS AND POINTERS.

WITHIN the past five years quite an impetus has been given to the importation of setters, pointers, and other dogs for field purposes, by gentlemen, with the laudable object of producing, if possible, a better quality of such dogs than we already have in this country. This effort certainly is commendable, and every unprejudiced sportsman will be thankful to those gentlemen for their enterprising liberality. But as a very old and careful breeder of setters and pointers, let us suggest that there is great danger of running the thing into the ground, by breeding indiscriminately with dogs of unknown qualifications because they are imported from widely-advertised English kennels. When we first turned our attention to shooting, selecting, and breeding setters and pointers, full fifty years ago, such matters were considered by most of the community rather beneath the attention of a gentleman, and when almost any one was seen with a gun on his shoulder, he was pretty sure to be looked upon as an idle fellow who never would amount to much in the end. And this reminds us of an instance showing the fallacy of such views. Full thirty years ago, when we were residing at Trentou, N. J., there came to that city Mr. B., then a young gentleman who had just graduated at Princeton College, who had, like ourself, a perfect infatuation for dog and gun; but in consequence of close application to his studies and the want of proper exercise, his health became considerably impaired, and in order to regain that, and to indulge in his favorite sport before commencing the study of the law, he devoted much of his time with us in the field, and it soon become a common remark among his friends and others that Mr. B., although a very promising young man, never would amount to anything, as he was too fond of his dog and gun. But, although he shot much with us for full fifteen years, and is now certainly one of the most skillful and accomplished field sportsmen in America, he is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, and among the foremost in the legal profession in this country.

But notwithstanding the absurd views so many persons had in those days about field sports and the breeding of dogs for that purpose, we continued to pursue it. And as every skillful sportsman knows that a good day's sport depends upon good, well-broken dogs, we have ever since that time devoted our best judgment in order to secure the best strain of dogs for the purpose; and then, too, we have availed ourselves of the judgment of such gentlemen as Mr. G. W. McKelvay, of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. R. A. Drake, of Hopewell, N. J.; Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., and many other practical, unprejudiced skillful field sportsman who, instead of making wonderful bags of game around the fire at home, and writing up their knowledge of field sports by reading books upon the subject, are just such men as know what a good desirable strain of dogs is when they come to shoot over them. And for many years those gentlemen and ourselves gave much attention to the different strains of dogs of the day, but found no better than the descendants of the old setter Gronse, something of the history of whom we gave in a late number of our paper. But when the latter strain of dogs began to wane, we secured Bruce, Don, and a bitch of the Gildersleeve strain; but with this strain we found no better dogs for service in the field, yet we found dogs possessing *more* desirable qualifications than any others we have tried. The Gildersleeves, when properly bred, are very easily broken, have good dog scent, naturally staunch on game, good tempered, easy of control, never gun shy, and with all are generally handsome, well-formed, orange and white dogs of great industry and endurance, and we have had no difficulty in raising the pups.

One of the most important matters to be observed in breeding is to breed from both dog and bitch which are good, steady, *well broken* dogs, and the more work they have had on game the better; and then, too, we have found that working the bitch moderately while she is with pup is advantageous. We do not presume to say that good dogs cannot be bred from a thoroughbred dog and bitch which had never been hunted, but we know that pups thus bred require far more skill and attention to make good dogs of them.

Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., has recently become the possessor of the famous red Irish setter Ranger, imported by Mr. Jenkins, of Baltimore, and being asked if he intended to cross him with his own stock, his answer was: “I certainly will not breed to him at all, unless he shall turn out to be a good, staunch, well-broken dog, with good nose and free from timidity.” If all breeders would pursue this course there would be far less complaint about timid, inferior dogs. The Laverack setter Pride of the Border, imported by C. H. Raymond, Esq., has proved to be a good, staunch, well-broken dog, with fine nose and great endurance. We therefore bred a few American-bred

bitches to him, and in the course of another season hope to be able to report favorably of his offspring.

We are waiting with considerable anxiety to see and know how the produce of the late importations of blue blood will turn out. If they are superior in any respect, or even equal to our favorite Gildersleeve strain of those bred from Mr. David Brooks' famous dog Bismarck; Mr. Forman Taylor's one eyed Sancho; or Mr. Theo. Morford's famous strain of orange and white setters, which has an infusion of the Gildersleeve, we will be among the first to proclaim it.

As this is a time when many bitches are coming in season let us suggest that the owners can save themselves much trouble and annoyance by placing them in an elevated place, such as the loft of a barn.

THE CHICAGO BENCH SHOW.—We have received from the National Poultry Association a printed slip containing the complete list of premiums. The corrections and additions to be made to the list published last week are as follows:—

IMPORTED BLACK AND TAN GORDON SETTERS OR THEIR PROGENY.

Dogs—1st, Dexter, Henry Pickett, 796 Michigan avenue, Chicago; 2d, ——, Thomas L. Jerome, Locust Valley, L. I.; 3d, Mike, Daciel T. Elston, North Branch, Chicago.

Bitches—1st, Nora, A. F. Copeland, Boston, Mass.; 2d, Nell, Michael Mahoney, No. 2, Henry street, Chicago; 3d, Belle, Dr. Jas. A. Coyne, 679 W. Indiana street, Chicago.

NATIVE ENGLISH SETTERS.

Dogs—1st, Sport, H. J. Edwards, 312 W. Lake street, Chicago; 2d, Don, Frank G. Sheldon, Hudson, Mich.; 3d, Spot, H. J. Edwards, 312 West Lake street, Chicago.

Bitches—1st, Flora, John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.; 2d, Belle, J. B. Welch, Hudson, Mich.; 3d, Gypsey, H. J. Edwards, 312 West Lake street, Chicago.

NATIVE BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

Dogs—1st, Dash, John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.; 2d, Black, A. G. Mack, Chicago; 3d, Max, Geo. B. Dougan, Richmond, Ind.

NATIVE RED OR RED AND WHITE SETTERS, CALLED IRISH SETTERS.

Dogs—1st, Ponto, Richard Valentine, Janesville, Wis.; 2d, Patsey, Wm. P. Harrison, Geneva, Ill.; 3d, Lion, Wm. H. Way & F. C. Ward, Rochelle, Ill.

Bitches—1st, Gypsey, J. H. Whitman, 95 Lake street, Chicago; 2d, Fannie, Alexander White, 884 W. Madison street, Chicago; 3d, Trent, A. W. Miller, New Buffalo, Mich.

POINTERS OVER FIFTY POUNDS WEIGHT.

Dogs—1st, Ranger, Stephen B. Dilley, Lake City, Minn.; 2d, Dash, E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio; 3d, Duke, C. Jeff Clark, St. Louis, Mo.

Bitches—1st, Belle, E. M. Gillespie, Columbus, Ohio; 2d, Dandy, Robert Burt, Braidwood, Ill.; 3d, Queen, Stephen B. Dilley, Lake City, Minn.

POINTERS UNDER FIFTY POUNDS WEIGHT.

Dogs—1st, Cæsar, Richard B. Morgan, Richmond, Ind.; 2d, Frank, John Zimmer, Aurora, Ill.; 3d, Rock, Thomas Stagg, Chicago.

Bitches—1st, Fan, M. Gillespie, Columbus, O.; 2d, Juno, W. F. Milligan, Chicago; 3d, Lily, Wm. Arthur Wheatley, Memphis, Tenn.

FOX HOUNDS.—1st, Ben, Samuel H. Turrill, Chicago; 2d, Rover, Laurens H. Rascall, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 3d, Plato, Samuel H. Terrill, Chicago.

NATIVE ENGLISH SETTER PUPS.—1st, Dick, L. F. McLean, Beloit, Wis.; 2d, Joe, Frank G. Sheldon, Hudson, Mich.; 3d, Daisey, F. Donahue, La Salle, Ill.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPS FROM IMPORTED STOCK.—1st, Queen Bess, Arnold Burges, Mayesville, Ky.; 2d, Rose, Luther Adams, Boston, Mass.; 3d, Regent, Luther Adams, Boston, Mass.

IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTER DOG, FOR STOCK PURPOSES.—Premium to Rock, Luther Adams, Boston, Mass.

NATIVE ENGLISH SETTER DOG, FOR STOCK PURPOSES.—Premium to Grouse, J. H. Whitman, 95 Lake street, Chicago.

BRACE OF IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTERS, KNOWN AS "FIELD TRIAL BREED."—Premium to L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Ont.

THE SPRINGFIELD POULTRY SHOW.—When the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield, Mass., takes hold of any enterprise, whether in the shape of a bench show or poultry exhibition, it is pretty certain to succeed, as witness the magnificent bench show of last year, which was probably, up to that time, the finest ever held in this country, notwithstanding the inexperience of the members of the club in conducting such affairs. Their co-operation, therefore, with the Connecticut State Poultry Society and the New England Poultry Club, in the management of the consolidated exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock to be held at Springfield on the 15th inst., is a sufficient guarantee of success. A few weeks later the Rod and Gun Club hold a bench show, to which we desire to call the attention of sportsmen of all sections of the country. The premium lists are now in course of preparation, and will be noticed as soon as received.

MR. BURGES' BOOK.—The long-expected book on the Dog, by Mr. Arnold Burges, of Kentucky, is now almost ready for issue, and will probably be given to the public within a week or ten days, by Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., the publishers. Not having seen the advance pages, we cannot as yet speak of the merits of the book; but from Mr. Burges' long experience as a breeder and facility as a writer, these cannot but be of a high order. The illustrations are engravings of celebrated dogs, the majority having appeared originally in these columns.

ARRIVAL OF KATHLEEN.—Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., has at length received his fine and long-expected red Irish setter bitch Kathleen. She comes direct from the kennel of John M. Niall, Esq., Killaloe, Ireland, and will prove a fitting mate for handsome Dick. We have Kathleen's pedigree, and will publish it when we can give the necessary space.

—Mr. J. B. Alexander's (of Henderson, Ky.) fine Irish puppy, Kaiser, out of Kitty, by Plunket, is growing finely, and promises to make his mark at Memphis next Fall. He will also be shown at the meeting of the Kentucky State Association, to be held in May of this year.

CORRECTION.—In our description of Mr. Saltus' Dash and Bess last week, we should have said, in enumerating the progeny of Bess, now in the hands of several gentleman, that Mr. Jarvis, of New Hampshire, had them, instead of Mr. James, as printed.

Mr. C. H. Raymond donates a puppy by Pride of the Border, out of Dimity, as a special premium to the Springfield Bench Show next month.

—Geo. M. Whitman, of N. Uxbridge, Mass., claims the name of "Duke" for a pointer puppy, (white with black spots), sired by Old Phil out of Fanny, whelped October 29th, 1875, at the Kennel of A. C. Waddell, Newtown, New Jersey.

A LARGE LITTER.—According to the Wilmington *Morning Star*, a gentleman in that city owns a bitch that on Sunday evening last was safely delivered of nineteen pups.

IRISH SETTERS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the *Rod and Gun* of the 15th inst., in answers to correspondents, I see the Field Editor of that paper in answer to questions to two parties relative to the color of the Irish setter, replies to one that the pure Irish setter is of two colors, red and white, and red, one strain equally as pure and good as the other, although the red is the favorite; to the other he gives a similar answer, but adds, "the person who thinks that Irish setters are pure of all colors is either a knave or a fool."

I would like to know if this authority on all dog matters, as one of the questioners above alluded to calls him, has ever been in Ireland, or visited any of the larger kennels there, or if he has ever seen any Irish setter save some of those which have of late years been imported into this country? Or what does he know about this particular breed of dogs that he makes such a statement as the last one quoted? Why does he not give some other and better authority than his own personal opinion—for such it must be—in this matter.

The *Rod and Gun* has always looked upon "Frank Forester" as an undisputed authority on the dog, and yet, according to the statement of its Field Editor, that genial and accomplished gentleman, and thorough sportsman must have been a knave or a fool. He, ("Frank Forester"), gives the color of the Irish setter as red, red and white, and yellow, and in an article from his pen entitled The Yorkshire Moors, in speaking of his father's kennel, he refers to a brace of pure Irish setters *orange and white* in color. "Old Calubar," that talented contributor to the London *Field*, and thorough sportsman, has repeatedly advertised in its columns pure Irish setters of a *chestnut* color for sale. Was he a knave or a fool? That Nestor of American sportsmen, your venerable Field Editor, whose great experience in breeding setters is only equalled by that of one living man, Mr. Laverack, says that pure Irish setters are no doubt of all colors. The man who would directly or indirectly apply such epithets to him would only be judging him by himself.

There are many other authorities I could quote to prove that the Irish setter is of more colors than red, and red and white, but I will not take up the space in your columns to do so, as that has already been done in the very able article on Color in Setters, by Capt. J. P. White, of this city, and which was published in your paper some time ago.

The Field Editor of the *Rod and Gun* in making the statement I have quoted has laid himself open to severe criticism from sportsmen, not only in this country, but in England and Ireland. While I will admit that the deep, rich red Irish setter is the handsomest dog a sportsman can have, I emphatically deny that he has to be either red, or red and white in color to be of pure blood. GEORGIA.

A HOSPITAL FOR DOGS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., February 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As far as my observation goes, seven-tenths of the whole number of blooded dogs that have distemper yield up the ghost—which nine-tenths of the mongrels, cross-breeds, and curs recover from it. I have bred quite a number of good dogs, and have found them cursed with two enemies—worms and distemper. The first will crawl and sneak away from the dog upon being treated with injections of quassia tea, or internal doses of areca nut, but the latter goes hand in hand with death for the victim. Upon reckoning up, I find that I have lost nine valuable dogs between the ages of one and two and a half years, all of whom died from distemper. Some of them were treated with all remedies known generally, and with the best of care and attention; others were allowed to "gang their own gait;" the result was the same in either case.

Is the blood of the true blues too aristocratic, or are their constitutions too enfeebled to withstand the same punishment visited upon their race? Be that answered as it may, the majority of true lovers of the dog believe with me, that in this country at least, there is no known certain cure for distemper in dogs. We have M. D.'s for ourselves and M. D.'s for our horses and cattle—but for our most faithful friends, we have here and there a — *Quack*.

Why can't we have a hospital for sick and wounded dogs, where they may receive attendance from an educated physician and be properly treated? It certainly would not take long for a practical doctor to master the anatomy of the dog, and to discover the diseases most common to them together with the best mode of treatment. He could have medicines put up for shipment, by express, to any point desired, so that those, who by reason of distance could not send the dog, might be able to get advice and help by paying for it in advance. To the subscriber who pays a certain sum, say $5, he shall become a member of the Association having it in charge, and upon receiving his dog at the hospital, he shall pay but a nominal sum for board and attendance. The subscription to be yearly. Dogs treated for others than members, shall be charged for accordingly. There are, I believe many men who will pay handsomely for the support and maintainance of such an institution, and you, Mr. Editor, are best qualified to agitate the question. I know "Squire's" sympathies tend toward helping the poor brutes, and he perhaps knows more of and about them, than any man in the United States. E. S. WANMAKER.

Such an institution as that suggested by our correspondent would, in time, be practicable and beneficial. At the present time we believe the trouble could be better met by the establishment of suitable kennels by parties of five or six gentlemen, who could engage one able man to oversee it, particularly during the non shooting season. We believe the New York Kennel Club, who, by the way, we hear are to remove their headquarters to Jerome Park, have scarcely ever lost a dog from distemper.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—The fine Gildersleeve bitch Flora, obtained from the Kennel of Horace Smith, Esq., our Kennel Editor, has recently given birth to nine pups, six dogs and three gyps, by Mr. Forman Taylor's famous one-eyed Sancho.

THE ALASKA SEAL HERDS.—Assistant Treasury-Agent Falconer reported last fall that the number of rookeries at the seal islands has increased at least one-third over that of any year since 1870. The young seals, from one year old and up to four, have increased over one-half. He is of the opinion that, should this continue, 5,000 additional seals could be taken annually without detriment to the rookeries. As regards the old bulls, there seems to be a slight falling off, which can be accounted for in a measure owing to the yearly increase of female seals.

—Belle Angevine pears, from Antwerp, are selling in Covent Garden Market, London, for $150 per dozen. Some of these fine specimens weigh four and a half pounds each.

Fish Culture.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FISH CULTURISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual convention of the Association was held on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the office of Mr. Geo. Shepard Page, the Vice-President. The following gentlemen were present: Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, President, in the chair; Messrs. Thos. S. Shepard, N. Y.; Morgan, W. Ayres, of Brooklyn; B. B. Porter, Oakland, N. J.; John C. Roe, Paterson, N. J.; Jno. W. Green, N. Y.; Eugene G. Blackford, N. Y.; John J. Muir, Brooklyn; John J. Van Wyck, N. Y.; H. H. Hooper, Charleston, N. H.; J. P. Trimbell, N. Y.; Philip Neidlinger, N. Y.; Geo. E. Ward, N. Y.; Charles B. Evarts, Windsor, Vt.; N. W. Hunt, Brooklyn; S. H. Furman, N. Y.; Wm. M. Tileston, N. Y.; Fred Mather, Honeoye Falls, B. Phillips, Brooklyn; James Dederick, N. Y.; George S. Page, A. B. Malcomson, T. C. Banks and others.

Mr. Roosevelt, the President, opened the meeting with his usual able address, summarizing the operations of the various Fish Commissioners, and those of this State in particular during the past year. In previous years the New York Commissioners had not paid so much attention to the propagation of trout as they had to other fish; shad, for instance, but during the past season they had purchased from Mr. A. S. Collins his hatching establishment at Caledonia, which, from its proximity to the State hatching house, was admirably adapted to the purpose. This culture of trout, however, was not being conducted at public expense for the personal benefit of the Commissioners, but for the purpose of restocking public streams and waters under private control, and the Commissioners had advertised widely the fact that trout fry could be had free of cost on application to Mr. Seth Green, at Rochester. The supply of trout eggs procured this year, would reach to the extent of 20,000,000. Applications were being received in large numbers, and there was no reason why our trout streams, so largely depleted of late years, should not now be fully restocked. The absence of Mr. Seth Green was owing to the fact that his whole time was occupied with the preparations necessary to disposing of this immense quantity of eggs. The sturgeon is a fish which, of late years, has been much neglected, and very unjustly. In Europe, where they are not so abundant as with us, the sturgeon is regarded as the king of fish. Only a few years since they were so abundant on the Hudson as to sell for one cent per pound; now, if steps are not taken to protect or increase them by artificial propagation, they will soon be almost extinct. The sturgeon is emphatically a fish for the public, and his meat the most substantial of all fish. When they become scarce, people will look upon them as a delicacy. A few years ago the porgie was looked upon with scorn; now, that have become somewhat scarce, people have discovered that they are one of our best pan fish. And so with the herring; because they are plentiful and cheap, we ignore them, and yet we buy and cook fish every day that cannot compare with the herring for the table. Sturgeon will come to be as dear as trout, viz: $1 per pound, if we do not protect and increase them. The attempt to propagate them artificially was first made year before last, but for some reason, with but little success; last year the Commissioners were more successful. There are parties on the upper Hudson who make a business of taking the sturgeon for the sake of the roe, from which they make caviare. The roe is taken before it is perfectly ripe, and when in the condition at which it is most desirable for propagation. Taking advantage of this fact the Commissioners were enabled to impregnate several hundred thousand eggs, but not so many as they will hatch another year.

Mr. A. S. Collins, the regular Secretary of the Association being absent, it was moved and carried that Mr. M. C. Edmunds of Vermont be requested to act as Secretary *pro tem.* A letter was read from Mr. B. F. Bowles Treasurer of the Association, advising his departure for Europe and enclosing a check for the balance of the funds of the Association remaining in his hands. Also one from Mr. Sprout of Muncy, Lycoming Co., Penn., describing his operations in trout culture. He has now six ponds, well shaded and extending over half a mile in length, with a depth of water ranging from three inches to five feet. Also one from Prof. Baird, regretting his inability to be present, the severe labors in connection with his preparations for the Centennial rendering it impossible.

A voluminous communication was received from the veteran fish culturist Seth Green, detailing in his own quaint and inimitable style his operations during the past year. As we shall print this document in full at a later date, we shall pass it now, mentioning as probably the most important fact contained in it, that Mr. Green has succeeded in obtaining a hybrid or cross between the California Salmon and our brook trout, which he thinks may be very valuable for some waters; the eggs are now far advanced towards maturity. He cites the fact that the successful transportation of fish from one place to another has assumed the importance of a trade. A communication was received from Mr. E. T. Sterling, giving an account of the operations of the Fish Commissioners of Ohio during the past year. As we shall print an abstract of their report, we will only give here Mr. Sterling's summary, which is as follows:—"The result of our experience has taught us, 1st, that we cannot hatch frozen white fish eggs. 2d, that a fishes egg, like the human head, can be pounded out of shape, return to its natural form and contain its vitality. 3, that very muddy water does not at all interfere with the perfect development of the white-fish eggs, from the first stage of pregnancy to the birth of the young stranger, when he comes forth with sac well victualed, and finally, that we believe the eggs on the spawning beds of the lake will hatch out several weeks before the first of April this season in case the water continues as at present, viz: 38°, and that nature will have the natural food for the young fish ready."

Mr. Fred Mather was then called on to relate his experience in fish culture for the past year, which was as follows: "In May he was sent by Prof. Baird to the Pamunkey River, Virginia to hatch shad eggs, but with poor

success for the reasons stated in the letter from Mr. Green, viz: few spawners. He then tried his newly invented can for hatching fish eggs at sea, both at the Smithsonian, and upon the Delaware River with good success. After which he was sent with shad to Louisana for the tributaries of Lake Ponchartrain where he collected the fishes of that region for the Smithsonian. In October the Virginia Commissioners sent for him to superintend their hatching-houses at Blacksburg, and Lexington, where he hatched many California salmon for the James and its tributaries Coming north he found that upon recommendation of Prof. Baird, the Centennial Agriculture Bureau wished him to take charge of their aquariums and exhibition of live fish, which was accepted, and he now asked the assistance and co-operation of the fish culturists and commissioners in shape of specimens of live fish, crustacea, &c., or for specimens of fish food, either alive or in alcohol. That he will be in Philadelphia in March, and may issue a circular stating what will be required for the exhibition and how to send it; also promising that all donations shall receive due credit, not only upon the tanks, but also upon the catalogues and publisher reports.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and the President appointed Messrs. Porter, Evarts and Hudson, as such committee.

The question of the American Fish Culturists' Association being represented at the Centennial was discussed, and it was resolved that application be made for a room in the Government building, where discussions and conference could be held not only among our own fish culturists', but with those from abroad who would most probably visit us at that time. Messrs. Page, Malcomson and Muir were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect. Mr. Geo. E. Ward was appointed Treasurer *pro tem* and a recess was then taken.

After recess the committee upon nominations reported the following names as those selected for officers for 1876 7. President, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt; Vice President, Geo. Shepard Page; Treasurer, Eugene G. Blackford; Secretary, M. E. Edmunds; Executive Committee, H. G. Reider, Easton, Pa.; Fred Mather, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; Alex. Kent, Baltimore, Md.; W. F. Whitcher, Ottawa, Ca.; Seth Green, Rochester, N. Y. Prof. James W. Milner being called upon, related his experiences during the past year, more particularly with regard to operations with shad. His attempts at getting spawn commenced in North Carolina, from whence he went to the Potomac. His movements in connection with the Fish Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, have already been partially detailed in these columns in connection with our reports from those States. He described the immense seines used on the Potomac, some of them four-fifths of a mile in length, and hauled to the shore by means of a steam engine. Sometimes 1,800 shad were taken at a haul, and the net used only once on each tide. No less than 7,000,000 shad were placed in the Connecticut, above the Holyoke dam, the object being, if possible, to originate a breed of fish whose instincts would take them on their return from the sea above this obstruction to the spawning beds above. The eggs of the California salmon received this year, came through in capital order. Half a million or more were placed in the Kankakee, in Michigan. The eggs of the Atlantic salamon are just about ready for distribution. Prof. Milner also describes the work of the United States Fish Commission at Woods Hole, last summer, when much that was of great importance to the scientific world was accomplished. He also gave an account of what was being done in preparing for the fish display at the Centennial.

A resolution was offered fixing a price for trout eggs and fry, under the sanction of the association, which, however, was negotiated.

Mr. Blackford called the attention of the meeting to the necessity of procuring reliable statistics regarding the fish supply of the United States. He said:—

"It is impossible that we should see clearly what we are driving at unless we start with that which must be the foundation on which we must build. Suppose this was a live stock association, given to the raising of horses, or cows. The first thing we would do—being practical people—would be to get some positive data as to production. Once production noted, consumption is readily derived. It would be of great importance for the association to know how many trout were artificially produced and sold in the various markets of the country. Starting from this point, I should be even desirous of going further. If the Smithsonian Institution, so ably represented by Prof. Baird, is laboring to account for the increase or diminishing of certain classes of sea fish in various years, it can only arrive at a just conclusion by being fully informed as to the catch of fishes on our coast. The hearsay ought to be discarded, and nothing but the positive facts cared for. If France, and a portion of England, give yearly statistics as to the harvests of the sea, why should we not furnish the same thing to the American public? I should think that, as far as regards the trout culturist, the Fish Commissioners of the various States might, without very much trouble, furnish what might be a reliable account of the cultivated trout sold within their jurisdiction.

As to the sea fish, such an important subject, having to do with the food of the people, I do not see why facts in regard to them are not obtainable, though to secure them the means to be employed would be more difficult. Having these ideas in view, I shall propose the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Fish Culturists' Association believe that data in regard to the catch of staple fish, such as are sold in the markets of the country, would be of great importance, allowing the positive determination of questions of vast commercial and scientific importance, be it

Resolved, That the Fish Culturists' Association request the Fish Commissioners to urge on the State Governments of which they are the representatives, the necessity of the State appointing certain officers, whose duty it shall be to collect such data, so that reliable information may be obtained in regard to the catch of staple fish in the various States.

Messrs. Mather, Milner and Phillips were appointed a committee to report upon the advisability of presenting the Society's diplomas or medals for inventions in fish culture, to report at the next meeting. It was also resolved that all fish culturists be requested to report at the next meeting on their various ways of propagating fish.

The next meeting of the Association will probably be held at Philadelphia during the Summer, but the regular meeting will be held on the second Wednesday in February, 1877.

IMPREGNATION OF FISH WITH GAS-TAR, ETC.

AQUADALE PONDS, WENONAH, N. J.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Noticing the item from one of your Philadelphia correspondents concerning the spoiling of fish in the Schuylkill by petroleum, gas-tar, etc., reminds me that last fall while moving black bass over the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a Philadelphia gentleman came into the car to look at the bass. In course of conversation he informed me that for years he had been in the habit of fishing up the Schuylkill, but the contamination of the water by petroleum and factory refuse was ruining the flavor of the fish. He expressed himself delighted at the action of the West Jersey Game Protective Society in stocking West Jersey waters with valuable game and food fish, which would ere long be not only abundant but healthy.

Noting also the item from your Terre Haute correspondent as to the finding of an undigested minnow in the stomach of a large black bass this winter, I will say that I have a spring reservoir, bricked sides and bottom, which I have during the late fall and up to January 1st kept a few three-pound black bass in order to study their habits. The day before I took them out I put in with them a pike or pickerel six or seven inches in length. When I took the bass out the next day the pike had disappeared. MILTON P. PEIRCE.

FISHWAYS.

The following correspondence has been sent to us for publication by Mr. Seth Green, with a view to answering at one and the same time numerous questions addressed him on the same subject:—

OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH
CINCINNATI, January, 27th, 1876.

SETH GREEN, ESQ.:—

My Dear Sir—A bill is now pending in the Senate of Ohio to repeal the present law which compels millers to erect fishways over dams. It is expected that there will be a close vote on it. The object simply is, of course, to get out of paying for the chute.

In the discussion of it, the other day, it was said by some Senators that the fish chute had proved to be an utter failure—that your experience in the East had demonstrated that—and that fish would not ascend the chutes to spawn; in a word, that it was all useless. We are very anxious to have your views upon it, recognizing as we do, the great weight of your authority.

This bill will be pushed to a vote in a week or so, and, presuming on the interest you take in the subject, we would be obliged if you will inform us at an early day. THOS. A. LOGAN.

ROCHESTER, January 30th, 1876.

THOS. A. LOGAN, ESQ.:

My Dear Sir—Yours is received. I do not believe any man has any more right to put an obstruction in any public stream to stop the free passage of fish up and down than he has to put a fence across a public road and stop the free passage of people on the highway. As to fishways being a failure in this part of the country, I would say that there have been but very few built. There is one at Schenectady on a dam in the Mohawk River that is a perfect success. It is the Bowen patent. But suppose the few that have been built had proved to be failures, that is no reason why they could not be made a success. I say they can be made a success, and if I had not had any harder problems to solve since I commenced fish breeding than to get up a fishway that the fish would have an easy passage over, I would not have so many gray hairs on my head as I have to day. SETH GREEN.

VEGETABLE DIET FOR TROUT.

January, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been much interested in a little controversy which has lately appeared in your paper, and would like to add my ideas on the subject to the discussion, particularly as the one point on which I doubt the good results of entirely vegetable diet for trout has not yet been touched upon. Undoubtedly trout can be starved into taking only vegetable food, and may, apparently, thrive and grow fat on it, and be in good condition to send to market to become food in their time. But, does a diet which is entirely unnatural to them in their normal condition fit them to strong healthy offspring? Has any fish trader tried taking ova and rearing young trout from parent fish fed on only vegetable diet? I should be glad to have Mr. Hale try it thoroughly and let us know the results.

We have, at the Cold Spring Trout Ponds, in Charlestown, N. H., taken the ova, and from them reared the young fry from trout owned by a neighboring fish breeder which were fed almost entirely on curd, little or no meat being given them, and not more than a half or one-third of them were perfect fish, but were monstrosities of one kind or other; double heads and curved spines preponderating, while very many had "blue swelling." As the ponds and parent fish of our neighbor were in good condition in every way, I could not account for this tendency to deformity by any other cause than the want of proper animal food. Therefore, if trout feed on curd alone, which is animal diet, do not produce strong healthy progeny, how will it be with the offspring of those fed entirely on vegetable matter? And, also, being, as you say, cannibals, will they not much more readily devour each other than when having moderate rations of meat served them with other things? Does Mr. Hale know that, while his fish appear to be vegetarians, they are not when not observed, quietly devouring each other by way of desert to their vegetarian repast? Hoping to hear soon on this question, I remain, gentlemen, FRANCES W. WEBBER.

SALMON TROUT FRY GRATIS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our State Hatching House is boiling over with young salmon trout, and all parties wishing them to stock any public waters in New York State will send their orders as soon as possible. I will send them to any locality in New York State by the parties paying the traveling expenses of a messenger, and giving the name of the lake, and full directions where to come with the young fry, and who to call upon for settlement. The above is all there is to explain. Send your orders as soon as possible, and they will be filled beyond your expectations Address

SETH GREEN, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FISHERIES.—The transportation of frozen fresh fish from Northern New Brunswick over the Inter-Colonial Railroad is assuming very large proportions. Last week 115,000 barrels were brought to St. John alone, chiefly for shipment to the United States markets.

—Canned fish generally is not a particularly wholesome food, and is frequently dangerous. It should never be eaten unless it has been heated to a boiling temperature shortly before, even though it is preferred cold subsequently; and it is particularly liable to spoil soon after opening, under the most favorable circumstances. Brands devoid of these necessary directions for safe use should be avoided, and persons who persist in putting such food upon the market without precautions, should be placed under legal restraint.—*Southern.*

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus.* Gronper, *Epinephelus nigritus.*
Drum (two species.) Family *Sciæ*- Trout (black bass,) *Centropristis nidc. atrarius.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.* Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Sea Bass, *Scienops ocellatus.* Tailor-fish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.* Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus cæxus.*

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could in no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish continues to be in abundant supply, as the open weather interferes but little with the operations of our local fishermen. Our quotations are: Bass, striped, 25 cents per pound; smelts, from Maine, 15 cents; blue fish, 15 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel each, 20 cents; shad, from N. C., extras, $2 each; Savannah, do., 75 cents; white perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 22 cents; terrapin per dozen, $12; frost fish, 8 cents; halibut, 16 cents, haddock, 8 cents; king fish, from Key West, 20 cents; codfish, 10 cents; black fish, 18 cents; herring, from Newfoundland, 8 cents; flounders, large, 15 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, live, 10 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; scollops per gallon, $1; soft clams, per 100, 30 cents to 60 cents; white fish, 18 cents; pickerel, 15 cents; sun fish, 12 cents; perch, yellow, 12 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; ciscoes, 12 cents; hard crabs, per 100, $1; soft crabs, per dozen, 75 cents; pompano, $1 per pound.

SMELT FISHING.—Large numbers of smelts have been caught through the ice upon the tide ponds, at Danversport, Mass., the past week. Twenty-five to thirty dozen a day have been taken by some persons. They are taken with hand lines, and run exceedingly large; three were weighed and found to weigh just a pound. Smelt fishing from the wharves has been very poor for a number of seasons past. This is probably owing to the destruction of a large number of fish during the months of March and April, when passing up the stream to spawn. One evening last Spring, while passing a brook in this place, I saw fully thirty men and boys engaged in taking them with dip nets, which is contrary to the laws of the State. The town of Danvers has Fish Commissioners, but they seem to take no interest in stopping this wanton destruction. A. F. G.

HOW TO MAKE "NEEDLE POINT" HOOKS WITHOUT BEARDS.—Select your favorite bend. Ascertain that it is made of well-tempered wire. A hook can be tested by thrusting it into a piece of wood, and with a pair of pliers judge of its strength. Some will draw out straight; others will snap in a weak place, while a good hook, well tempered, will hold its own with a fair pull. Hold the hook firmly between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand; then with a small jeweller's file (the English make is best) sharpen the point. A few well-turned strokes from an expert, and you have a hook with a clean point, as sharp and as bright as a needle—a "needle point" without the annealing process. Now, if the beard is an objection, break it off with a pair of small pliers, and smooth away any rough point with the file. Who first introduced fish-hooks? Who gave them the beard, and why? I think it is a subject on which even Father Isaac is silent. Was there a beard on the hook that Pliny tells of that caught the fish where an ox chain was used for a casting line? Once on laying open the head of a trout for microscopical study, on looking at the teeth in the throat, I saw only vast rows of beards. There they were—teeth all bent backwards and at the same angle as the beard. What goes down the throat of a fish won't come up—no regurgitating symptoms there. The beard of the hook is the model nature gave for a firm hold on slimy, slippery things. A hook with a "needle point" is a good thing; but a hook with a "needle point" and beard a better thing. But if any one is anxious to make the experiment of fishing with a beardless hook, let them break the beard off some half-worn fly and try. When one sits in a boat armed with a short rod and short line, and snaps the fish in without the exhausting run for shelter, where the object is to fill the pond and not the basket, of course the beard is an objection; for all a poor trout can do with its lacerated jaws is to sulk in a corner until better, or else turn on its side and die.—SARAH J. MCBRIDE. *Mumford, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 29th, 1876.*

SHAD IN THE DELAWARE.—On Monday week a shad weighing 4¾ pounds was taken in the Delaware off Bombay Hook, and was served up at dinner at the Reform Club, of Philadelphia, on the following evening. The Germantown *Telegraph* says:—

"During the past three months, owing to the mildness of the weather, occasional shad have been captured in the lower Delaware. In November last, a specimen weighing four and a half pounds was taken near Reedy Island. During every Winter, if the weather is moderate and clear for a week or longer in January or February, a few are netted near Bombay Hook. They undoubtedly remain during Winter in the deep water about that locality, and when the temperature rises they commence to ascend the river. Not many years ago, after a mild atmosphere of several weeks' duration, followed by severe freezing weather, a school of shad were discovered near this city, frozen up in a small field of ice, from which they were taken and sold at high prices, the fish apparently having been caught 'napping' by the frost only a day or two before."

CASTING THE FLY.—We quoted last week from one of Mr. Geo. Dawson's capital letters to the Albany *Evening Journal*, some of his remarks on fly casting. The subject is so ably handled, Mr. Dawson wielding his pen with the same grace and ease as he does his fly-rod, that we are tempted to continue his remarks:—

"No two anglers ever cast exactly alike. One gets out his eighty feet of line by a perfectly straight backward and forward movement of his rod. This is the most natural movement, the most simple, and, generally, the most effective. But in this movement, without a slight deviation from a straight line somewhere, there is always danger that your line or leader may, at some point in their journey, overlap. This danger is always imminent with a brisk breeze at your back. I do not, of course, invariably adhere to this movement—never when the necessities of the case require a side cast; but where no material divergence from a straight line is necessary, I find it the most effective. Others give the rod its backward movement over the left shoulder, and its forward movement over the right. This gives the line a graceful sweep which is not only artistic but avoids the danger of lapping, which is always possible with a perfectly straight cast. To make an equally long cast with this movement, however, requires greater skill than with the other; for, without the very nicest appreciation of time and distance, the curved sweep of the line will prevent it from acquiring the direct position indispensable to a perfect forward projection. But those who adopt this movement generally know what they are about. Indeed, the very best anglers of my acquaintance (notably Gen. Arthur) practice it altogether. Others invariably make the side or under cast, seldom lifting their rods above their shoulder. There are supposed advantages in such a movement, but I have never been able to discover them. One must have a large space of clear water on either side of him to escape such entanglements with brush or tree tops as no angler covets. Of course there are times when this movement is necessary to enable one to reach desirable objective points, but it is not a movement to "tie to." Others still have no fixed mode of casting. It is their boast that they are equally expert in all. As a rule, however, you will find that in angling as in every thing else, those who are "equally expert in all," rarely excel in any. In casting, attitude may not be every thing, but it is a great deal. And what a multitude of attitudes anglers assume? Some stand as erect as pillars, swaying neither to the right nor to the left, whatever reach of line they covet. Some sway to and fro, with every movement of their rod, like a tall pine in a tempest. Others throw themselves forward as if ambitious to follow their fly in person; while now and then one casts with an ease and grace of attitude and of movement which would excite the envy and admiration of an athlete or sculptor. As I write, the recollection of one such comes back to me very pleasantly. He was an Adonis in form and *physique*, and his casting was the perfect "poetry of motion." Although like many of his contemporaries, his frosted locks and furrowed cheeks give token of advancing years, he still finds pleasure in the attractive pastime of angling. You have but to say to him, as Peter said to his discouolate brethren, "I go a-fishing," to secure from him their response, "I go also." But however one casts, it is impossible always to distinguish between the strike of a trout and that of a salmon; and as both are often found in the same pool, the angler is frequently annoyed by a call from the one when he is only eager to pay his respects to the other. The most experienced are often deceived, and they sometimes only discover their mistake after many minutes of exciting play. A four or five pound trout (and trout of these weights are very common in these waters) can no more be hurried home than a twenty pound salmon. The rod will only bear a certain pressure, and for a little while, a five pound trout reaches this point as unmistakably as the larger fish."

FISHING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Dover *Press* says: "Fishing on the Squamscott river has not been very successful this winter, bass being pretty scarce, and but few having been caught as yet. There is one place, called the "Hop-pole," about a mile above South Market village, which is considered by all the old fishermen the best place to catch bass, when there are any, and of course there is a great deal of competition for it, but for over twenty-five years past Capt. John French, of this town, has been the successful competitor. This year some of the young men thought they would beat the Captain and strike the first place, but when they got there they found the Captain had been there before them. Capt. French, who is in his seventy-second year, enjoys his triumph over the boys very much, and tells them they will have to wait until the "old man" is gone, before they can get it. I think they will. Perhaps some of your readers may be in the dark about staking out places to fish. I will briefly enlighten them. As soon as the ice is formed, sticks or brush are stuck into the ice, and the one that does it holds the place as long as the ice lasts."

Speaking of New Hampshire fishermen, a correspondent writes from that State as follows:

"One of the gentlemen named in connection with the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party, the Hon. Warren F. Daniels, is an ardent fisherman, and visits the Albany trout stream every year. Capt. Daniel Marcy, who was nominated, is an old sailor. Col. John B. Clarke, of the Manchester *Mirror*, is devoted alike to "fir, fin, and feather," line, trap, and gun; but, if he likes one branch of sport more than other, it is cooning."

F. D. T.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There is more life visible along the wharves the past week, than for several weeks agone, as the Georges fleet are being got in readiness for their first trips of the season. Men are busily engaged in sending down top-masts, getting the ice houses built, and putting everything below and aloft on board their crafts in the staunchest and snuggest condition for their coming conflicts with old old Boreas and Neptune, on Georges' stormy banks. There is a sufficiency of frozen herring to bait the sixty sail of vessels which are all ready for sailing; but the failure of the herring fishery in Bouie Bay and Bay of Islands is greatly to be regretted, as it will be likely to cause a short stock.

There have been 18 arrivals of the fleet the past week, 14 from the Bank fisheries and 4 of the herring fleet. The receipts of fish in round numbers have been 346,000 pounds of codfish, and 132,000 pounds of halibut. Sales of the latter have been made at 7 3 1 2 cents. per pound.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Feb. 4.*

Yachting and Boating.

BOSTON, February 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Yachting is talked here with enthusiasm. Many new but small yachts are being built by the different boat builders; among them is a fine keel sloop by Pierce Bros., City Point, South Boston. She is built in a thorough manner, neat, and elegant; her length over all is 28 feet; beam, 10 feet 6 inches; draft, 3 feet 9 inches. If lines betoken speed, we shall rate her among the fastest. We wish her success as a model of architecture. Messrs. Lawley & Son, of same place, have just started a cat boat, 24 feet over all; 10 feet beam; 3 feet draft. Her lines are excellent. She is different from the general run of cat-rigged class, being very roomy in the cabin for so small a craft. Mr. D. J. Lawler has just modeled a very seaworthy sloop for a Mr. McManus, of East Boston. She is to be 28 feet over all; 11 feet beam; 5 feet 6 inches in draft. Her friends predict a brilliant record for her. Many yachtsmen are actively going to Philadelphia next summer to participate in the Centennial regattas. Perhaps the new ones will put in an appearance.

Mr. Wendall, of East Boston, is building a fine keel sloop 26 feet long over all; 9 feet beam; 3 feet 6 inches draft. Her owner intends crowding on canvass, and make her lines tell. She will have an iron keel of 500 or 600 pounds to offset the large spread of duck. The last two enter the East Boston Yacht Club, and are an honor to the fleet.

There are others of which we have no authenticated account. Hoping this will interest all lovers of the sport, we remain ON-LOOKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Messrs. Enstis and Rees paid the Schuylkill Navy an unofficial visit recently, and were taken up the river on the steamer Rockland by Commodore Ferguson. They were much pleased with the course. In the evening, by invitation, they attended the meeting of the Centennial regatta, where an interchange of views were had in reference to the proposed International College regattas, both here and at Saratoga.

The Association of American Colleges has, as yet, no official information that their challenge to row in July will not be accepted, but for the reasons set forth in late numbers of *Bell's Life* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, it is more than probable that some modification of that challenge will have to be made to enable those rowing at Henley to come over.

The College Regatta Committee having received their authority and instructions from the Convention would not, in any event, have authority to change the time or place of their race, but they think that the feeling among college men is strong to have the race, and wish to be prepared to meet any contingency that may arise.

That Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin will be represented at Philadelphia (although at this early date not certain) there is no doubt, and our American colleges will scarcely allow them to go back without an intercollegiate race. SCULLS.

A dispatch received subsequent to the date of our correspondent's letter—which, by-the-way, reached us just too late for our last edition—states that the Cambridge University Boat Club, after discussing the question, has decided to decline the challenge of the Rowing Association of American Colleges. Consideration of the invitation from Philadelphia to take part in the Centennial regatta was postponed until after the Oxford and Cambridge race, when an effort will be made to get six oarsmen to visit the United States—but on their own responsibility, and not as representatives of the university. From this it would seem probable that the prospects of an International race during the Summer were rather slim. However, the excitement attending the opening of the Exhibition will not be confined to this country, and in the desire to be present some of the college men will most likely make up a crew or two and come over with the double object of seeing the Exhibition and carrying home cups.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

H. A. F., Boston.—Can you give me the address of any dealer in, or collector of birds' eggs in California? Ans. Ferdinand Gruber, 636 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

G. M. F., Englewood, N. J.—The circumstance of the field mouse fleeing with her young hanging on to her teats is not so unique as you suppose, but is their usual and widely observed habit.

J. S., New York.—Can you tell me of any place in this city where I can obtain ferrets trained for rabbit hunting? Ans. Don't know of any in this city—address Chas. Van Vechten, Victor, N. Y

SNOW DRIFT, Virginia City, Nev.—I have an idea that Giant Powder should be a "cure" in the fish pond clearing business, provided enough is used, and used right. Has any one tried it? Ans. If the pond had natural banks it would do no harm. We do not know of any one having tried it.

A. T. H., Waterford, N. Y.—How did the American Rifle team load in their matches with the Irish at Creedmoor and Dollymount respectively, or did any of our team load at the muzzle? Ans. At the breech, with the exception of Major Fulton, who first placed the empty shell in the chamber of his rifle, and then loaded from the muzzle.

INQUIRER, Concord, N. H.—1. In what way can I remove the leading from my rifle without injuring it? 2. Is the Ditmar powder safe to use in a rifle or pistol? 3. What will be the probable cost of the new Ballard rifles? Ans. 1. With benzine. 2. Yes, when used according to directions. 3. Twenty-five to thirty dollars, according to length.

W. W., Chicago.—What is the price of English chilled shot in New York, and how much would be the cost to have it sent out here? Ans. The English chilled shot is sold in this city by Henry C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland street; retail price, 15 cents per pound, $3.35 per bag of 25 pounds. Ask at one of the freight lines at your city the cost of transportation.

A. J. W., New York.—I am at times called to a place where eels alone abound, and I have promised some friends of mine there to procure for them an eel-pot. Will you kindly inform me, through your columns, where such can be procured ready-made, or who could make one to order? Ans. L. Heyniger & Co., No. 18 Fulton street, will supply you with eel-pots.

T. E. M., Hamden.—Can you inform me what was the age of the setter Bismarck, and what dog he was bred from? Ans. Mr. David Brook's famous setter Bismarck was one of the best dogs for all game in this country, and was about six years old when he died. His pedigree you will find in a former number of our paper, or by addressing Mr. Brooks, Philadelphia.

J. W. C., Rochester.—Will you be kind enough to inform me if there is a setter dog known as Forman Taylor's Sancho. If so, what is his breed and color, and what are his merits? Ans. Mr. Forman Taylor, of Monmouth County N. J., is the owner of the famous one-eyed Sancho, a full sized, well-formed orange and white setter. A thoroughbred, and an extraordinary good one.

SPORTSMAN, Erie, Pa.—I see by your paper that you send powdered areca nut to your correspondents. I want some for a young setter I own, and will be glad to get some at your cash terms. Is it efficacious for same purpose on man as on beast? Ans. Have mailed you some powdered areca nut. It is the best known remedy for worms in dogs, but we do not know of its being used for humans.

H., Rochester, N. Y.—Kindly inform me where I can get good fly fishing during May and June in Pennsylvania—a place that will combine pleasant scenery, fish in abundance, and where there is such a thing as a few "big" ones to be taken occasionally? Ans. See answer to "G. H. M." in this issue. For May, make headquarters at Trout River, but large trout are "mighty uncertain" anywhere short of Rangeley.

P. G., Milburn, N. J.—I have an aquarium 12x18, 12 inches deep, how many gold-fish can I keep in it, and how often will it be necessary to change the water? Ans. From three to four small fish to a gallon of water is the usual rule. With the proper marine plants it is not necessary to change the water very often. You can keep more fish in the same quantity of cold water than in warm. Avoid all kinds of sea shells and corals.

G. H. M., Germantown, Philadelphia.—Please state in your next issue where you think would be a good place for a small party to camp for some weeks in the spring and summer, not more than 200 miles from Philadelphia, where there is good fishing, or hunting, or both? Ans. In Pike Co., Penn., in the Bushkill or Sawkill streams near Milford; or Lackawaxen, or on Trout river, in Lycoming Co., twenty-five miles above Williamsport. No shooting until after July 4th, when woodcock will be in season.

S. W. B., Connersville, Ind.—1. Please give me the name of some reliable firm who handle game (wild pigeons) on commission in your city, also one in Boston, Mass.? 2. Some time since I saw a recipe for rubber cement in your paper. "Dissolve pure rubber in benzine, etc." I tried it, but the rubber don't dissolve. What is the reason? Ans. 1. Smith & Lewis, No. 17 Fulton Market, this city; don't know any Boston dealers. 2. Perhaps the rubber was too strong, or the benzine not strong enough; will investigate.

J. H. B., Newburyport, Mass.—Can you inform me, through the columns of your paper, who "Harry Archer" was, who is spoken of so often in "Forester's" works. I imagine it means "Forester" himself. Am I right? Ans. "Harry Archer" in the Warwick Woodlands, was intended for Herbert himself, and although he assumed the *nom de plume* of "Frank Forester," (suggested to him by the late Dr. Porter, a brother of the late W. T. Porter, of the *Spirit of the Times*), it was merely as to authorship. Frank Forester in the above work was only an imaginary character. The "Commodore," also mentioned in this book, was intended for the late Mr. Anson Livingston.

R. R., JR., N. Y.—Some months ago, after reading an article in your paper about giving canaries red pepper, I applied to you to state to me how to give the pepper to the bird. I gave him the pepper as directed twice, and these two occasions were a week apart, and always in very small quantities. After the second dish of pepper he stopped singing and chirping altogether, and has not given any sign of song since. Now please tell me what to do. The bird is healthy and clean, but suppose he was too young for such strong food as red pepper? Ans. The red pepper was probably too strong for your bird—feed now on hard boiled egg, and time will probably bring him around again. In another such instance give rock candy, or a piece of sponge cake dipped in good sherry. This will be sufficiently heating.

BRANDON, Bald Mountain, N. Y.—1. Do the Orcott and Hobbs patents, which I see frequently mentioned in connection with breech-loading guns relate to shells or simply primers? Where can they be obtained? 2. Can the Flobert saloon cartridge, small size, (32-100), be used for target practice in a Smith & Wesson revolver, (No. 1). A dealer in your city tells me that they cannot, but says that they can be used in Colt's. As the calibre of each is identical I do not understand it? 3. Is there for sale a single breech-loading gun known as the Phœnix? Do you know where it is manufactured? I have heard it spoken of, but have seen no circulars. Ans. 1. Primers; can be had of any of the dealers advertising in our columns. 2. The imported can not; but the Flobert shell, manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., can. 3 Yes; we have directed a circular to be sent to you.

C. F. B., Brandon.—1. I have a valuable hound pup about six months old who for the last two or three weeks has been constantly shaking her head. Three or four weeks ago there came out a spot on her head, just forward of her ear all covered with small sores; her head does not appear to be inflamed, but is very offensive; her eyes also ran. Please tell me what to do for her, and oblige. I think that she is troubled with worms too, and would like to have you tell where I could get some areca nut, and what is a dose? Ans. Your pup evidently has canker of the head. Wash his ears out thoroughly with Castile soap, and, after drying, inject a weak solution of sulphate of copper, three grains to the ounce of water twice a day for two or three days, always keeping the ears washed clean. Have mailed to you some areca nut with directions for use. Feed him sparingly, and give him very little meat for a while.

RANGER, Woonsocket.—A friend and myself want to rough it two or three months next summer. We want to know where most of the emigrant trains or parties start from. Do any go to California from Omaha? Which would you take a rifle or a shot gun? What would be the cost of a good saddle horse? Ans. The emigrant teams leave Omaha, and follow a course parallel with and a little south of the Union Pacific Railroad. We would suggest, however, as a pleasanter trip for you to go to Denver, Colorado, and there join one of the numerous mining trains leaving that point; they travel slower than the emigrant trains, and you would have more sport on the way. A mustang saddle horse can be bought at the Elephant Corrals in Denver for from $35 to $40 in the fall, and $50 in the spring. But a mule, costing $100 to $125, would be much better, and more easily sold. Take both rifle and shot gun, or if confined to one, the latter, which should be a breech loader.

S. A., New York.—1. I have a 12-gauge breech loader, and have used Hazard's, Dupont's, and Laflin & Rand's coarse powder, but frequently, after shooting a few shots, the barrels foul, and I am compelled to remove the dirt by a wire cleaner, as a brush is ineffective. Some days I shoot all day and the barrels will not foul. Does it depend on the atmosphere, and how can it be remedied? 2. What reputation has G. Muss, gunsmith, of London? 3. Can I get a good split bamboo fly rod for $20 or $25, with German silver ferrules? 4. Will you please let me know when you have a good second hand central fire breech-loader at your office for $75 or $100, as I have a friend who wishes to buy one at that price? Ans. 1. You can remove the leading of your gun by using benzine; the atmosphere undoubtedly causes the effect you in unison at times. A wire brush repeatedly used will wear the barrels. 2. We do not know the gunmaker you mention. 3. Yes. 4. You can see some guns at the price you mention by calling at this office.

AMATEUR, Pittsburgh.—1. I have a breech-loading shot gun, branded or marked "Field," for which I paid $75. I bought the gun because it is a good one, and have beaten several guns costing double, both at target and in the field. What I want to know is who Field is; if he is a maker of any reputation, and where the manufactory is. And if you don't think I am as well off as if I owned a Scott gun of the same weight and calibre, save the finish? 2. I am told, in fact, assured, from the very best authority, that vaccination will prevent my dog from taking distemper. Is there anything in it, think you; would he not be as likely to die from the vaccination as from the distemper. Be kind enough to give me your candid opinion? 3. Would I be likely to get a good stock of dogs from a white English setter bitch and blue Belton dog; or would you advise me to breed her without the cross? Ans. 1. Field is not a maker but a dealer in guns, and, no doubt, many good guns are sold by him—and if your gun is a good one and answers your purposes you should be satisfied. 2. Although we have been breeding setters and pointers full fifty years, we have never tried the effect of vaccination to prevent distemper; nor has any instance of its trial come under our observation. We hope some breed-r will try it and report the effects. 3. You would be as likely to get as good dogs bred from such a dog and bitch as if bred from full blue Beltons; yet we rather prefer breeding to dogs of same color when the sale is a particular [illegible]



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, PRESERVATION, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith: Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

VOLUME VI.

WITH this issue we commence a new volume, and our readers will find, accompanying, the Index of the volume just closed. We ask no better witness as to the range and result of our labors than this index. It covers a wider field than has ever before been traversed by any publication of a similar nature in this country, and we take this opportunity of thanking the many kind friends and contributors to whom we are largely indebted for this valuable collation of topics coming within the scope of our paper.

MR. BISHOP'S LAST VOYAGE.—We have received, just as we go to press, and too late for the present issue, a very interesting letter from Mr. N. H. Bishop, dated at Biloxi, on the Gulf of Mexico, which point he had reached after paddling 2,155 miles in a Barnegat duck-boat. Here he was taking his first rest since launching his little twelve-foot boat on the Ohio, on which stream he floated for fourteen days without seeing the sun, and during which time he cooked or ate warm food but three times. Now Mr. Bishop is thawing himself out in the warm air of the Gulf, preparatory to continuing his voyage toward Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, and Cedar Keys, at which point he will have completed the line of the great irregular circle made by his last year's trip in a paper canoe. We shall publish the log of his trip next week.

EUROPEAN COMPLIMENT TO THE HAYDEN SURVEY.—In the January number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, published in London and edited by Prof. William Cookes, F. R. S., the editor, after noticing the list of publications of the United States Geological Survey, under the direction of Prof. Hayden, testifies in a very flattering manner to the value of the work: "We feel it our duty to call attention to the truly magnificent character of the survey now being executed on behalf of the Government of the United States. Not merely the geology, but the mineralogy, botany, zoology, meteorology, ethology, and antiquities of the whole Union are being carefully explored. Will the day never come when a similar survey will be made of the still wider and more varied region included within the British Empire? It would be a glorious contribution to science, and a worthy bequest to posterity."

—It is reported that New York parties are trying to negotiate for the purchase of Robbin's Island, Peconic Bay, for the purpose of breeding hares thereon.

THE HEALTH LIFT.

EVERYBODY who has attended athletic performances must have been very frequently struck with the great disparity between the development of the muscles of the arms and shoulders and those of the legs of the performers. Even those gladiators who have so recently been exhibiting their prowess in the so-called Greco-Roman wrestling lacked that perfect development or expansion of the lower muscles which was necessary to perfect their physical excellence. The free use of dumb-bells is probably accountable for this difference, and if half that is claimed for it is true, the Health Lift is the medium through which this disparity could be equalized. For general training purposes it appears to be admirably suited, the exercise being cumulative and at all times adapted to the strength of the person using it. For oarsmen it must be well suited, particularly since sliding seats have come into vogue, and more of the work is done with the legs than in former days. In the commencement of training, if what is claimed for it is true, it would be of particular benefit, as acting upon the weaker parts and developing them into harmony with the whole system, and then carrying the patient on to the point at which he aims. With only ten minutes' exercise each day it is astonishing what progress is made. The average man will, on his first effort, lift about three hundred pounds; in three months, with only ten minutes' practice per day, he will lift double that weight. Whether it will cure all the diseases to which flesh is heir, is problematical; that its frequent use will prevent dyspepsia and those diseases arising from sedentary habits, we have no doubt. It is an admirable aid to circulation, as every one who has used it will admit, and we quite agree with Dr. Ware, of Boston, that the introduction of the Health Lift into banks and insurance offices, where large numbers of young men are employed, would have the effect of restoring many physical organizations now going to decay, and lessening the number of our hollow-chested, half-developed youths.

GAME PROTECTION.

GAME LAWS OF NEW YORK.—The following Committee on Game Laws was announced in the Assembly on the 3d inst.: Messrs Sherman of Oneida, Shannon of Cattaraugus, Webb of Dutchess, Bowen of Clinton, J. S. Brown of Cayuga, N. H. Green of Genesse, Tabor of Erie, Lyon of Kings, and Halliday of Tompkins. It is fortunate that Mr. Richard N. Sherman, the chairman of the committee, is not only a sportsman, but a man of wonderfully clear head and reliable judgment. The much needed amendments to our game laws will now undoubtedly be passed. We should like to suggest, however, that in place of the amendment as proposed in the law as published by us last week, that the Spring snipe shooting be left, and that Summer woodcock shooting be abolished.

BATAVIA, N. S., February 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Shall the time soon come when there will be a law passed prohibiting the sale of brook trout in saloons and hotels? Only last week one hundred and eight brook trout were sent by express to Batavia from Avon Hotel to be sold in a meat market here. The person who sent them claimed there was one hundred pounds sent to him from Canada. Our District Attorney counted them here. Is he bound to prosecute?

SPORTSMAN.

Certainly it is his duty to do so on proper information being laid before him. Even if the trout did come from Canada, it makes no difference; the law on the subject is very explicit. It says: "No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any speckled trout, save only from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of September, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each fish." We shall be glad to hear that this flagrant case of violation of the law is properly punished.

NEWBURYPORT, February 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As you said in your last paper, Massachusetts laws are strangely defective. For instance, Jack snipe are not protected at all. They are classed with birds of prey, and lawful game at all seasons. Woodcock are only protected until July 4th, consequently, these prime game birds are fast diminishing. A few years and "the places that know them will know them no more." Older sportsmen than myself can remember, and not so very long ago, either, when our covers swarmed with woodcock, and snipe were plentiful enough. Within a circle of twenty miles around our city woodcock covers could be found equaling, if not surpassing, the famous woodlands of "Forester's" days. Inside of a year I was over a piece of ground where, fifteen years ago, two of my acquaintances shot twenty-five woodcock in a single day. I tramped it thoroughly, and my bag was one solitary woodcock, and I saw no more. Why is this? The covers are just as good as of old. With poor "Forester" I agree, summer shooting is the cause. Ten years hence, woodcock, I take it, will be as scarce around here as quail now are, and goodness knows that they are scarce enough. The same rule applies to snipe. The sportsman's bag is small now who guns for snipe, but a few years later I think in will be far smaller if some different arrangement is not made. I am but a young man, but I will go in heart and hand, and pocketbook as deep as I can to remedy the evils. FRED. H. B.

The question of Summer woodcock shooting has been argued *pro* and *con* in our columns almost since the establishment of the paper. We are strongly in favor of its abolishment. Snipe have fared no better in this State than in Massachusetts; but a law is now before the Legislature for their protection, making the 1st of July the end of the close season. It might have been the 1st of September just as well, as the snipe do not return from their breeding places until the cold weather sets in. We cannot express ourselves regarding Spring snipe shooting, as being opposed to it as unqualifiedly as we are to Summer woodcock shooting. Woodcock breed on the spot, and in their pursuit during the Summer months there is frequently but little distinction made between them and quail or young ruffed grouse. Spring snipe are most useful aids in the breaking of young dogs; invaluable they would be if more plentiful, and they are so peculiar, as well as migratory in their habits, that there is little chance of their extermination. It is undoubtedly the case, however, that snipe are taking a more westerly course in making their flights, abounding in some of the Western States. This question is well worthy of a careful investigation.

Apropos of Summer shooting comes the following letter from a prominent sportsman:—

NEW YORK, February 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Referring to the article in the last issue of your paper, entitled Amendments to Game Laws, I find no mention of any amendment to the act relating to woodcock shooting during the months of July and August. There seems to be no reason for the great diminution in the numbers of these birds except that they are killed during these months. If this is not the true reason, I should like to know why we have each year less of this sport. Is there any way by which we can at the same time protect these birds, and still have two or three months of good shooting each year? If this is not attended to, and an effort made for their protection, woodcock shooting will, like our quail shooting, be a thing of the past.

MARK.

—The Virginia Association for the Protection of Fish and Game have adopted a constitution and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Alexander Moseley; Vice President, Dr. O. A. Crenshaw; Secretary and Treasurer, Peyton Johnston; Corresponding Secretary, John Græme; Committee, W. Russell Robinson, Judge W. I. Clopton, Shelton C. Davis, Justice Joseph J. White, Judge W. W. Crump, Warner Lewis, of Brunswick; R. B. Kennon, of Powhattan; R. T. W. Duke, of Albemarle; Marshall Parks, of Norfolk; and Dr. Isaac White, of Montgomery. At their meeting last week a bill for the protection of fish in the waters of the Commonwealth was read by sections, amended, and adopted; and the Executive Committee was requested to submit the bill, and another of a similar character for the protection of game, to the General Assembly at an early day.

THE BUFFALOES.—Congress has at last taken action with regard to preventing the utter extermination of our best and biggest game. We learn from Washington that a bill has been introduced in the House to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes within the Territories of the United States. It is made unlawful for any person, not an Indian, to kill, wound, or in any manner destroy any female buffalo of any age found at large within the Territories. It is also made unlawful for any person to kill or wound a greater number of male buffaloes than needed for food by the hunter, or than can be used, cured, or preserved for the food of others or for the market. One hundred dollars for each buffalo is the penalty prescribed. Of course, to a certain extent, the law would be a dead letter, but its usefulness could be largely assisted if the officers of the various frontier posts were charged with its enforcement. An individual who expected to make a fortune by turning informer would require to have his hair screwed on tightly.

—A petition is now before the Dominion Legislature praying that the close season for snipe be changed from the 1st of September to the 15th of August. A correspondent of the Montreal *Star* writes:—

"There are many sportsmen, if there is to be a change, who would wish the period for killing this old favorite to be the 20th of September. It is a well ascertained fact that in August the bird, though it does arrive here, is merely half-grown—so lean that, as an article of food, it is scarcely eatable. Though the snipe does not breed in Canada as abundantly as the woodcock, still its nest is found round Quebec in the Bijou Marsh and elsewhere. The young are found on the feeding grounds at the end of August. It is shot during September, October, some even in November, so that sportsmen have at least two months and a half to shoot. Unless a total extermination is sought for, this ought to be ample, without slaughtering the half-grown birds in August."

GLOUCESTER AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The fish and fishing interests of the United States promise to be well cared for next Summer at Philadelphia. In addition to the displays under the direction and management of the Smithsonian Institution and Mr. Blackford of Fulton Market, the people of Gloucester, the home of our sea fishing, are preparing an unique collection of models of fishing smacks. These will comprise, says the Cape Ann *Advertiser*, one pink stern model standing room boat, 12 tons, style of 1800; square stern do. 18 tons, 1820; pink stern with cuddy forward, 40 tons, 1830; square stern schs. 60 tons, 1840; same style and size, a little sharper, 1850; Georgesman, 100 tons, 1875; mackerel catcher, do.; seiner, do.; Banker, 150 tons, 1875; high quarter deck Banker, 75 tons, 1800; market boat, 80 tons, under full sail, style of 1875; models of vessels on blocks and railways, models of boats and dories. These models are to be placed in a tank for exhibition, with other appurtenances of the business.

The display of live fish will be under the direction and management of Mr. Fred Mather, the well-known pisciculturist, a sufficient guarantee that this department will be most thoroughly conducted.

REMOVAL.—Our excellent agricultural contemporary, the *Scientific Farmer*, formerly of Springfield and Amherst, has been removed to Boston. The change, which is the result of the growth of the paper, will be accompanied by greater facilities and abundant capital. The *Scientific Farmer* is largely instrumental in promoting progressive agriculture, and this enlargement of its sphere of usefulness will be hailed with pleasure by its many friends.

—The Harvard Freshmen have declined Yale's Freshmens' challenge for a six-oared race.

NOTES OF A SPORTSMAN ABROAD.

TO break the monotony of a long voyage I left the P. and O. steamer at Gibraltar. To this place, on the north coast of Africa, it is only a journey of a few hours. Quite unexpectedly, I find myself in the midst of considerable sport. The neighborhood affords excellent shooting, abounding in a great variety of game. It is the favorite shooting ground of the English officers stationed at Gibraltar, who come over here in parties and encamp for several days, enjoying most excellent shootiug. The game consists of wild boar, jackals, hares, geese, ducks, partridges, snipe, several varieties of plover, woodcock, and curlew. The migratory birds, in their flight northward, in seeking to cross from one continent to the other, with unerring sagacity choose the narrowest point of the Strait of Gibraltar. This is from Tarifa to Tangier, consequently those birds come in here in great numbers, like a flock of sheep through a gate, and then spread out over the plains of Morocco. Sometimes these birds are deterred from crossing by adverse winds, and at such times the wild fowl and snipe shooting about Tarifa is said to be something extraordinary. The best partridge shooting on this side is between this place and Tetuan, about a day's journey to the northward. Just now Prince Arthur, or, to give him his proper title, the Duke of Connaught, is here pig-sticking. This sport has become suddenly fashionable because the Prince of Wales had some of it in India. The English Minister at this place, Sir John Hay, is a great patron of sport, and the Prince is here as his guest. The party presented a novel and picturesque appearance as it returned to town. The hunters were mounted on the famous horses of Barbary—a dappled gray seems to be the favorite color of these horses—pack mules with tent equipage, camels laden with the slain boars, while a motley crew of Moors, Arabs, and negro servants straggling along on foot, shouting and flogging their beasts, altogether made up a motley shooting party that surpassed anything I ever saw. Twelve pigs in all were killed, nine the first day and three the second. The hunt was attended with no casualties, except to the horses, three of which were more or less injured by the assaults of the boars. The mode of hunting these boars with the spear is this: The hunters, well mounted on fleet Barbary horses, are armed with a long spear—a long bamboo staff with a sharp steel spear head—which they hold in the right hand at a point just where it will balance itself. They take their stations along the edge of coverts in which pigs are supposed to be. A great number of beaters with clubs, and guns loaded with blank cartridges, together with some hounds, beat the covert, shouting and discharging their guns. As soon as a pig breaks covert and takes to the open the hunters ride for him, and if they can overtake him, ride alongside and stick him—if neatly done under the fore shoulder. If the boar be a "tough customer," it requires two or three thrusts to bring him down, and generally after he has received one thrust of the spear he turns upon and charges his pursuers. This is the critical moment that calls for all the skill of the hunter. He must so guide his horse and manage his spear as to receive him on its point and impale him there, a squealing, wriggling, harmless boar. If he fails to do this, the chances are the brute will catch his horse with his savage tusks and mangle him fearfully. One boar—the largest and most ferocious that was killed in this hunt—was not brought to bay until he had received three spear thrusts, and had ripped one horse. The Prince gave him the *coup de grace*, and the captain of hussars, who had the second thrust at him, and whose horse he injured, carried away with him his broken spear as a trophy of the fight. Another, and perhaps the more common mode of hunting the wild boar here is to shoot him with ball or buckshot cartridge. During my stay a party has been out for this sport, led by the Sharif of Wazan. This man is a personage of great distinction here, being the Pope or Spiritual head of the empire, and in many respects superior to the sultan. He is about thirty years of age and as black as the ace of spades. His features are rather coarse, and yet do not decidedly bear the stamp of the negro blood he owns. One sees many Arabs with as dark a skin as his, but much more regular features. He claims to be a direct descendant of the great propbet Mohammed, and is regarded as a very saintly and sacred person. It is popularly believed that he has the power to perform miracles, to heal the sick, to regulate the weather, and, what is still more wonderful, to change wine into water! He is rather partial to Venoc Clicquot as a beverage; but as the drinking of wine is contrary to the law of the Koran, the faithful say it turns to water in his throat. According to more direct and reliable testimony, however, the wine retains some of its familiar exhilerating quality, even after it has undergone this extraordinary change in passing into his alimentary canal, and his successful predictions regarding the weather are attributed by the skeptical to the possession of an excellent barometer. Like our own great prophet and saint, this one is very much married. He has several wives in every large town in the empire, so that in the words of the nursery rhyme,

"With rings on his fingers, and bells on his toes,
There is sure to be music wherever he goes."

His favorite wife at present is an English lady, very young and pretty, to whom he was married by the Protestant form, the ceremony being performed at the English Embassy here. But I am digressing. This hospitable gentleman is very fond of sport, and has a large collection of modern guns, rifles, etc. On this expedition, to which I had the honor of an invitation, not much of sport was had. There were plenty of pigs, but they could not be induced to break covert. The covert was so thick that both the beaters and the hounds were afraid to enter it much, lest their legs would be chewed up in the operation. Only three pigs were killed. Wild pork, of which an ample supply cooked in various ways has been furnished at the table of the hotel, has a peculiar, and, for pork, an improved flavor. It is pork with a venison flavor to it. Of course it is not so fat as the flesh of the pampered pet of an Irish sty. The color of these pigs is a sort of rusty black, with long bristles along the ridge of the back, and when pursued, or in making a charge upon his enemy, it is said these bristles are raised up in a way that renders him a ferocious-looking beast.

The keeper of the best hotel in this town, Mr. Martin, is a great sportsman, and is the leader and organizer of nearly all the expeditions going out from this place. He keeps the best horses, the best dogs, and has all the outfit necessary for the pursuit of any kind of game. He, too, is a descendant from the Ham branch of our common postdeluvian stock, and if not as dark as the familiar ace, at least has a complexion that won't tan in a hot climate. Mr. Martin is a native of our South, or of the West Indies, and is really a very well-informed and accomplished man. He was formerly a steward or body servant to the Duke of Edinburgh, has travelled every-where, and has a very wide acquaintance. It is said of the greatest military general of modern times that he is silent in seven languages. Martin is talkative in almost as many. I went out partridge shooting with him one day, and he worked the "team" in three languages, speaking English, Spanish, and Arabic with apparent fluency. He has the easy, reposeful manners of an eastern potentate, is a thorough sportsman, a good shot, a most courageous and skillful pig-sticker, and sings a good song, and if I add that he is a genuine host, I am sure I need say no more to convince you that Martin is a rare man to find in this part of the world. He is so fond of sport that he selected this place for his abode on account of the abundance and variety of game it affords. He keeps a good stable and has in it the best Barbary blood. Prince Arthur rode his favorite bay Barb at the hunt, and was so much pleased with it that he purchased the animal at a high price. Mr. Martin has just shipped to our Central Park Zoological Garden some specimens of the four-horned rams of Barbary, other specimens of which I saw in his stable. They are handsome fellows, with, four large, curling horns, two bending forward and two backward.

There are indeed a great many of the smaller migratory game birds in this vicinity. On riding a short distance into the country large flocks of green-backed plover, golden plover and sickle-hill curlew rise from your path, and, wheeling around for a while, settle again. It is difficult to get within gunshot of any except the green-backed plover. There is little or no covert, except the low stunted palmettos bushes. In this the partridges hide, and in hunting them beaters are required to drive them out of it. On striking a clump of this palmetto sometimes four or five birds will jump out and fly in as many different directions. I have visited the fish market several times to see what it affords. A small mackerel and the red mullet, which the Moors call the "Sultan of fishes," is about all I see at this season. Mr. Martin tells me that the lobsters taken here are very fine, sometimes reaching thirteen and fourteen pounds in weight, and from the shell of one I saw I can easily believe it.

The American Consul at this place, Col. F. A. Matthews, a most hospitable and courteous gentleman, is the man who compelled the venerable and stiff-necked Bashaw to apologize for saying the foreign consuls were "like a parcel of monkeys," an account of which was given in one of our newspapers last Fall. Col. Matthews is very popular here, and got a great deal of credit for the energy and spirit he displayed on this occasion. He is a native of Tangier, but has served both in our army and navy and lived in California for some years. If he is content to stay here he ought to be allowed to as long as he wishes to. Col. Matthews has the finest collection of Moorish arms in Tangier.

Tangier, Morocco, December, 1875. DRUID.

HOTEL WANTED.—I must apologize for occupying space in your columns regarding hotels; but as Florida is becoming a winter resort for many of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM, I feel that I am not taking an unwarranted liberty.

Cedar Keys is the southern terminus of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad. Steamers plying between New Orleans and Havana call weekly to land passengers and freights. The steamer Valley City for Lumpa, Manatee, Punta Rassa, and Key West; steamer Emily for Manatee and Tampa; and the steamer Bill Keyser for Crystal River, Old Tampa, Tampa, and Sarasota leave Cedar Keys weekly. These various lines of travel cause many persons to lay over at the Keys in Winter, as well as Summer. The three existing hotels are anything but what the importance of the place demands; and, in the language of the *State Journal*, a paper published at Cedar Keys, "Our accommodations in that line (hotel) are such that no one stops here longer than he is obliged to. Parties traveling through are often delayed on account of the boats, but never make this a resort." I have personally tested the three hotels in the place, and can only say that I wished myself anywhere else.

Transient travel would materially aid in supporting a good hotel, and from my knowledge of the place I feel assured that a large number of permanent boarders could be secured from among the residents of the town. During the Winter months many tourists and sportsmen would visit the place and remain for days, or weeks, if suitable hotel accommodations could be obtained.

A few days since I pointed out the importance of establishing a good hotel at the Keys to Mr. D. E. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad, and he assured me that the Railroad Company would aid and assist the undertaking in every possible way. First, by deeding to the person erecting a hotel two blocks of land in the town, one block on the mound, the highest point of land on the coast, and the other extending from opposite the first to the bay shore—in all five or six acres of land.

Independent of giving the land, the Railroad Company would agree to transport all building materials and furniture and fixtures free of charge over the line of road. The mound affords a fine view of the main land, islands, bay, and ocean, and the beach is an excellent one for bathing and keeping boats. Fishing is fair, and ducks and beach birds are plentiful during the Winter months. By taking the morning train the sportsman can reach a point in one hour where deer, turkeys, and quail are plentiful, enjoy at least six hours' sport and return before supper. The climate is excellent, and the health of the place unexceptionable, and we feel assured that if a hotel was erected at the Keys by one who knows how to run such an institution that it would prove remunerative and a safe investment.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 24, 1875. AL FRESCO.

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

JUDGING from the dispatches which have been flying across the cables during the past week, the question of an International Rifle Match is in a charming state of muddle, with a very fair prospect of its either being "off" altogether, or else confined to a match between our own and a sectional team, instead of the gallant battle we have expected with Sir Henry Halford and the Imperial Team. In our editorial of last week, we predicted that trouble would arise from the notification received by telegraph that the Scottish National Rifle Association team would visit us next summer to participate in an International match, but scarcely imagined that our prediction would be so soon verified. Should the match with the British Team be "off," it will be owing entirely to the action of our own National Rifle Association in sending *three* challenges when but one was either requisite or expected. It would be supposed that the experience of our riflemen at Wimbledon last summer, would have taught us how this matter should be managed. An invitation was given to Sir Henry Halford at that time, and gallantly accepted, to visit us during the summer for the purpose of shooting a match for the championship of the world. In the formation of his team Sir Henry invited the crack shots of Ireland and Scotland to compete for places, and with the pick of Great Britain and Ireland the strongest kind of a team could have been gotten together. And yet there is no reason why teams of purely Irish or Scotch organization should not come as well as Canadian, French, Swiss or German teams, and shoot in as many matches as can be gotten up; but for *the* match, the match suggested at Wimbledon immediately after the Elcho Shield competition, and subsequently accepted by the British National Rifle Association, but one team should be eligible to shoot, and that the Imperial Team, to be selected by Sir Henry Halford, at the request of the Association just mentioned; and we consider that Sir Henry is quite justified in abandoning the matter. We have already won the odd trick from the Irishmen; it was always expected that Sir Henry's team would have a proportion of Scotchmen upon it, (and Irishmen also if they choose to compete for places,) and therefore the bringing of three teams to shoot against our one, seems supererogatory, as well as making the odds against us three to one. And no doubt Sir Henry looks at it in the same light. It is the American team he wants to beat or be beaten by, not the Irish or Scotch. At all events he has written the following letter to the Loudon agent of the Associated Press.

"I am in communication with the Scottish National Rifle Club, which has accepted the challenge from America to send a separate team, and with the Irish Rifle Association, who still have the matter under consideration. I am endeavoring to obtain their coöperation in sending a British team alone. The Council of the National Rifle Association is so unanimous in its feeling that only a British team should be entered that there is no necessity to call a meeting on the subject. If I fail in inducing Scotland and Ireland to join in the British team, I shall place my resignation as Captain in the hands of the National Rifle Association. I have every reason to believe that England will not be represented by any separate team."

If, therefore, the Scottish and Irish Rifle Associations persist in sending separate teams, the great point of interest in this years' International match will be lost, the prospect of a contest with a British team transferred to a very indefinite period, and the Centennial deprived (as far as riflemen are concerned) of one of its chief attractions. It is too soon, however, to croak; everything may be satisfactorily arranged, and we may yet welcome this gentleman to whom our own riflemen are indebted for so many courtesies at Wimbledon.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting held for practice by this association, met at Spy Pond on Saturday, January 29. The highest scores were as follows: Higgins, 46; Frost, 46; Osgood, 44, and Sawyer, 44. The highest possible score was 50.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Directors of this Association met on the 1st of February.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $1,198 04. On behalf of the Range Committee, Col. Wingate submitted a report, favoring a change of targets from iron to canvas. It was proposed that the State be requested to pay a portion of the expense. The joint committee on the international match was increased to eighteen. The selection of the place for the international match was reserved for the Board of Directors to decide upon. Resolutions were adopted which provide that any club paying the sum of $25 shall be entitled to send ten of their number to Creedmoor, during the spring and fall meetings, who shall have during that time all the rights of annual members. In addition, the club will be presented with a bronze medal, which shall be competed for by the members of the club. The programme for the spring meeting was presented and adopted. There will be five matches, as follows: All comers, Directors, Military, Short Range, Mid Range, Leech Cup, and Patrick Henry Rifle Matches. Major Fulton presented his report upon the ground selected for a range near Philadelphia. He stated that it could in no way compare with Creedmoor. While there is no doubt that Creedmoor is far superior to any other range, we were in hopes that those having the international match in charge could find it to their advantage to have it take place at or near Philadelphia. The meeting adjourned after the President had appointed the following committees: Range Committee, Col. Wingate, Capt. Story, and E. H. Sanford; Finance Committee, Inspector General Woodward, Hon. D. W. Judd, and N. P. Stanton; Prize Committee, Col. Ward, Capt. W. C. Casey, and Major Gen. Kilburn Knox. Joint Committee on International Match, Gen. Woodward, Col. Wingate, Col. Gildersleeve, Gen. McMahon, and N. P. Stanton.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The eighth contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* competition cups, was shot February 3. L. C. Bruce, score 43, won the first cup for the second time. H. D. Blydenburgh, score 35, the second cup for second time, and Wm. M. Tileston, score 34, the third cup. The next competition for the cups will take place Thursday, February 17, commencing at 4 P. M. The FOREST AND STREAM badges will be shot for Thursday, February 10, open to all comers.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The fifth subscription match came off on Tuesday, Feb. 8th. The winning scores were F. Backofen, 44; R. Rathbone, 41; D. F. Davids, 39; R. H. Hand, 39; J. W. Todd, 37. The remaining two prizes of the U. M. C. Badge competition will be shot for on these conditions. Five competitions; ten shots each; entrance $1; open to all comers, except those who have made over 40 in the badge matches. The highest aggregate of the five competitions takes the first prize. The next highest the second prize. Another gold badge equal in value to the other, to be shot for, on the same terms, open to all. The scores may be shot off at any time before the 10th of March. All scores made will be published weekly.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The tenth annual competition shooting in lying position, took place at Hellwig's new gallery, 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, Wednesday, February 3, 1876. The winners of prizes are as follows. Donald Cameron, first prize, 46; B. Ginger, second prize, 44; M. L. Riggs, third prize, 28. The next weekly competition will take place Wednesday, February 9, at 6 P. M.

GLEN DRAKE.—The members of the American Rifle Association assembled in force at Pelhamville, N. Y., on Saturday, February 4, 1876. Two matches were shot, one for the Association Cup, the other a Subscription Match. The ground was covered with snow, and the rays of the sun were reflected from it in a manner so as to render it extremely difficult for the marksman to see the bullseye upon the white hill 500 yards away. In the match for the Association Cup there were ten scoring shots, with an allowance of 5 points for military rifles of 50 calibre. The best scores were as follows: R. Rathbone, 45; D. F. Davids, 41, and H. Fisher, 40. The Subscription Match allowed only five scoring shots; the winning scores were: D. F. Davids, 24; R. Rathbone, 23, and Rathbone 23. Next Saturday the match for the Holden Rifle will take place. On the 22d of February there will be three matches, consisting of a Military, an All-comers, and a Subscription Match.

MOUSEMERE.—The seventh competition for the Harris trophy on Tuesday of last week, resulted in the following score: H. W. Blakemore, 75; Henry J. Quinn, 73; Douglas Smythe, 71; G. Livingston Morse, 68; Henry Maynard, 66. Mr. Blakemore has now won twice.

On Monday the return match between two teams of the Yonkers Rifle Association, commanded by Capt. Douglas Smyth and Major Fredine Shonnard, respectively was contested. Although the weather was fine, the wind in the earlier part of the match was variable and troublesome. The snow which covered the ground, by its refraction and glare, also interfered with the shooting. Following are the scores of the several members of each team:

SMYTH'S TEAM.	
J. L. Morse	169
H. L. Garrison	182
S. G. Peray	186
Total	915
SHONNARD'S TEAM.	
L. M. Ballard	181
C. Dusenbury, Jr.	183
A. H. Jocelyn	185
Total	953

Major Shonnard's team having won the first match on Jan. 10th, the third and decisive contest will be shot in March next.

CONNECTICUT.—The Norwich Rifle Club are making extensive arrangements for work and practice as soon as the season opens. Negotiations are in progress for a new range, at which there shall be accommodations for spectators, and early in the spring the members hope to occupy it with weekly meetings. The club have received an invitation from Col. Gildersleeve, of the National Rifle Association, to attend the proposed grand rifle tournament this year.

RHODE ISLAND AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—On Saturday, January 29, 1876, a match took place during a heavy rain for a handsome badge. Distance, 200 yards, off hand. The best scores were: Keyes, 43; Ralsbeth, 41; Thomas, 41; Howe, 38, and Perkins, 37.

SYRACUSE.—A rifle match comes off at the Yates Dragoons range, in Syracuse, on Thursday of this week, between Rochester and Syracuse shots. The teams will consist of six men each, firing fifteen rounds at 120 feet distance, position standing, rifles to be 32 calibre or less, Wingate's rules to govern. A report will be given in next week's issue.

NEW JERSEY SCHÜTZEN PARK.—A grand Centennial shooting match will be held at the above place on February 22. Prizes to the extent of $350 will be distributed, and the question of a team or teams to contend with the Western shooting societies at the Centennial match will be discussed.

MARYLAND RIFLE CLUB.—This club was organized on January 29, 1876, with one hundred members. Constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. James R. R. Herbert; Vice-President, C. D. Fisher; Secretary, W. P. Herbert; Treasurer, A. V. Canfield, Jr. An Executive Committee consisting of D. H. Thomas, Capt. Zollinger, Capt. Post, A. F. Gibson, and W. C. Keener, was also elected. The following committee was also appointed to select a suitable range: Capt. Zollinger, C. D. Fisher, A. V. Canfield, Jr., C. P. Kahler, and D. H. Thomas. Another committee on Incorporation was appointed, composed of Messrs. Beall, Frick and Terrett, who were instructed to incorporate the organization under the name of the "Maryland Rifle Club." Major Fulton, of the American Rifle Team, was present, and joined the new club, together with one hundred others. The club is not, as many suppose, composed exclusively of members of the Fifth Regiment, but has many members from the State at large. The first annual meeting will take place in April next, when new officers will be elected.

CHICAGO.—Below are the scores made in the first competition for the Hamilton, Rowe & Co. Badges, at 200 yards off hand, which came off Saturday, 29th of January, at South Park Range. The individual making the highest score in the first ten shots, in take the badge. The individual making the highest score in the last five shots, to take a substantial purse. Col. Shafter won in each case. The weather was simply horrid, mercury from 10° to 15° above; wind blowing very hard and gusty. The scores made are excellent considering the day, which is as follows:

Name.	Score.	Total.
J. A Snaffer	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5	53
H. G. Howe	4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 5 4 5 3 3	55
O. C. Buckmaster	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3	55
W. Burnham	4 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 3 4 2 3 4 4	55
J. L. Yale	5 3 3 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 2 4 2 5 3	55
J. Muir	4 5 2 3 3 5 4 3 2 3 3 4 3 3 5 4	49
S. W. Burnham	2 4 4 4 2 0 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4	46

MILWAUKIE.—The weather being very fine on Monday last, January 31, a few of the members of our Rifle Club thought they would improve the opportunity, and have a shoot at their range at Wauwautosa. The sun shone bright, and the air was warm and pleasant; the wind moderate but not very steady. Five hundred yards was the distance. The following is the score:

Name and Arm.	Score.	Total.
Fielding—Sharps Rifle	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	98
Skelton—Remington	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	98
Turner—Remington	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5	93
Bangs—Remington	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5	93
Meanies—Remington	5 5 4 4 4 1 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 6 4 4 4 4	91

After the score of 20 shots was finished, Fielding and Bangs made three shots more each, scoring bullseyes on every shot, making a total of 113 out of 115 for Fielding, and 108 out of 115 for Bangs. WAD WAG.

THE RIFLE IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The recent revival of the interest in rifle shooting has spread to Rochester, and all lovers of this sport are aglow with the fever. Early last year the military, in connection with some civilians, organized the Rifle Association of the Seventh Division, which soon purchased extensive grounds and proceeded to fit them up for practice. A tract of fifty-five acres, lying about four miles north of the city on the river bank was chosen as presenting the greatest advantages. The grounds consist of a level plateau, twenty-five feet above the water level, bounded on the west by the Genesee River, and east by the skirts of a still higher plateau seventy five feet above the first. This bench takes such a direction that firing can be done simultaneously at the 600 and 1,000 yards targets (also at 500 and 900, 800, and 800, etc). The bank is of sand, and is quite steep enough to catch the balls with certainty. The firing is 2° or 3° to the south of east, and herein lies, perhaps the only undesirable feature of the whole range. The range has been in use up to the 600 yard point since September, and several matches have been shot. At the opening match, Dr. C. E. Rider took the first prize with 72 out of a possible 75. Mr. Schwartz, the second with a score of 12, and Mr. W. H. Heigher, with 11, all at 180 yards. On a subsequent match, Mr. Seth Green took a gold medal with a score of 32 out of a possible 25 at 200 yards.

In addition to the above the only matches open to all comers were for the Brinker Medals, one for the best score at 200 yards, any rifle, and one for the best score at 500 (with military rifles) or 600 (with any rifle), to be won three times before becoming property. Only one match has been shot at each distance. Dr. Rider won at both distances, at 200 with a score of 28, and at 600 with 31 out of a possible 35.

Since the Winter set in the Amateur Rifle Club, formed last Autumn, opened a gallery for the use of its members, and work has been brisk ever since. Ten prizes, from $20 gold, downwards, were offered for the ten best strings of ten shots each made during the month of December. An unlimited number of shots were allowed with the gallery rifles, (32-calibre Wesson) at 141 feet, off-hand, Creedmoor rules; second class targets reduced to one-tenth size, (bulls-eye 2 1-10 inches, etc). Forty-nines were abundant, and Mr. S. A. Servis and Dr. Rider tied for the first prize at 481 out of a possible 500. On shooting off, Mr. Servis won with 43 to Rider's 39.

A match is now in process of negotiation between teams of eight from the Rochester Club, and the Yates Dragoons Club, of Syracuse, and when it has been shot I shall try to find time to advise you of the result. LATROS.

—The Detroit *Free Press* lately made a statement placing the expected cut of the Saginaw and shore districts, or more properly the east side of the State, at 778,000,000 feet, but it now says that unless the present indications change mighty sudden, not one-half of that amount will reach the streams. Operations in the woods have been entirely suspended, and hundreds of men have been discharged. The cause of the trouble is lack of snow.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—Game continues remarkably scarce and dear. At this time last year the prairie chickens were coming in by the car load, and the present condition of the supply indicates either a closer attention to the game laws in the Western States, or a greater scarcity of birds. We quote: Ruffed grouse, at $1.50 per pair; pinnated, do., $1.40 to $1.60; quails, $5 to $5.50 per dozen; canvas-back ducks, $3 to $3.50 per pair; red heads, $1 to $1.25; sprig-tails, black ducks and widgeon, 90 cents to $1; broad bills, 60 cents; teal, 75 cents to $1; brant, $1.50; geese, $1.25 to $1.50 each; rabbits, 50 to 65 cents per pair; hares, 40 to 50 cents per pair.

—We regret being obliged to allow letters from Mr. John Rigby, "Gloan," and others, on choke-bores, to remain over until next week.

NEW YORK—*Rochester, February 3d*, 1876.—Sport with the shot gun is almost limited to fox hunting. A grand hunt is being organized. Report says that there is an unusually wise old Reynard living a short distance from this city, and it is proposed to try the effect upon him of many dogs and men. I am inclined to think Mr. Fox will soon meet with a violent death. IATROS.

NEW JERSEY, *Atlantic City, January 27th*, 1876.—A few mornings since a party of our gunners had scarcely left the depot, when old Watch routed a fox, who took to the woods, and gave the hunters a merry chase for four hours, when he was killed. He weighed twelve pounds, the average weight of the gray fox being not more than nine. Our hunters do not go fox hunting on horseback, but take to the woods on foo., and when the dogs have found their fox, head them off at old roads and fields. REYNARD.

PENNSYLVANIA.—"Wish" Miller, of Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa, has lately returned from a three weeks' hunt in Hoy's wilderness, on the north branch of the Potomac river, thirty seven miles from Oakland, Maryland. He made his headquarters in a shanty, with J. L. Browning and Samuel Hoover, who were herding hogs on the beech nuts, which are very plentiful there this Winter. The forest was literally alive with wild pigeons, feeding on the great abundance of mast. He killed only four deer, however. They were very scarce, being driven off by panthers and bears, which were numerous. He shot one of the largest bucks that has been brought to Uniontown for many years. Wish saw two panthers killed by Mr. Conway, and one by Mr. Kusmiller, and killed a catamount himself. One of the panthers measured nearly eight feet in length. In speaking of this magnificent hunting district, the *Standard* says: "You can travel through this wilderness for hundreds of miles without seeing an inhabitant. The hemlock, beech, sugar and wild cherry trees, from eighty to a hundred feet high, grow in abundance. The rays of the sun never penetrate through the matted branches of the tall trees. The country is level. It is just as nature made it, a wild, howling wilderness, the home of the bear, the panther and the wolf. Such a thing as a snake, or toad, was never known to be found in this place. Foxes and rabbits are plenty, and other small game in abundance."

Hamburg, February 1st, 1876.—Just as we predicted, partridges are again, we might almost truthfully assert, entirely exterminated in this section, as other game is also. It is a disgrace to the honor of our county (Berks) that no stricter and more vigilant laws were enforced, and we now see the results. In a county where the local journals speak boldly of "big catches" with a seine, nets, and other untawful means, it is evident that no attention is given to the doings of our "wise Legislature," and of course, so the laws are powerless in that direction. Our disciples of "Walton" are also minus any water here for displaying their powers in "enticing the finny tribe."

PEKO NIXON.

THE MEGANTIC AGAIN.

MONTREAL, January 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

In your paper of the 6th inst., I saw a communication signed "Pierpoint," and headed Guides' Wages in Megantic. In the first place, there is no occasion for parties to go to Scotstown when they can reach the foot of Lake Megantic via. Robinson, Gould, and Stornoway, and thence to Megantic Post Office, where there is a large settlement of Highland Scotch fishermen who are always willing to act as guides for reasonable wages; those we had last fall were paid at the rate of $16 or $20 per month. Each man supplying a large flat-bottomed boat to convey us and our traps up and down the lake. Megantic is supposed by most people to be nearly uninhabited, which is a great mistake; every acre of land is taken up from the foot of the lake nearly to the basin, and nearly all the lots have a clearing and a small house erected thereon, consequently there are are plenty of able-bodied men who are glad to earn reasonable wages by acting as guides to sportsmen. At the head of the lake there are but few settlers, and only the man McDonald and an Indian (the only one frequenting this place), who act as guides. McDonald is a regular impostor as regards exorbitant charges, and "Mr. Lo the poor Indian" is not to be trusted at all on account of his fearful love for fire-water. A person once on the lake can send for provisions, etc., by boat to the foot of the lake. A store, hotel, and Post Office is carried on here by a very obliging fellow, by name, John B. McDonald, who will arrange for guides, etc., on reasonable terms. Major McMinn, and Arthur Bruce, Esq., at the saule place (the latter a subscriber to your valuable paper, would I am sure do all in their power for any sportsman going their way. ESCULAPIUS DENTALIS.

CHILLED vs. TATHAM SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

INDIANAPOLIS, January, 1876.

As there has been considerable discussion upon the merits of chilled shot, I will give you the results of a trial with it, and if you think it of sufficient merit you can publish them in the FOREST AND STREAM. The guns were two of Mr. W. W. Greener's No. 10, 33-inch barrels, and weighed 8¼ and 9 pounds. The shells used were Eley brown, loaded with 4½ drachms No. 2 Dupont sporting powder, with a pink edge fea

wad, and 1¼ oz. of No. 6 chilled shot with a common card wad over the shot. I had an equal number of shells loaded same as the above, except No. 7 Tatham shot was used instead of the chilled shot.*

*The Newcastle chilled shot, No. 6, have 270 pellets to the ounce, and Tatham, No. 7, 291.

The target was 30-inches in diameter, and the distance 40 yards. The sheet for the pattern was 30×40 inches, and the pads for the penetration were 18×24, heavy brown rag paper, placed against an inch board 36×50 inches.

In order to test the new guns *relatively* as well as *absolutely*, I invited several gentlemen, who in their own estimation, each had the best gun, to join in the trial. I will give the results in the order in which the guns were shot, giving the names of the manufacturer:—

NO. 1—GREENER—CHILLED SHOT.

Right barrel.	Fig. of merit.	Right barrel.	Fig. of merit.
Pattern.....106		Pattern.....191	
Penetration.....40	152	Penetration.....49	230
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....162		Pattern.....189	
Penetration.....46	208	Penetration.....50	239

NO. 1—TATHAM SHOT.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....187		Pattern.....190	
Penetration.....41	338	Penetration.....44	234

The figure of merit was reached by adding to the number of pellets within the 30-inch circle the number of sheets penetrated by three pellets.

NO. 2—GREENER—CHILLED SHOT.

R. B.		R. B.	
Pattern.....152		Pattern.....229	
Penetration.....39	190	Penetration.....48	277
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....169		Pattern.....192	
Penetration.....46	215	Penetration.....43	234

NO. 2—GREENER—TATHAM SHOT.

R. B.		R. B.	
Pattern.....192		Pattern.....215	
Penetration.....43	235	Penetration.....40	215
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....187		Pattern.....222	
Penetration.....56	243	Penetration.....38	260

NO. 3—DOUGAL*—CHILLED SHOT.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....163		Pattern.....109	
Penetration.....39	202	Penetration.....41	150
		Pattern.....168	
		Penetration.....44	212

TATHAM SHOT.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....157		Pattern.....154	
Penetration.....40	197	Penetration.....38	192

*This was among the first guns that Mr. Dougal bored on his new plan.

NO. 4—DOUGAL*—CHILLED SHOT.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....184		Pattern.....191	
Penetration.....39	223	Penetration.....49	240

TATHAM SHOT.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....191		Pattern.....202	
Penetration.....36	227	Penetration.....60	252
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....219		Pattern.....232	
Penetration.....50	269	Penetration.....38	270

*This gun is a new one and is bored on Mr. Dougal's modified plan.

The foregoing trials brought several new guns into the field on Jan. 8, and to secure uniformity of results, the shells were all loaded by, and the contest conducted directly under the supervision of S. Beck, Jr., Esq., the leading gunsmith of this city. The No. 10 shells were loaded with 4½ drachms No. 2 Dupont dicking powder and 1¼ oz. No. 7 Tatham shot. The No. 12 shells with 3¼ drachms Dupont and 1 oz. Tatham—distance and target same as on preceding days, except that in the former the 30-inch circle embracing the central group of shot, was described after the shot was made, and in the latter, the circle was made before the gun was fired, and the number of pellets only counted that struck within the circle.

NO. 1—SCOTT*.

Right barrel.	Fig. of merit.	Right barrel	Fig. of merit.
Pattern.....199		Pattern.....181	
Penetration.....52	251	Penetration.....42	223
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....142		Pattern.....151	
Penetration.....46	188	Penetration.....48	199

*This gun was originally of the English pattern of boring, but was recently re-bored on the *modified choke plan* by S. Beck & Son's of this city.

NO. 2—DOUGAL*.

R. B.		R. B.	
Pattern.....129		Pattern.....125	
Penetration.....47	176	Penetration.....58	185
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....117		Pattern.....131	
Penetration.....52	169	Penetration.....56	109

*This is No. 3 of January 1st.

NO. 3—GREENER**.

R. B.		R. B.	
Pattern.....111		Pattern.....19	
Penetration.....59	203	Penetration.....59	228
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....125		Pattern.....126	
Penetration.....59	184	Penetration.....51	177

**This is No. 2 of January 1st.

NO. 4—SCOTT*.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....150		Pattern.....124	
Pattern.....139		Pattern.....109	

*Only shot for pattern.

NO.—S. BECK & SON'S.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....155		Pattern.....121	
Penetration.....48	206	Penetration.....48	169
Pattern*.....99		Pattern*.....123	

*Only shot for pattern.

NO. 6—DOUGAL—ENGLISH BORE, NO. 12.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....132		Pattern.....119	
Penetration.....35	167	Penetration.....32	151
Pattern*.....160		Pattern*.....159	

*For pattern only.

NO. 7—GREENER—ENGLISH BORE, NO. 12.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....101		Pattern.....142	
Penetration.....41	142	Penetration.....45	187
L. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....113		Pattern.....136	
Penetration.....44	157	Penetration.....47	183

NO. 8—GREENER—ENGLISH BORE, NO. 12.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....149		Pattern.....113	
Penetration.....31	180	Penetration.....34	147
Pattern*.....151		Pattern*.....93	

*For pattern only.

NO. 9—DOUGAL—ENGLISH BORE, NO. 12.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....141		Pattern.....138	
Penetration.....42	183	Penetration.....42	180
Pattern.....83		Pattern*.....93	
Pattern.....124		Pattern*.....138	

*For pattern only.

NO. 10—MULLEN—ENGLISH BORE, NO. 12.

R. B.		L. B.	
Pattern.....140		Pattern.....137	
Penetration.....36	176	Penetration.....48	185
Pattern*.....176			

*Pattern only.

SUMMARY.

NO. 1—GREENER—CHILLED SHOT.

Average pattern of 4 shots	162
Average penetration of 4 shots	47
Figure of merit	207

NO. 1—GREENER—TATHAM SHOT.

Average pattern of 2 shots	188
Average penetration of 2 shots	42
Figure of merit	231

NO. 2—GREENER—CHILLED SHOT.

Average pattern of 8 shots	153
Average penetration of 8 shots	44
Figure of merit	227

NO. 2—GREENER—TATHAM SHOT.

Average pattern of 12 shots	206
Average penetration of 12 shots	41
Figure of merit	248

NO. 3—DOUGAL—CHILLED SHOT.

Average pattern of 3 shots	146
Average penetration of 4 shots	41
Figure of merit	188

NO. 3—DOUGAL—TATHAM SHOT.

Average pattern of 2 shots	175
Average penetration of 2 shots	39
Figure of merit	194

NO. 4—DOUGAL—CHILLED SHOT.

Average pattern of 2 shots	187
Average penetration of 2 shots	49
Figure of merit	236

NO. 4—DOUGBL—TATHAM SHOT*

Average pattern of 4 shots	211
Average pattern of 4 shots	43
Figure of merit	254

*It is but just to state that this gun was shot first in the morning of the 5th with soft shot, when the weather was calm, and during the forenoon a swift breeze sprang up, which affected the shooting of all the guns. This in common with the test as is indicated by the *chilled shot* which were made last.

COMMENTS.

From the foregoing tests it will be seen that the results reached with *chilled shot* do not correspond with those generally attributed to them as compared with *soft shot*. The facts are these: Every gun made better patterns with soft than with chilled shot; and in No. 1, 2, and 4, which are of approved modified choke-patterns, the results are remarkably uniform. The same is true of the figure of merit. In every case it was better with the soft than with the chilled shot. On the other hand, the penetration was better in every instance with the chilled shot.

It would be a matter of interest to known how Tatham shot compares in solidity with the soft shot used in the *Field* Gun Trial last Summer.

Buckshot were fired from the choke-bored guns with varied results. At 60 yards from four to ten balls could be put into a target 30×43 inches with a charge of 4½ drachms of powder and 12 shot; and at 100 yards from 3 to 6 would be lodged in the same sized target.

Quite a number of shots were fired, of cartridges cut between the two wads separating the powder and shot, so as to leave on one side just enough of the shell undivided to hold the ends together, and inserting them thus into the gun. The shells were loaded with the usual charge of No. 7 shot, at 40 yards; when fired the charge of shot was expelled from the gun with the forward end of the shell containining them, and in this manner would pierce the target consisting of two thicknesses of inch board, making a clean cut orifice the size of the shell. At 100 yards the shells usually bursted before reaching the target. This practice might be useful in cases of emergency when it was desirable to improvise killing charge out of small shot for large game. H. G. CASEY.

A DECEMBER HUNT IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

December, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We (two) left Philadelphia on the morning of 26th of November for a month's shooting in the Southwest. The "limited mail" by the Vandalia route makes St. Louis in thirty hours—an improvement over previous seasons and trains of six hours. We took three dogs (setters)—Dash, an old stager, and two pups that had not been shot over; Cora, a Gildersleeve bitch coming a year old, and Don, eight months old, son of David Brooks' Bismarck, recently smothered in an express car. Don is the image of old "Biz."

Our ground was the same as that shot over last Winter, viz.: Jasper County, Mo., the adjoining counties in Kansas, the Ind an Territory about Vinita, with the addition of some points in the Neosho Valley. Joplin was our headquarters in Missouri. It is the centre of the richest lead and zinc developments, and is a mining town of mushroom growth—four years, and 7,000 population. 8 000 tons of pig lead were shipped in 1874, and the estimate for 1875 is 12,000 tons, and this is the return from scarcely more than surface scratching. So the locality affords mineral as well as game attraction to those disposed for both. The Messrs. Davis—father and son—of Murphy & Davis, one of the leading mining firms, do a great deal of quail and grouse shooting, and do not consider a bag of seventy-five or a hundred quail an extra day's sport. Joplin is reached from St. Louis by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to Pierce City, and the Memphis and Carthage Railroad from there to Oronogo, from which there are eight miles to be traveled by stage. The Joplin Hotel, kept by Heathwood & McCoy, is among the few good ones west of St. Louis. Mr. Heathwood was our host last year, and then resided on his farm—the Spring River Stock Farm—nine miles from Joplin. It has 1,000 acres under fence and cultivation, and is probably the finest farm in Southwest Missouri. His stock of game chickens, some 500, is said to be, in point of thoroughbred qualities and purity, the best in the country. The Spring River skirts the farm, and its vicinity abounds with quail. It is also the boundary line of Kansas, where, on the Shawnee Prairie, the grouse are as abundant as in any part of the State. The M. C. & N. W. Railroad terminates at Brownsville within the State line, but there is no accommodation for sportsmen. Board can be had at Smithville, a village two miles this side.

We did not find quail so plenty in the valley this, as last year. The heavy floods that visited this section last August probably destroyed the birds in the low land. In the upland we found from three to six coveys in each favorable field. "Bis" Don had an invincible spirit, and at first thought it his mission to catch the birds, and made liberal efforts to run them down, but, as your Esquire Smith says, a two-foot rawhide is a prime instructor, and it was the rod presented by the Squire that educated him to hunt with his nose, instead of his legs and eyes. Cora was gentler, and did not require rod tuition. Three month's practice made dogs of them hard to beat. They did not lose a day's hunt, and were in better condition at the end than when they began, showing the traits of endurance for which their stock is remarkable. Not caring to take them to the buffalo and antelope country, we expressed them in a case from Chetopa, Kan., and they reached home in five days, in good condition, and had evidently been well cared for by the company.

After having ten days' satisfactory shooting about Joplin, we left for Vinita, Cherokee Nation, but did not tarry there, because our old hunting friends had left the locality. Charley Peach, a keen sportsman, had removed to Neosho, A. & P. Railroad, a good point for deer and turkeys, as well as grouse and quail, and Chief Rufus Rose being in Washington on Indian matters, so we traveled up the Neosho valley (Missouri, Kansas & Pacific Railroad) to Chetopa, the point where the Irish team pitched their tents last year. The contrast between this valley and the Indian Territory which is still not open to white settlement is very striking, one third of it, at least, being under fine cultivation. I am satisfied that this Neosho valley, from Chetopa to Parsons, and from Parsons to Emporia, and to Junction City on the two branches of the M. K. & T. Railroad, will offer all the sport that any one could desire in the way of quail and grouse, or wild fowl either, in the Neosho River, if they be cared for. On the same road, from thirty to one hundred miles south of Vinita, deer, turkeys, and grouse are so abundant that a hunting party is never disappointed in their quest. We found wing shooting so good within a range of fifteen miles of Chetopa, that we did not shift our quarters, though it is probably better about Oswego, Neosho Falls, or Burlington, simply because the ground is not so much shot over. Our companions were Bob Orm and A. A. Kase, who led the Irish team, and who know the country thoroughly, and are the best shots, day in and day out, that we ever hunted with. We bagged from one to four dozen grouse a day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., according as the day favored, with always good quail shooting before and after those hours. I prefer this December shooting to that of the three preceding months, though then much larger bags can be made. On account of the heavy crops of corn, chickens were never finer than they are this year, their average weight running from four to four and a half pounds the pair. The high prices West—$1 to $3 the dozen in St. Louis, and $5 to $6 in Chicago—stimulated their shooting by professional hunters. $4 was the cash price paid in Chetopa the dozen; but this was owing to rivalry of different houses, and was $1.75 above the ruling price at many other country towns. From 1,000 to 2,000 grouse per week were shipped from Chetopa, chiefly to Chicago.

Kellerman, who keeps the National Hotel, treated me very well. He understands the care of hunting parties, particularly the measure of lunch requisite. His charges to hunters, too, are reasonable—$2 a day if they stay four days, or $7 a week, if they stay longer. The prairie grass was never known to be more luxuriant than this year, and in the river bottoms it was so rank—five to ten feet growth—that it was useless to attempt to hunt in them. From Chetopa we went north to Emporia, where we took the Atchinson and Santa Fe Railroad west, to the buffalo and antelope country. On this road, west of Emporia, say for seventy-five miles, I should not hesitate in stopping off for quail or grouse. It is well settled up, and has all the marks of good ground. It was our purpose to stop at Fort Dodge for buffalo, but learning that they were ranging one hundred miles south of there, we went on to Fort Lyon, where moderate herds of them were grazing on Sand Creek, about forty miles south of the road. I shall not inflict details of a buffalo or antelope hunt upon you, as it is an old story in your columns. Barring the incidents of the hunt and the exhilerating life on the plains, the mere shooting of buffalo is coarse work and unexciting, and bears no comparison to wing shooting. Two years ago multitudes of buffalo were to be seen on the line of this road, but persecution has driven them a good three day's ride away, and the day is not remote when they will be virtually exterminated. But one buffalo has been seen from a train this season on either this or the Kansas Pacific Road. This straggler was posted near Kit Carson, on the latter road. The Baron Rothschild party stopped off at Fort Dodge for a buffalo hunt while we were at Lyon. I have not yet seen or heard the record of their expedition, but should judge they had a square taste of horseracking and plain life if they persevered in reaching the buffalo range. At Denver there were three parties of English noblemen after mountain game. They had extravagant outfits of equipments and guides, but their success did not equal their expectations. The Game Association of Denver, have introduced quail in their vicinity. The birds have thrived and increased, and in a couple of years it is expected they will afford first-rate shooting.

During our five week's hunt we had but one stormy day, and the temperature was uniformly pleasant, ranging from 40° to 60°. Next December we shall shoot for birds at different points in the Neosho Valley, and camp for deer and turkey at some point south of Vinita, not yet determined upon. The territory I have indicated will afford to those in quest of good ground, all the sport they desire. We did not strike any roads that had abolished dog tariffs, but we have no reason to complain of them, and are satisfied with the charges and the good care given the dogs by the baggage-masters. The Pa. Cen. R. R. charges $1 50 from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and each of the three roads between Pittsburgh and St. Louis charge $1 50, or a cost of $6 a dog to St. Louis. West of St. Louis our dogs cost us about half a cent a mile. As I say the baggage masters cared for the dogs as well as they could, gave them comfortable quarters as were at their command, supplied them with water, &c., and attended to their transfer in the night.

W. W. Judy, 221 North-Third street, St. Louis is personally informed of the best hunting points west of the Mississippi, and knows sportsmen in each locality, Col. Goss, Neosho Falls, Kansas, likewise. The Col. has a kennel of fine dogs, a handsome collection of Western birds and animals, and of course a first-class stock of breech-loaders and equipments. Mr. John L. Brown, of Sedalia, Mo., is also a keen sportsman, and has written a pamphlet giving much valuable hunting data of several localities. I am sure either of these gentlemen would give brother sports men in need of it as much information, and as cheerfully as they give it to us. Such a hunting trip is a wholesome relaxation, and will build flesh about one whose life or business is of a sedentary character at the rate of two pounds the week as it did with our little party of two. B.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The election of officers for this club was held on Thursday of last week. There were two tickets in the field, and under the new regulations abolishing proxies and allowing only yachts owners to vote, a close vote was the natural result. The candidates for Commodore were Mr. G. L. Kingsland, the 1875 Commodore, and Mr. Wm. T. Garner. The other officers were, with the exception of Secretary, and one or two places on the regatta committee, almost identical. After the election there was some excitement, when it was announced that Mr. Kingsland had received twenty-five votes to twenty-four for Mr. Garner, but the latters friends contended that only forty eight votes had been cast, and that it was a tie. Immediately after the vote had been declared, Mr. Lester Wallack, one of Mr. Garner's supporters, came in, and wanted to vote for him, but was not permitted to do so, on the ground that the vote was closed. Some excitement ensued, and Mr. Garner's friends claimed that a Garner ticket, which had been cast, with Garner's name torn off, as they claimed, accidentally, ought to have been allowed for him; Mr. Kingsland was, however, duly elected.

The other candidates elected were as follows: S. Nicholson Kane, Vice-Commodore, (regular;) Charles A. Minton, Secretary, (opposition;) Sheppard Homans, Treasurer; A. Cary Smith, Measurer; L. De Forest Woodruff, Fleet Surgeon; William Crebs, Henry Steers, and G. S. Winston, Regatta Committee; Fletcher Westray, N. D. White, George L. Jordan, C. Alfred Grymes, H. N. Alden, J. O. Proudfit, and D. T. Worden, House Committee; S. Nicholson Kane, A. S. Hatch, Philip Schuyler, and William H. Thomas, Committee on Admission.

After the election, the day of the June Regatta was fixed for the 8th of that month, and $2,500 was appropriated for prizes. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for 1875 had been $16,060 55, and the disbursements $16,244 13, and that the present indebtedness of the club amounts to $10,440.

—The students of Amherst College have decided not to send a crew to Saratoga the coming summer. The college cannot raise sufficient money to support both boating and base-ball, and has decided to give its entire support to base ball.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company,

Home Office, 189 Market Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Net Assets, January 1st, 1875,		$1,652,949.59
Received for Premiums,	$859,069.15	
Received for Interest,	88,872.91	947,942.06
		$2,600,891.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Death Claims, Endowments and Annuities,	$196,203.13
Paid Returned Premiums and Surrendered Policies,	210,069.56
Paid Salaries, Rent, and Contingent Expenses,	52,820.06
Paid Commissions to Agents,	75,315.67
Paid Advertising, Printing, and Postage,	19,342.36
Paid Physicians' Fees,	13,654.75
Paid Taxes,	5,091.85
Paid Re-Insurance,	6,197.74
	$578,695.12
	$2,022,196.53

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand,	$70,704 05
Bonds and Mortgage held by Company,	703,287.10
United States and State Bonds,	194,484.55
Loans on call, (secured by U. S. Bonds and other collaterals),	212,455.21
Real Estate,	61,555.54
Loans on Policies,	414,848.79
Premiums in course of transmission, and Deferred Premiums,	302,036.48
Accrued Interest,	48,177.18
Furniture and Fixtures,	7,651.62
Due for Re-Insurance,	6,996.01
	$2,022,196.53

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force December 31st, 1875, as per standard of State of New Jersey, Am. Exp. 4½ per cent.,	$1,437,332.00
Death claims not due and in process of adjustment,	58,000.00
	$1,495,332.00
Surplus to Policy Holders,	526,764.53

Number of Policies Issued During the Year 1875, 5135

Insuring, $9,775,050.00

OFFICERS:

J. H. STEDWELL, President. C. H. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

R. C. FROST, Vice President. J. H. CANNIFF, Cashier.

J. B. BURNET, Medical Examiner.

OFFICE OF MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,

DREXEL BUILDING, Corner of Wall and Broad Streets,

NEW YORK.

HENRY W. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Amount.		Amount.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1875,	$301,928,726	In force, Jan. 1st, 1876,	$305,057,221
New Risks,	34,905,100	Terminated,	31,776,605
	$336,833,826		$336,821,826

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last Account,	$69,157,411 31	By Payments during the year,	$14,143,456 54
" Receipts since,	20,400,968 65	" Balance to New Account,	75,414,923 42
	$89,558,379 96		$89,558,379 96

BALANCE SHEET.

To Liabilities,	$75,099,700 20	By Investments,	$78,830,194 71
" Undivided Surplus,	3,730,494 51		
	$78,830,194 71		$78,830,194 71

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	GEORGE S. COE,	GEO. C. RICHARDSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,	ALEXANDER H. RICE,
R. H. McCURDY,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,	W. F. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	MARTIN BATES,	F. HATCHFORD STARR,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	WM. A. HAINES,	FREDERICK H. COSSITT,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,	LEWIS MAY,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	OLIVER H. PALMER,	OLIVER HARRIMAN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	HENRY E. DAVIES,	THOMAS DICKSON,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	RICHARD A. McCURDY,	HENRY W. SMITH,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,	EGISTO P. FABBRI,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	HERMAN C. von POST,	GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.* WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary.* O. H. PALMER, *Solicitor.* JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*

C. S. WINSTON, M.D., W. R. GILLETTE, M.D., *Medical Examiners.*

Pope's Rifle Air Pistol

FOR TARGET PRACTICE.



JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN AND military men. Shoots darts or slugs a distance of 50 feet. Perfectly accurate. By practicing with it one may become a dead shot. Each pistol is put up in a neat box, with 6 darts, 6 targets, 100 slugs, ramrod, claw, wrench, and skeleton gun stock. Price $5; nickel plated, $6. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 35 cents postage.

One of the many testimonials from the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army:—

"It is surely ingenious in mechanism, quite accurate in aim, and useful in preparing one for the more serious handling of the ordinary rifle.

W. T. SHERMAN, General."

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Feb10tf **45 High Street, Boston.**

Wild Animals Wanted.

THE

Zoological Society of Cincinnati

Desires to secure for its GARDEN species of all rare

AMERICAN WILD ANIMALS & BIRDS.

Parties having any Animals or Birds to sell are hereby requested to state in their offer the kind, age, (if possible), condition, and price, together with the probable cost of transportation of same to Cincinnati.

ARMIN TENNER,

General Agent, Zoological Society of Cincinnati.

Feb10 3t

Wm. R. Schaefer,

Manufacturer only of first-class Breech-loading

Shot Guns,

And Dealer in

Guns of all Descriptions.

Guns bored to shoot close and hard, warranted, EVERY TIME. Gun stocks—bent, crooked, or straight—warranted to stay. Constantly on hand, a large invoice of English chilled shot, in 28-lb. bags. Repairing and engraving promptly attended to.

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It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 30 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular. **WM S. KIMBALL & CO.,**

PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From Seth Green, Supt. N. Y. State Fisheries.

I find Vanity Fair to be the best article of tobacco adapted to the wants of the sportsmun. Have used your tobaccos for many years, and know them all to be first class.

For Sportsmen.

A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble: a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

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A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

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OF DEAD GRASS COLOR, WARRANTED WATERPROOF, STRONGLY SEWED, AND EVERY POCKET RIVETED.

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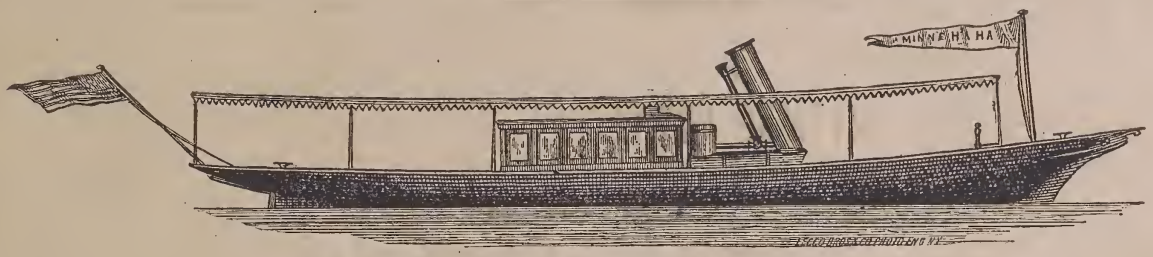


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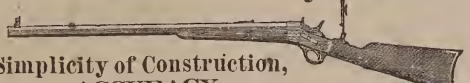
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For Simplicity of Construction,
ACCURACY,
Penetration, Durability, Safety, Ease of Manipulation.
Materials and Workmanship, they are Unsurpassed.



REVOLVERS OF VARIOUS SIZES,
DESIRABLE IN ALL RESPECTS.
Send for Circulars.
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THE BERDAN PATENT SHELLS, new model, with Hobbs' patent waterproof primers, never miss fire, and are highly prized by all that have used them.
PAPER SHELLS.—By repeated experiments and great outlay for improved materials, and machinery made expressly for the purpose, we can now warrant our BROWN PAPER SHELLS equal to any imported. They are sure fire, and will not burst in the gun.
Inquire of any of the dealers in sporting materials for the U. M. C. Co.'s Shells.
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Sharps New Long Range Rifle.

I have now in stock a complete assortment of Rifles of all well known and reliable makers, and having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, am able to sell at their prices. Have just received a stock of SHARPS NEW LINE OF LONG RANGE AND OFF HAND RIFLES. Riflemen are invited to call and examine. They will be cheerfully shown to all who take an interest in Rifle Shooting. REMINGTON, BALLARD, WESSON, AND STEVENS RIFLES, all lengths and calibre. Every Rifle purchased can be tested in the 100 yard range on the premises. Liberal arrangements made with clubs and associations. Send for illustrated circular. HOMER FISHER, 260 Broadway, cor. Warren St., N.Y. dec23 3m



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Ballard's Patent Rifles, with Marlin's Improvement,
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Short and Long Range Creedmoor, Hunting, and Gallery Rifles
OF ANY CALIBRE, RIM AND CENTRE-FIRE.
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These Shells are easily loaded, and the caps easily extracted from inside. Head solid, and much thicker than any shell now made, giving a solid seat for cone or anvil, which prevents it from driving through or springing away, thereby causing misfires. The cone is made of nickle and fastened solid in its place. It neither rusts or corrodes fast like moveable anvil made of steel. The nickle cone also prevents misfire when cap has been left on shell for a few days, which is liable to occur either in steel or iron. These shells are finely finished, and made any length ordered, from 2¼ to 3½ inches.
Shells and Loaders, and description Price Lists, can be obtained from all the leading sportsmen's houses throughout the country. GEO. E. HART & CO., 363 and 365 Market st., Newark, N. J.

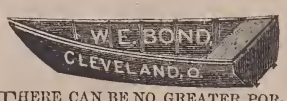
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Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly,
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AT THE
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At prices clear down. Send for Price List.
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THIS ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS brick house of modern structure, and furnished with elegant furniture, is situated within two hundred yards of the railroad depot, and is unsurpassed by any hotel in the South. Dec30-tf

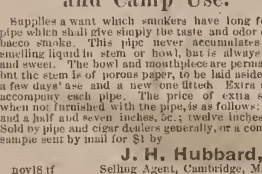
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Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.

Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for $1 by

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Monogram and Crests cut on Pipes and Holders. Portraits made from Photographs. Pipes and Holders of any design, or made to order.

N. B.—By a new process I boil Pipes so that the color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

Pipes sent by mail to all parts of the world.

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For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

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The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

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For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6¼ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

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The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.F., FF.G., FFF.G., the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less resistance than any other brands made.

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Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only*.

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GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

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The strongest and most durable snap action made. Shooting qualities first-class.

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Electric Rebounding Lock
ADJUSTED TO ANY GUN.
FROM $4 PER LOCK.
EXTRA BARRELS FITTED AND CHOKE BORED IF DESIRED. STUB DAMASCUS FROM $30 AND UPWARDS.
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Unrivalled Sporting Guns.

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

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Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
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2d—Pape	Davidson.
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Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

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1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bores.

1st—Pape	Davidson
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1st—Pape	Davidson

Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1¼ oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2½ oz. shot.

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We take muzzle loaders in exchange for breech loaders, and have always some fine second-hand guns on hand cheap.

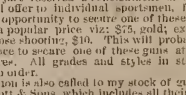
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Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order. aug5-6m

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Winner of Silver Cup, value 40 guineas. Winner in Class 1, for 8 and 10 bores. Winner in Class 4, for 20 bores. Winner in the Wear and Tear Trials, July, 1875. 2,500 shots fired without deterioration.

W. W. G. is the only maker who has made an average pattern of 214 shots in a 30-inch circle, at 40 yards, with a 12-bore gun, at any public trial either in England or America.

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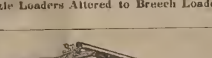
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EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
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These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

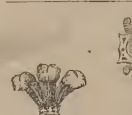
Pioneer,	$65 Gold.
Tolley,	90 "
Standard,	115 "
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These SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

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Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern nidea by our Close-Shooting 12 Bore, 1 1-8 No. 6, 40 yards.

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Express Rifles, Double and Single,
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RIGBY'S Celebrated
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PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
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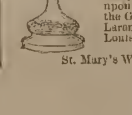
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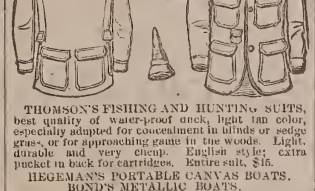
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Target made by C.W.RENNEL, Esq., Keeseville, N. Y , Aug. 9, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400yards.
Possible score, 25.
Score, 23.

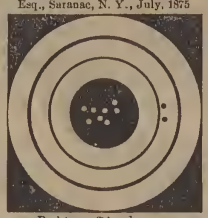
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REPEATING RIFLE.

THE

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Target made by IRA FLANDERS Esq., Saranac, N. Y., July, 1875



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 50.
Score, 46.

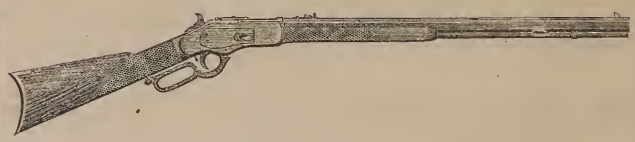
Consecutive Shots, made by Gen. W. E. STRONG, Peshtigo, Wis., March 11, 1875.



Position, kneeling.
Bullseye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.

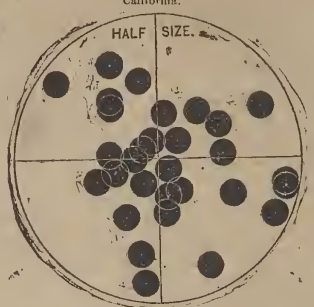
31 Bullseyes.....124
43 Centres.....129
14 Outers..... 28

88 281 out of a posible 352.



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20 consecutive shots.
Distance, 110 yards.
String, 32½ inches.
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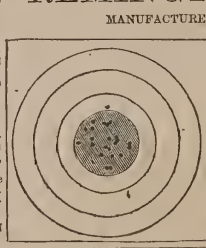


DIAGRAM
Of Target made by
COL. J. A. SHAFFER,
AT
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STURTEVANT BRASS SHOT SHELLS;
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This Vest affords the best arrangement yet invented for carrying cartridges. The weight is so evenly distributed that it is scarcely felt. Cartridges can be carried with the *heads down* in this vest, which is of great importance when brass shells are used, as when carrying them with the head up the weight of the shot often forces the wad forward, when bad shooting is the result. In ordering send measurement around the chest.
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Volume 6, Number 2. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

THE FISH AND THE GOLD RING.

[An incident of the loss of the steamship Anglo Saxon off Cape Race, Newfoundland.]

A FISHER'S skiff rocked lazily
Off rough Newfoundland's coast;
O'er her the clouds drooped hazily
Like banners of a host.

The fisher kept his weary watch,
And plied his dripping lines,
And anxious eyed the scanty catch
His tiny bark confines.

The day was done—dull evening came—
For home the toiler left,
Where soon by his industrious dame
Each fish was deftly cleft.

When lo! from out the offal slid
A ring of finest gold;
Strange that such uncouth casket hid
An heirloom quaint and old!

Weird things transpire beneath the skies,
More weird within the deep:
Known only to those sapient eyes
That ward and vigil keep.

Of this occurrence naught but guess,
For none the secret knew,
Till on the pinions of the press
Across the wave it flew.

A stranger to Newfoundland hied;
When he the circlet saw,
"My long lost mother's ring," he cried,
And, wondering, stood in awe!

Oh, God! in sunshine and in storm
Thy guiding hand we trace;
Who gave this frail memorial from
You stormy steep Cape Race!

Full fifty pounds our fisher got;
God's ways are wonderous wise;
To Him a ne'er forget me-not—
A blessing in disguise!

A. M.

For Forest and Stream.

Among the Sword Fish.

CLOSELY connected, and quite as valuable as the mackerel, in a financial and game point of view, is the sword fish, (*Xiphias gladius*), and it was our pleasure and good fortune this Summer to take a hand in this sport and see how it is done on our coast off the Vineyard. Before speaking of the mode of capture, or excitement of the sport, it would be well, perhaps, to take a look at some of the peculiarities of our game. As they are seen swimming along the surface they present an appearance not unlike the great white shark, and entirely unlike their fourth cousins, the timid mackerel. Graceful in form, like some natty marine privateer, they move along, "armed to the teeth" in stern reality, and evidently conscious of their great power. From the upper jaw shoots the sharp weapon from which they derive their name, and its power can only be appreciated when felt or seen.

In the Mediterranean Sea it grows to a length of six or eight feet, and is frequently found on our coast lengthened far beyond that. The scales are extremely minute, and from the back juts a huge dorsal fin that often causes it to be mistaken for itsrival, the shark. The tail is keeled, the lower jaw sharp, as if trying to keep pace with its neighbor, but had failed, and was determined to be savage even in its diminutiveness. The mouth is as toothless as one could wish, and the thought strikes you that the one great tooth or sword had drawn all the succulent or toothy matter from its jaws, and its power had been condensed in one great arm. The upper part of the body is a beautiful bluish-black, now striped or spotted with brown, or shaded with the same, and as it shoots along now bursting the watery doors, and rushing through the frightened air, the silvery stomach and dark back comes into bold contrast, and show it as a beautiful member of the finny race, as well as a savage enemy to all creation. On the southeastern part of Massachusetts, round the heel of old Cape Cod, seems to be a favorite hunting ground for them. Here they chase the timid mackerel and smaller fishes, devouring them without the first thought of the bond of relationship; and here it is that the fishermen "most do congregate." Lying all night in the jolly harbor of Wood's Hole we had ample time to prepare for the sport, and by three o'clock sharp our little sloop was swinging around and gathering herself together, headed for Gay's Head. The vessel was a common sloop of about sixty tons, and the only peculiarity being a stanchion rigged on the extreme end of the bowsprit, and a curved top to hold the "harpooner." At nine o'clock we were out of sight of the fair Vineyard. The wind settling, I was informed that I could go aft and use my weather eye, and the better I used it the more fish we would get, and after not a few attempts to climb a greasy pole of a mast, I found myself aloft, with a firm grasp on the throat of the gaff, my weather eye, contrary to orders, full of tar, and my port one on the *qui vive* for the game. We were just moving along, and I was taking in the horizon for miles around, when the man at the bow gave a sort of cross between a cluck and a groan, which I saw meant "port," and that something had been sighted. The old craft lazily fell away, and I then saw two dark forms, with their razor-like fins out of the water, slowly moving along ahead of us. The Cap winked at once to come down, and as I reached the deck the fun commenced. The man waited until we were almost upon them, and as one of them turned as if in idle curiosity to see what the great shadow meant, he hurled the spear, and the next moment the huge fish as if with a yell of rage, sprang from the water, and with a furious twist tried to shake out the iron. So great was the effort that it fell with a crash on its side, and for a moment was still—but it was only for a second. The line jumped into activity and rushed out so that you could not follow it, now swaying to and fro and making the water fly like rain. About fifty feet of line had gone out, and we all took hold to take our turn, and at last six of us managed to get a fair hold and attempted a trial of strength, and if six individuals were ever jerked around in a more vivacious manner they have my utmost sympathies. Now he would land us all together in a lump; then slacken up and take us unawares; throw us to the deck with a force that fully came up to my preconceived ideas of the "sport," and would undoubtedly have dragged us all over, if the rope had not been sure and fast. This sort of *fun* was kept up for about fifteen minutes, when he perceptibly weakened, and the long rushes to the right and left grew weaker and weaker, until we ventured to haul in, and as the Cap said he had pulled at everything from "old Jersey * * * to Gov. "plug," and this was the hardest one of all. But science will tell, and at last we had the brute alongside. The iron had entered near the tail, and run parallel with the body towards the head, and as we hauled him up, twisting and cutting with rage, one of the men, in a very artistic manner, cut him across the tail with a bar, and the day was ours. A rope was then rigged from the peak and fastened around the long sword, and we all gave a "long pull and a short one" and the monster rolled aboard the sloop Roaring Similet, and jerked a salute with his huge sword to Capt. Busby, sole owner thereof. We measured our game, and the line gave us nine feet six inches, and though I have frequently caught sharks that measured thirteen feet, I never saw any one to show near the strength of this peculiar creature. We cruised about all day in this vicinity, and succeeded in capturing three more, varying from six to nine feet; and as we turned for the Hole I felt that I had well earned my experience, but would still advise the uninitiated to try it. A six months' course at the gymnasium is taken in an hour, and Indian clubs are at a discount, while as for a Turkish bath you have a novel one, and it would surprise the first Turk at the manner in which you are enabled to dissolve and at the same time wound up and rubbed together—and all this for the small price of trying to haul in a sword fish.

In Messina and Reggio the fisheries are carried on in very much the same way, except that the boat is propelled by oars, and a large flambeaux is carried ahead to attract them. During the fishing the crew chant a slow dirge, that is supposed to charm his fishship and coax him to destruction, as did the mermaids to ourselves ages ago.

Many incidents have happened from this fish mistaking vessels for a foe, and when enraged they rush blindly ahead with a force that is truly wonderful. Ospium thus speaks of him: "He summons to his instant aid the oft-tried powers of his trusty blade, selects some boat, and runs his puissant sword full many an inch within the fatal board."

In 1868 the result of an attack like this formed a subject for the action of courts of law in England, as insurance was refused to a vessel injured by one of them. It seems that the Dreadnaught, a first-class merchant ship, left a foreign port in perfect repair, and on the afternoon of the third day a "monstrous creature" was seen sporting among the waves, and lines and hooks were thrown over by the captain to capture it. All efforts to this effect failed. The fish got away, and in the night time the vessel was reported as leaking dangerously. The captain was compelled to return to the harbor from which he had sailed, and the damage was attributed to a sword fish twelve feet long, which had assailed the ship below the water line, perforated her planks and timbers, and imperiled her safety on the ocean. Prof. Owen, the distinguished naturalist, was called upon at the trial to give evidence as to the probability of such an occurrence, and the force, if such was the case, and he related several cases illustrating the immense power of the fish, and as regards the striking force, stated that "it strikes with the accumulated force of fifteen double-handed hammers. Its velocity is equal to that of a swivel shot, and is as dangerous in its effects as a heavy artillery projectile." Capt. Wilson, of the ship Halifax, in referring to their strength, says: "I had abandoned all idea of taking the fish until by great good luck it made for the land, an I I made another attempt, and having about three hundred feet of rope in the boat we succeeded in making a running bowline knot around the sword of the fish, and this we fortunately made fast to the shore. When the fish found itself secured it plunged so violently that I could not prevail on any one to go near it. The appearance it presented was truly awful. I immediately went aboard a Lima packet and got the assistance of her crew to a man. By the time we returned the fish was less violent. We hauled upon the net again and made fast three hundred feet of rope, and although we mustered thirty men, we could not move the creature an inch. By this time we got about a hundred negroes from a plantation, and we hauled nearly the whole day before the fish became exhausted. On endeavoring to raise it it became most desperate, sweeping with its sword from side to side, so that we were compelled to get stronger ropes, fearing he might cut us in pieces. It was fortunate that it came on belly up, as one of its strokes would have cut the boat in halves. After securing it one of the men jumped upon its back, and at a great risk ent through its tail, and animation was completely suspended. It was then measured, and found to be twenty-one feet long and eight feet broad, and weighed nearly five tons." Quite large enough to sink one of our largest vessels. I saw a vessel some days ago that came into New Bedford in a leaking condition, and upon hauling her up a broken sword was found, and after unloading everything it was found to have penetrated the copper sheeting, and then through the hull and inner ceiling of yellow pine, and the extreme end was found hard and fast in the oak end of a spare nail keg that happened to lay in a position to receive it.

Here, perhaps, is an explanation to some of the disappearances that are so frequently heard of. Vessels set sail and are never heard from, and in many cases perhaps the injuries inflicted by these monsters of the deep have proved fatal. Powerful as are these fish, they have one enemy that is always present, and equally as powerful as man in its effects. It is the little parasite, (*Pennatula filosa*), and when-

ever it touches it is as sure as a shot, and disappears in the thick skin in much the same manner, entering their very vitals and goading them on to new acts of fury, and often, perhaps, causing the uncovcted attacks for which they are so justly noted. C. F. HOLDER.

New Bedford, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

A DAY'S MOOSE HUNTING IN 1860.

WE had lain in camp ten days—three of us, with as many dogs; two noble moose dogs, having to judge from their looks, the blood of the bulldog, mastiff, beagle, and stag-hound, and a brindled bull terrier, possessed of all the pluck and endurance of his race, but with no more knowledge of hunting than a sheep, having been brought from Rhode Island, where he had never seen anything in the shape of game larger than a woodchuck. We were buried in the heart of the great forest of Northern Maine, fifty miles northwest from Patten, in the vicinity of Telos Lake, and had waited for a "crust" through days of rain, thaw, and fog till we were perfectly desperate. At length it cleared up, and on that eventful night we sat up till eleven o'clock, running out of camp every half hour to plunge our forefingers into the fast-freezing snow to test the strength of the crust. When it became too hard for our fingers to penetrate, we retired satisfied to our berth to dream of moose.

At the first glimmering of daylight the next morning we were on the moose; but as the shadows of night retreated, and the pale sun illuminated the wintry sky, it became rapidly overcast, and we saw that a snowstorm before nightfall was inevitable; and a snowstorm in the neighborhood of Katahdin has to be seen to be appreciated. However, we pushed on, and as the snow-shoeing was all that could be desired, we soon placed six miles between ourselves and camp without striking the first signs of moose; but when, as we were skirting the base of one of the numerous "spruce mountains" which are found in this forest, we suddenly missed our dogs. We had depended on them more than on ourselves to find a moose "yard," as instances have been known where a trained moose dog has scented the game nearly, or quite, two miles, and for the first three or four miles we had watched them with eager eyes, but had latterly grown more careless, and their sudden disappearance somewhat disconcerted us, as their feet hardly made a mark upon the hard surface of the snow. To add to our perplexity the snow began to fall, rustling fine and dry through the boughs and withered leaves. We slowly retraced our steps forty or fifty rods, and stood undecided which way to steer, when all at once the voice of old Major fell on our glad ears, so faint as to be scarcely perceptible, and apparently miles away. It was impossible to distinguish the direction, and equally impossible that the dog could get the apparent distance in the time he had been gone. Then the voices of the other two chimed in, seeming to float in the air overhead, and as we danced in circles over the snow, too excited to stand still, and too undecided to take any direct course, the noise grew suddenly louder, and at once burst on our astonished ears, filling the air with music, being not over one hundred yards away, and almost directly overhead. The mystery was solved. The dogs had run round the end of the mountain, (we being near its eastern extremity) and had started their game on the back side, which had bounded up its steep and almost inaccessible sides directly toward its summit. Of course the intervening ridge had all but cut off the sound; but when the animal and his pursuers reached the top the sound poured down on us in a flood.

To climb the mountain at the point where we were was simply impossible, and we tore around to its eastern end, while the deep and measured baying of the big dogs and the incessant barking of the terrier aforesaid, told us the game was at bay. We quickly divested ourselves of our snow-shoes, and commenced to clamber up the steep ascent. Being encumbered with a heavy rifle—the only one we had taken from camp—I fell behind my comrades, and their shouts, as they reached the top, instead of hastening my ascent, as was intended, very nearly caused me to tumble back to the place from which I had climbed with so much labor. Bathed in perspiration, and panting for breath, I at length gained the summit, flung myself on to my snow-shoes, and bounded forward, hearing, as I ran, the voice of Bill (the Rhode Islander) frantically endeavoring to call off his dog, which, mingled with the barking, snarling, and yelling of the dogs, made a din more easily imagined than described. I soon reached the scene of action, and the sight which presented itself to my view still has power to provoke a smile, although a gap of fifteen years stretches between. The dogs had roused up a yearling moose, which, making up in agility what it lacked in weight, was fighting as only a moose can fight. The old dogs, Major and Rolla, wary both from instinct and experience, had escaped almost scatheless; not so with the unfortunate bull-terrier, Jim Sharp. He had rushed in on that moose as he would at a pig or sheep, and the consequence was frightfully apparent—cut through the muscles into the cavity of the abdomen without dividing the tough skin, and the entire intestines apparently protruded against the loose exterior integument. How he preserved his equilibrium was a wonder, and still more wonderful was his indifference, or rather utter unconsciousness that anything was wrong. He rushed around and harked and bit as though his internal arrangements were in their normal condition, and appeared, in fact, delighted. My first care, after taking in the situation, was to endeavor to shoot the moose without sacrificing a dog. No such opportunity presenting itself, the animal gradually worked its way to the western extremity of the mountain, and maddened by fear and pain, jumped from the summit upon a ledge about four feet below, which was perhaps six feet wide, and stood with his head looking over an abyss of three hundred feet in depth, the mountain projecting over its base at this point thirty or forty feet. On finding itself in this frightful position, the animal planted all its feet firmly and stood as if carved in stone, with its back just above the level of the summit. Old Major calmly walked up behind the beleaguered and helpless animal, and fastened to him. By dint of command and hard words the other dogs were kept off, but Major proved utterly refractory. We dared not advance, for fear the moose would leap into the air, taking the dog with him, and the same consideration restrained me from firing. At length I lost patience, and with a peremptory command from Joe to "risk it," I brought the rifle quickly to my shoulder. A glance through the double sight, a report like the crack of a whip, with no echoes on that height to return the sound, and the animal dropped lifeless in its tracks, with its head hanging over the cliff, pierced through the neck. We removed the skin and disembowelled it where it lay. Then, in view of the difficulty of getting it upon the summit and down the steep sides of the mountain, we determined to throw it over the cliff, which we did, hearing a dull thud far below as the mass of flesh which so lately was a moose descended to the earth. We retraced our steps to where we ascended, and on getting round to our venison found it in a badly battered condition; but we hastily quartered and buried it. The snow by this time had fallen to a depth of three or four inches, and we struck out for camp taking a more southerly course than the one we had passed in the morning. I had forgot to state that, after shooting the moose, we held a "medical consultation" over the case of the unfortunate dog, Jim Sharp. His owner advised shooting him on the spot, but we outvoted him two to one. Poor Jim was stretched out on the snow, and at the end of half an hour we had the pleasure of seeing him restored to his natural shape. A handkerchief—which two weeks before was white—was then tied around his body, an old mitten furnishing a pad, and with a rope attached to his collar, he trailed along behind his master's snow-shoes, his looks expressing sheepishness and disgust. We had accomplished nearly half our return distance to camp, and were crossing an outlying spur, which rose gradually to the south into the Wassattiquoik Mountains, and had just reached its crest, when we came suddenly on the tracks of a large moose. It was evident that the only snow in them was that which had just fallen; but as that was the first which had fallen in a fortnight, it was of course not easy to tell whether the tracks were ten hours or as many days old. We were discussing in eager, but suppressed voices, whether it was best to hunt them out, or keep on our course and return on the morrow, when the two dogs, which had been lazily pushing their noses into the old "dents," suddenly faced to the south, raised their noses high in air, and with tails extended straight behind, walked a few steps, swinging their heads from side to side, quickening into a trot, and then bounding forward with an almost inaudible whine. Major lost the scent within a few rods of his starting-point, and ran a circle to recover it; but Roll kept straight on towards a knoll, which I observed at that moment, about a hundred yards distant. When within three yards of it, it rose as if blown into the air with gunpowder; the snow fell off, revealing a magnificent bull moose, blacker than any I ever saw. A wild yell from the astonished dog brought Major round like a flash, while the excited terrier spun round like a top, tugging and biting at his rope like a dog possessed. I started at once in advance, Joe being encumbered with the hide of the moose we had killed, and Bill with his dog. The noble game had started directly along the ridge, which rose but very little for the first half mile. The snow had blown and melted nearly all off it, the old snow or crust not coming above his fetlocks—just enough, in fact, to steady his feet. But with all this advantage he could not gain on the dogs one inch. So close was old Roll to his haunches when he bounded to his feet that he could not even settle into that long, ungainly lope or trot, which carries him over all ordinary obstructions, and which the animal will keep up hours after hours in a depth of snow that those to whom the wonderful powers and endurance of this "king of the forest" are unknown, would deem impossible. The first leap from his bed would measure fully eighteen feet; and this style of running he kept up greatly to my surprise, for old hunters had informed me that moose never galloped when pursued, but always trotted, and in my subsequent experience I have never seen the thing repeated. How long this could have been kept up will never be known, for a circumstance occurred which brought the race to an abrupt termination. Like all the broken and mountainous countries, these wilds are subject to tremendous gales, which leave their traces in windrows of giant trees, upturned or broken by their force. Two of these tornadoes blowing from different quarters, had turned up two rows of trees in the form of a V. Into the apex of this trap the animal had rushed in his blind haste. As it was nearly twenty feet high at this point, to leap over it was impossible, and before he could retrace his steps the dogs were upon him. He had run perhaps one hundred rods; I had made half that distance, so he was hardly out of my sight. There was no baying this time. The first intimation I received that the game was brought to, was the peculiar savage snarl a dog gives when he seizes it. At the same instant my ears were saluted by the heavy roars or "grunts," as hunters call it, of the enraged bull. The sound cannot be conveyed on paper; but the dull, heavy thuds produced by a sledge-hammer on the end of a post, when driving it into the ground, comes nearer to it than anything else I can think of. This is the animal's call to its mate in the pairing season, and I have never heard it uttered at any other time, before or since; but this fellow seemed an exception to his race in color, form, and actions. Upon reaching the spot where the fight was raging, all the stories I had ever heard of the activity, fury, and power of this noble animal were more than verified. Perfectly fresh, his short run not having blown him in the least, with no snow to impede his movements, as roaring with rage he dashed first at one dog, and then the other, he appeared the very incarnation of fury, and I looked upon him with a sort of fascination. Not less wonderful was the conduct of the dogs. The first charge made as I came in sight happened to be at my dog, and I involuntarily held my breath, for the windfall was directly behind him, and his destruction seemed inevitable; but the instinct of the dog was superior to my reason. He stood perfectly still, facing the moose, and as he rushed upon him, sprang between his fore legs, then out at one side, and fastened to his flank before I had time to realize that he was not crushed out of all shape. This, which seemed to me a mere chance escape, I afterwards came to know a good moose dog will do every time. The moose, in charging on the dog, invariably strikes directly downwards with each fore foot. This of course leaves the width of his breast between his feet, and through this space the dog darts, and usually contrives to fasten to him before the bewildered animal is aware that he has not trampled him under foot. Just as my companions reached the spot, old Major gave a tremendous upwards spring, and fastened to the animal's hinder parts; but his hold gave way and he fell back. The moose, as he felt him strike his haunches, delivered a tremendous kick, which, had the dog been at any distance from him, would have brained him on the spot; but edging, as he did, upon his leg, the effect was to launch him into the air as if propelled from a mortar. Had he struck a tree in his course his fate would have been sealed. Luckily the coast was clear, and he flew over and over like an acrobat, clearing the windfall in his course and alighting with a force that completely bewildered him for some moments. His absence produced a momentary cessation of hostilities, which gave me the wished for opportunity of delivering the fatal shot. The bullet struck him behind the fore leg, and going slightly "quarteriug," broke the opposite shoulder as it came out. He pitched forward on to his nose, came up again instantly, endeavored to stand on the broken shoulder, failed again, then reared upon his hind legs, and fell over backwards to rise no more, still uttering his "grunts," which only ceased with his breath. We quickly dressed and buried him, and taking his nose as a *bonne bouche*, started once more for camp, where we arrived long after dark, tired and hungry, but well pleased with our day's moose hunting in the wilds of Northern Maine. LIBBEY

For Forest and Stream.

GAME IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

ALTHOUGH game of all kinds in this State is scarce in comparison with that found in Western and Southern States, there is still very fair shooting to be had on game in its season for the sportsman who knows the habits and favorite haunts of that which he seeks. There are probably one hundred deer killed annually near the Pennsylvania border, in Steuben and other counties, while foxes, the white and gray hare, black and gray squirrels, raccoon, mink, and muskrat are found in abundance, particularly in the half mountainous section through which the Erie Railroad and its branches pass. Ruffed grouse are widely distributed, being found in small numbers in the woodlands of nearly every farm. Quail are also quite numerous, though many are killed by the heavy snows of our severe winters, whole bevies being sometimes found in the spring under the deep drifts in the fence corners Woodcock breed plentifully along the numerous lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, trout streams, and the surrounding brush-covered bottom lands, whose rich, warm soil produces an abundance of food for these voracious feeders, and in favorable seasons a large brood is reared. Wood-duck are also found along these water courses. Ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, and wood-duck are the only game birds that breed in this latitude, with the exception of a few duck and snipe that are belated on their northward flight, and seek the secluded and inaccessible recesses of the marshes and swamps adjacent to our lakes and bays, where their nests are made and their young reared. The wild turkey disappeared long since, and is a thing of the past. Of the migratory birds which visit us may be mentioned geese—which, however, are seldom shot—brant, loon, many varieties of duck—principally mallard—black, teal, red head, whistler, widgeon, shell-drake, coot, dipper, snipe, plover, and curlew, with an occasional rail. The spring shooting of migratory birds amounts to but little. Ducks are often poor and unfit for food, and snipe make so short a stay that comparatively few are bagged. A good bag is occasionally made in favorable seasons if the shooter can be kept posted upon their arrival, and reaches the ground at once; but in case "winter lingers in the lap of spring," and frequent frosts cover the marshes with a film of ice at night, it is useless to look for snipe. Immense flocks of pigeons formerly visited us in the spring, but for many years the flight has decreased until the number of these birds now met with in this part of the State is insignificant. Last spring, however, an unprecedentedly large flight, estimated at millions, issued from the dense forests of Western Pennsylvania and flew up the Cohocton valley in early morning to feed on acorns in the oak-covered ridges of that region, returning at night over the same route to roost. So vast was the body of birds that an area of many square miles was daily cleared of acorns and other nuts. The flight lasted for three weeks, and afforded grand sport, the birds advancing farther north until they were forced to fly from sixty to one hundred miles from their roost for food. From the fact that nearly all the birds shot were males, their crops being gorged with acorns at night and entirely empty in the morning, it was thought that the females were nesting, and high hopes were entertained of having grand spurt with the young brood, but the birds suddenly forsook the region, disappearing in some unknown locality, only a few solitary birds being seen during the entire summer. This extraordinary flight was referred to in a former number of FOREST AND STREAM.

The opening of the woodcock season, owing to an unfavorable spring, found the birds small and weak on the wing, and no genuine sportsman had the heart to molest them. Later in the season they afforded capital sport, and many fine bags were made. In view of the uncertainty of our spring season, a change in the law is demanded, looking towards the better preservation of young, half-fledged woodcock and ruffed grouse, which are now mercilessly slaughtered not only by the unscrupulous pot-hunter, but by persons claiming to be true sportsmen and gentlemen. Every old sportsman knows this abuse to be widespread and general. Both birds are often found in the same cover, and the weak fledglings are knocked over by the score. Woodcock and ruffed grouse are our very best game birds, and should be protected with jealous care until the young are fully matured, when they would be found in sufficient numbers to make glorious sport, and bags of which we would be justly proud. Under the present law, many birds are killed in the hot months of July and August, the most of which spoil before the weary and heated shooter reaches home, and the faithful dog is overheated and sometimes ruined under the fierce rays of an almost tropical sun, as some sportsmen of this city have learned by sad experience. Far different would be the case were the close season for cock extended to September 1st. The dictates of common humanity require such a change, and it is to be hoped that all true sportsmen will unitedly labor to secure this result.

Ruffed grouse are found in considerable numbers in all parts of the State, especially in the vicinity of dense cedar swamps, to which they resort for food and shelter during the severe storms of winter. At the expiration of the close season, whole broods are found together in the uplands, and furnish admirable sport with the aid of steady, well trained setters or pointers. If, however, the birds are only found singly and in pairs. A great many ruffed grouse are shot around Batavia, and Pete Tompkins, of the Dean Richmond club, gets his share of

m. A change in the law relative to quail opened the son October 1st, twenty days earlier than usual, and, ough many bevies were seen during the breeding sea- , very few have been killed. A great many excursions the country have been made by city sportsmen, who e almost invariably met with very poor success. The of 1874 prohibited, for three years, the shooting of il in the counties of Wayne, Genesee, Orleans, and gara, and the result has been highly beneficial. In one hese counties these beautiful little game birds have in- ased in a most gratifying manner. A general applica- tion of this prohibitory law over the entire State would so increase the stock of quail that the shooting would be good for years to come. In their present depleted condition, the bagging of even half a dozen birds is a matter of great labor and uncertainty, the tired and disgusted sportsmen oftener returning empty-handed. In view of their scarcity, it is a singular fact that a small bevy appeared in one of our public squares last October, and remained scattered in the vicinity for several days. A woodcock also, during the entire summer, paid his respects daily to a little clump of willows growing on the river bank in the very heart of the city.

The fall flight of snipe and duck was good, but plover were unusually scarce, hardly a bird being seen where hundreds are generally killed. Duck shooting was excellent in localities where legitimate sport has not been ruined by those infamous contrivances, floating batteries. A few years ago Cayuga Lake, Seneca River, and the extensive Montezuma marshes contiguous thereto, fairly swarmed with duck, and was the favorite resort of sportsmen who traveled long distances to enjoy it, but the introduction of batteries has utterly destroyed the sport. The greater portion of the birds are driven away to other feeding grounds, and the remainder are rendered so frightfully wild that they will not decoy, and cannot be shot. This do sportsmen at large suffer by the villainous avarice of a few contemptible market shooters, with their diabolical batteries. The extinction of these, and the extension of the close season for woodcock, is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. AGATE.

Rochester, New York, January 8th, 1876.

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS OF IOWA.

AT the last session of the legislature an Act was passed, creating the present Board of Commissioners, and another one appropriating three thousand dollars to advance the interests of fish culture in the State of Iowa. With this authority the Commissioners set to work to restore what had been lost, and to enrich the waters of Iowa with new species of fish.

Since the last session of the legislature, the laws enacted previous to 1874, and the laws enacted by the legislature in question, have been carried out and enforced to the full extent, or so far as the Commissioners could influence their operation and use their power. The consequence is that in many of the fish streams of the State there has been a marked increase of food fishes, and a general disposition on the part of the people to support the law. Fishways have been constructed, as will be shown hereafter; and many citizens have been so much interested as to start fish ponds of their own under the advice of the Commissioners.

With the small appropriation of three thousand dollars, a hatching-house, 20x40 feet, two stories high, has been erected near Anamosa, in Jones County, under the supervision of Mr. Shaw, one of the Commissioners. With that three thousand dollars the hatching-house has been erected, an assistant hired and paid, all the expenses have been paid, and a great number of fish have been distributed; and this day the property owned by the State is worth the amount of the appropriation expended.

The last General Assembly enacted a law requiring all dams erected after the passage of the Act to have constructed fish ways under the supervision of the Commissioners. So far, the law has been complied with, and fishways have been constructed according to the plans provided by the Commissioners.

Section 2, chapter 50, requires the Commissioners to examine and report in regard to the comparative cost and value of the various improved fishways. So great a variety of opinion prevails in regard to the merits of the various fishways, even among the best authorities, and the matter is of so vital importance to the fish interests of Iowa, that they have been unable fully to determine in regard to the adoption of any one of them, until they have more fully investigated the subject. A favorable opportunity for this purpose is looked for at the meetings of the International Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, this coming winter. This organization numbers several hundred persons, among whom are the most eminent fish culturists, scientific persons, Commissioners, and other gentlemen interested in the propagation of game and fish. It has the approval and support of the Smithsonian and other leading institutions of this country, and will bring to the discussion of the subject an experience gathered from every State in the Union. The cost of fishways in Iowa varies with the different kinds, the height of fall, amount of water, character of dam, and other circumstances from fifty to one thousand dollars.

The Commissioner's first duty after organizing was to proceed with the erection of a hatching-house at Anamosa on the Wapsee River, which would be in every way suitable for the proposed operations, which was placed in charge of Mr. G. F. Slocum, who has had charge of the house ever since it commenced running, and has most efficiently performed his duties. The total amount of spawn handled and fish distributed in the State, and spawn and fish on hand for distribution at the time of making this report is as follows: Shad in Des Moines river, June, 1874, 100,000; Iowa varieties, distributed 1874, 20,000; California salmon, 1874, 300,000; Penobscot salmon, 1875, 80,000; brook trout, 1875, 1,000; shad in Des Moines river, June, 1875, 90,000; Iowa varieties, distributed 1875, 5,000; California salmon on hand, 300,000; lake trout on hand, 835,000; white-fish on hand, 25,000; lake trout eggs sent to Decorah, 100,000, making a total of 1,856,000.

From the United States Fish Commissioners have been received, 600,000 California; 80,000 Penobscot, and 5,000 land-locked salmon spawn, as we understood it, gratuitously, and a comparison is drawn showing what these eggs would have cost had they been purchased. To the various railroads the Commissioners are also under obligations for kind attention from officers and employees while traveling with young fish and spawn.

To continue the work already commenced efficiently; and to introduce such varieties from the East as would require to be transported in aquariums, such as eels, smelt, alewives, etc.; to save from loss and plant in our inland streams and in the Mississippi, and utilize the millions of young fish that are annually destroyed; and to place Iowa in pisciculture, as she is in many other things, in the front ranks, would require an appropriation of $15,000, the same as given by Michigan, New York, and other States, and the Commissioners ask an appropriation of not less than $10,000.

Of the California salmon placed in the waters of the State the Commissioners are constantly receiving favorable reports, and they quote a number of letters from persons who have observed them. Of their success with the fish they entertain no doubt, and their value to Iowa will be incalculable.

Brook trout are found in the northeastern part of Iowa, but persistent fishing by unlawful methods has so decimated them that large baskets are very rare. A few spawn have been hatched and placed in a stream near Anamosa, where, should they thrive, spawn can be taken from them and placed in many good trout streams of Iowa.

The Commissioners have received, and successfully hatched and distributed 80,000 eggs of the *Salmo salar*, regarding their success with which the Commissioners are doubtful. It is thought possible, however, that confined to their inland lakes, they may assume the characteristics of land-locked salmon. These latter fish are thought to be particularly adapted to Iowa waters; 5,000 eggs were secured and hatched, but in two weeks after hatching they were attacked with dropsy of the food sack and every one died. The next effort, which will be on a larger scale, will probably more successful.

The commission made an effort to procure spawn of the lake or salmon trout, last year, which proved unavailing, as it was too late in the season before it was possible to make the effort. This season another effort proved more effective, and enabled the Superintendent to lay down in the hatching-house at Anamosa, 835,000 eggs, and to send 100,000 eggs to the Northern Iowa Piscatorial Association, at Decorah, where they are to be hatched out and distributed.

The Commissioners have now 50,000 white-fish spawn in the hatching-house, so far advanced that their eyes can be plainly seen.

The Commissioners have used their influence with the United States Commissioners in having 190,000 young shad placed in the Des Moines river, from which it is expected to have a supply of spawn. Three years ago, 22,000 shad were put into the Mississippi river at the falls of St. Anthony. A two-year-old one was caught last season at Clinton, Iowa, and two others have been caught at different points in the Mississippi river this season; proving at least that some of them are still living, and it is confidently hoped that next year, the season of their anticipated return, may prove the success of shad culture in Western rivers.

There are two distinct varieties of wall, or glass eyed pike, or pike-perch in Iowa waters; one called Jack salmon, the most common and very abundant, especially in Spirit and other northwestern lakes, is never caught of more than four or five pounds weight; while the large yellow wall-eye has been caught weighing twenty pounds. They are fine flavored, predatory in their habits, multiply much more rapidly than the black bass, but are not so generally adapted to all character of waters, are worthy of attention for suitable waters, and can be had from the sloughs of the Mississippi, as suggested in regard to other varieties, at proper seasons of the year.

The black bass is a native of Iowa, and is found in almost every stream of any size, although of late years, owing to the want of protection laws, and the barbarous habit of catching these fish in large numbers, just before and during their spawning season, they have been nearly exterminated in some of the smaller streams, and terribly thinned out in some of the larger ones.

The difficulty in artificially propogating this fish is of but little moment in Iowa, as they have them in millions hatched and ready for transportation to any waters it is thought advisable to stock with them.

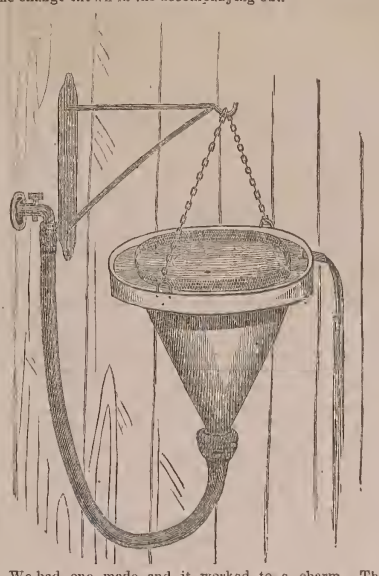
The eel, the cat-fish, and the pickerel are all abundant in Iowa waters, but the latter is looked upon as a fresh water shark, and their extermination is suggested that their places may be filled with better fish.

Considering the small amount of the appropriation at their command the Iowa Commissioners have accomplished a great deal, and their report is filled with valuable and interesting matter pertaining to fish culture, and is worthy of perusal by every citizen of the State. It is to be hoped that the appropriation asked for will be made at the next session of the legislature that their work of usefulness may be extended and completed.

HATCHING FISH EGGS IN BULK.

READERS of FOREST AND STREAM will remember that after my failure to get young shad to Germany, I suggested hatching them at sea, and made drawings of cans for that purpose, which appeared in this paper of February 4th, 1875, and also in the *Live Stock Journal*.

At the request of Prof. Baird that can was tried this past summer, but did not work on account of the screen being so large (15 inches in diameter), in proportion to the necessarily small flow of water through a half-inch pipe. There was not force enough to move the eggs from the screen, and to flow more water would increase the labor of returning it to the reservoir too much. The can was then reduced to six inches in diameter, when it worked much better, but still far from perfect. It was about the 1st of July when my assistant, the late Charles Bell, suggested the change shown in the accompanying cut.



We had one made, and it worked to a charm. The original can had a screen at the top of the funnel, and then a cylinder above. This one in place of the cylinder has a rim of wire cloth enclosed in an outside flange of tin, which receives the water, and the bottom screen is placed where the funnel is only an inch and a half in diameter, on which the eggs could never rest as they were carried up in a central column which parted on every side to slowly fall in lines parallel to the funnel, until they again were brought in contact with the upward flow. It worked perfectly, and was afterward taken to Holyoke, Mass., where it was put up in the wash room, and a full account of the experiment concerning temperature, flow of water, time of hatching, etc., given to Mr. James W. Milner. A shad egg may require motion as well as circulation, and this the first can did not give. I think motion is required, because we flowed the same amount of water through each, and the old can would only accommodate as many eggs as could lie upon the screen, probably eight thousand, for which there was plenty of oxygen, yet but very few hatched, while the new one can be filled nearly full, as no eggs lie upon the screen. This can may possibly be used for the eggs of other fishes besides shad, and so hatch many eggs in a small space, if the force of water is proportioned to the weight of the eggs. In our trials we were limited to the quantity of water that one man could handle in six hours, for it was used over and again, just as we would have to do on a sea voyage, but it was too late in the season to get eggs when the announcement was made that the experiment was complete, and we were ready.

FRED MATHER.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

AN INVITATION.

NO part of ornithology has excited more interest of late than that which pertains to the migrations of birds; and one of the first results of the agitation of the question has been the discovery of how little we know, not only in some cases, of the very fact of migration, but also of what causes lead birds to unitedly move from one region to another at distinct times. Accurate and numerous observations are needed upon the dates of arrival, departure, nest-building, varying abundance, and other events in the life of birds collected over wide areas and through successive seasons. And these observations would be of still greater value if accompanied by parallel notes upon the weather, the prevailing direction and character of the winds, the appearance of such animals and insects as are known, and the flowering of trees and plants. In short it is desirable, in order to know what influences act with most power upon the migrations of birds, to know the circumstances and conditions under which they are most likely to be present at any given point, and those under which they are found to be absent. Sometimes the northward march is delayed beyond the usual time, as in the Spring of 1874. What was the difference between that and the previous Spring, when the birds came earlier? It is a popular idea among the country people that most birds, and many animals, are able to perceive coming weather, and regulate their movements in accordance with this knowledge. Do careful observations bear out this notion as true, or disprove it? The United States Signal Service now advises us of the state of the weather in all parts of the country. It would be a great thing if, by the aid of these reports, we could learn to trace a constant connection between changes in the atmosphere and temperature, forseen by them, and the movements of the birds on sea and land.

This knowledge can only be gained by keeping our eyes open, and our note-books ready. Gilbert White, of Selborne, kept a "Naturalist's Calendar," which is a model

worth copying. Here are two extracts, as examples, the scientific names being omitted:—

Robins begin to sing	Jan.	1—13
Larks congregate	Jan.	1—18
Song sparrow heard	Jan.	1—14
White or aconite flowers	Jan.	1 Feb. 18
Skulkers small or slug appears	Jan.	2
Gray and white wagtails appear	Jan.	3—11
Mistel thrush sings	Jan.	2—14
White wagtail chirps	Jan.	22
Small snail appears	Jan.	28 Feb. 24
Earthworms encumber	Jan.	30
Barren strawberry flowers	Feb.	Mar. 26
Blue titmouse chirps	Feb.	1
Brown wood-owls hoot	Feb.	2
Hen pheasant sits	Feb.	3
Marsh titmouse begins his two harsh sharp notes	Feb.	3
Gossamer floats	Feb.	4 Apr. 1.

It is through such observations as this, continued year after year, that the natural history of England has become so well known, and so many persons there have become interested in it. Our American birds range over such a vast extent of territory that a record of one locality, however full, will not suffice, and we must have information from stations in all seasons, in order to accomplish the good result.

To elicit such important and interesting data, FOREST AND STREAM proposes to each one of its readers, the plan of noting down in reference to the birds of his district, observations, upon some or all of the following points:—

1st. Whether each species is resident throughout the year, is a summer or winter visitor, or only passes through in spring and fall.

2nd. With reference to each species in his locality, whether it is "abundant," "somewhat common," or "rare."

3rd. What species breed; and whether more than once in a season.

4th. Dates of arrival, greatest abundance, nest-building, laying eggs, hatching of young, and beginning of departure of each species, and when it is last seen in the Fall.

5th. What effect, if any, upon the relative abundance of particular birds, in retarding their arrival or hastening their departure, sudden changes of the weather, storms, and "late" and "early" seasons appear to have.

6th. Similar notes upon the appearance and movements of the quadrupeds, reptiles and fishes of the region; and upon the times of flowering of trees and plants.

7th. Other occurrences considered noteworthy.

Among the birds most likely to be reported upon, and which are the best exponents of the laws of migration, are the following, and to them especial attention is asked:—

Cat-bird.	Meadow Lark.
Blue-bird.	Baltimore Oriole, or Hang-nest.
Summer yellow-bird, or yellow warbler.	Phœbe bird, or Bridge Pewee.
Golden-crowned thrush.	Chimney swift, or Swallow.
Redstart.	Kingfisher.
Barn swallow.	Red-headed woodpecker.
Goldfinch, or thistle-bird.	Woodcock.
Song sparrow.	Killdeer plover.
Chewink, or Towhee-finch.	Wilson's snipe.
Bobolink.	White crane.
Red-winged Blackbird.	Wood duck.
	Wild geese.

Now we are not so sanguine as to expect that because we address ourselves to every one of our readers, that consequently every one will reply in full; but we do expect to receive, and publish during the next year, a large number of notes upon the regular and irregular migrations of birds in all parts of the country; and thus to collect a fund of information from which, by and bye, important deductions can be made. Let no one think his observations, though few and short, are too trivial; and let no one think that now is too late or early to begin. In a few days the first of the Spring birds will make their appearance from the South, and go about their love-making, and the winter birds will betake themselves northward.

THE BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

IN the number of FOREST AND STREAM for January 6th, just received by me, I notice among the Answers to Correspondents, that a gentleman from Auburn, N. Y., inquires where he would be likely to find the Bohemian waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus* Linn.). As this is one of the most interesting birds found in this country, and one whose habits are still imperfectly known, I will contribute to the information what I have been able to obtain respecting this species, from personal observation during the past two months, in the hope that others of your many readers may do likewise, in case they have met with this bird at sometime or another.

Strange to say, although this bird has been known to European naturalists for more than a century, the description of the female of this species is partly incorrect, at least I find it so, in the latest work on ornithology to which I have access at present—the History of North American Birds by Messrs. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, (Boston, 1874). On page 397 it reads as follows: "Mate with the white of outer web of primaries, continued around end of inner webs also. Female without white on terminal edge of inner webs of primaries," etc. This I believe, is based on statements made by Degland, a European ornithologist; and I see that Prof. S. F. Baird quotes him on page 406, of his Review of American Birds, Part I (published by the Smithsonian Institution), for his authority. I have been fortunate enough to secure a fine series of skins of these birds in this vicinity during the last two months, comprising some thirty-seven specimens in different stages of plumage, from fully adult birds of both sexes to what I presume to be young of the year. I find in examining adult females that the markings on the wings are exactly like those in the male except that the so-called sealing-wax appendages are perhaps a trifle smaller in birds of the same age. In fact, and not to make this article too long, I will simply state, that I can find no difference whatever in the sexes, except, perhaps, in the extent and density of the black on the throat. The first two specimens which came under my observation, were shot November 23d, 1875, out of some willow bushes on Sylvies River. Since then, I have obtained them at different times, (generally preceding a snow storm) to within a week past. I have heard of a flock said to contain several hundred specimens, but the largest I have seen so far, was composed probably of fifteen individuals. Out of these I shot seven. I have more frequently found them single or in pairs. I don't know whether to call them shy or not, as I have found them exceedingly so at times, and then again exactly the reverse. They are excessively fat, and all of those obtained by me appeared to feed on nothing but the berries of the wild rose, which grows abundantly on the creeks about here. The only note I have heard them utter, resembles the syllable *tzear, tzear.* This can be heard for a long distance. Generally, however, they are silent. Their flight, notwithstanding their long wings, appears to me to be rather slow. I can confirm the account of their devotion to each other. When one of the birds has only been wounded, it is sure to draw the rest around him, and to give the gunner a chance for more victims. I consider the Bohemian chatterer nearly, if not quite the most handsomely plumaged bird found in the United States. I should be pleased to know whether it has been observed in other parts of the United States this winter.—CAPTAIN CHARLES BENDIRE.

Camp Harney, Oregon.

BIRDS OF ARIZONA.—Mr. H. W. Henshaw has published in the Annual Report for 1875, of Lieut. Wheeler's Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, an annotated list of the birds of Arizona, including 291 species. It is preceded by an introduction of great interest, and accompanied by several pages of notes contributed by C. E. Aiken, which abound in valuable observations. The history of the mammals also is not neglected. These gentlemen were members of the Scientific Party of the Survey, and the results attained exceeded in numbers of specimens those of any previous year's work. Of botanical specimens 9,000 were secured, including about 1,000 species, of which fifteen or twenty were new to science; 1,300 ornithological specimens, comprising skins, crania, sterna, nests, eggs, etc., of which nine species were new to the fauna of the United States, were taken, besides hundreds of reptiles, fishes, and insects; in short all branches of zoology and botany were well represented. *Paleontology* and *ethnology* also received much attention, and the report contains valuable matter in all departments of natural science.

—Mr. J. A. Allen, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., who has made for himself a large reputation as a student of birds, especially with reference to their geographical distribution and the variations of form accompanying it, has lately turned his attention chiefly to mammals, and their classifications. A synopsis of Mr. Allen's Monograph upon the Rabbits was published in FOREST AND STREAM for January 27th. This Monograph when completed, which will be very soon, will be published by Dr. Hayden, as a continuation of the memoirs begun by Dr. Coues in his Monograph of the Mice. Mr. Allen has also long had in preparation an account of the buffalo past and present, and has collected an extraordinary amount of material bearing upon its history, habits, and affinities. This is now rapidly going through the press, and will make a quarto pamphlet of about 250 pages, to be published as one of the Memoirs of the Kentucky Geological Survey under Prof. N. S. Shaler—the fact that the buffalo formerly ranged over that State being sufficient reason for its publication there. This memoir will be bountifully illustrated. It is to be hoped that Mr. Allen will hasten forward his extensive studies on the Squirrels, to as happy a conclusion as he has those upon the rabbits; and that he will not soon cease his work upon American quadrupeds, which have been somewhat neglected by our later naturalists.

—Dr. Elliott Coues, whose recent volume on the Birds of the Northwest, published by Dr. F. V. Hayden, has attracted universal attention from ornithologists, has begun the preparation of a companion volume, to be styled "Birds of the Southwest," from material in the Smithsonian Institution, chiefly collected in New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Dr. Coues' long residence in that region, as well fits him for this task, as did his northern experience for the welcome work included in his first mentioned book. Dr. Coues is also at work upon a Bibliography of American Ornithology, which is vastly needed; and already has about 6,000 titles in type. This will be of very great assistance not only to ornithologists—to whom, indeed, it will become indispensable—but also to every working naturalist.

ENEMIES OF BEES.—A serious charge has been laid to the tom-tits in England by writers in the London *Field*. They aver that tom-tits perch on the alighting board of a bee-hive, tap with their beaks till the bees come out, when they secure one and fly off. This accusation seems to have been well substantiated, for one gentleman caught in a day or two fifteen of the offenders in a mouse trap placed on top of one of his beehives, which was rapidly being depopulated by the bird. The tits would even pull away the small tin slides covering the entrance to a hive.

—*La Nature* for January 23d, contains an interesting account of the eider duck and "le macareux," (*Mormon fratercula*) of Iceland, by Drs. Ed. Heckel and A. Kermorgant. It is illustrated by two very excellent wood cuts.

—Quite a "colony" of robins was seen about Syracuse last Saturday and Sunday.

THE SHORT POMPANO (*Trachynotus ovatus*) AND THE AMBER FISH (*Seriola sp*).

U. S. FISH COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES,
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The pompanoes from Pensacola, Fla., referred to in your last issue, one of which was sent by Mr. Blackford to the National Museum, belong to a species not nearly so common on our coast as the *Trachynotus Carolinus*. The short pompano (*Trachynotus ovatus*) is easily distinguished by the greater height of its body, which is nearly or quite equal to the half of its length, and by the prolongations of the anterior rays of the dorsal and anal fins; the lobes of the caudal, dorsal, and anal are blackish, while the general hue of the body is more golden than in the ordinary species. The short pompano is cosmopolitan; it has been observed in Australia; in the seas of China and India; in the Moluccas and about Ceylon; in the Maylayan Peninsula and the Red Sea. It occurs on the coast of South America and in the West Indies. It is probably the "pompynose" of New Orleans, though the other species probably also occurs in those waters. White at Wood's Hole last Summer, the seining party of the United States Fish Commission took three specimens of this species at the head of Vineyard Haven (Holme's Hole) Harbor; these were very young, not exceeding one inch in length, and were preserved in the aquaria for some days.

Mr. Blackford has recently sent to the museum another, interesting fish belonging to the genus *Seriola*, one of the *Carangidæ*, and not very remotely related to the banded rudder-fish (*Palatractus pinnatus*), which is frequently seen in our waters. It is very closely related to the fish known as the "amber fish" in the Bermudas, and as the "yellow tail" about St. Helena. This fish, which came from Key West, was forty-seven inches in length and weighed thirty-two pounds. Its specific relations are not yet determined. G. BROWN GOODE.

Furs and Trapping.

QUOTATIONS FROM C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

BEAR—Northern, according to size and quality, prime	$10 00 a	$15 00
Southern and Northern yearlings, prime	5 00 a	10 00
BEAVER—Northern, per skin, parchment, according to size and color	2 50 a	3 50
Western, according to size and color, prime	1 50 a	2 50
Southern, and ordinary, per skin, according to size, prime	0 50 a	1 00
BADGER—Prime	0 25 a	0 50
CAT—Wild, Northern and Eastern States, cased, prime	0 50 a	0 60
Wild, Southern and Western, prime	0 40 a	0 50
House, ordinary, if large, prime	0 05 a	0 08
House, black, furred, prime	0 15 a	0 25
FISHER—Northern and Eastern, according to size and color, prime	7 00 a	12 00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western, ditto, prime	5 00 a	8 00
Southern, ditto, prime	3 00 a	5 00
FOX—Silver, ditto, prime	15 00 a	50 00
Cross, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime	3 00 a	5 00
Red, Northern and Eastern, ditto, prime	1 50 a	1 75
Red, S. Penn., N. J., and N. Ohio, ditto prime	1 25 a	1 50
Red, Southern and Western, ditto, prime	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Northern and Eastern, cased, ditto, prime	0 75 a	1 00
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, prime	0 50 a	0 60
Grey, Southern and Western, ditto, open, prime	0 40 a	0 50
Kitt, ditto, prime	0 20 a	0 50
LYNX—Ditto, prime	1 00 a	2 00
MARTIN—States, ditto, prime	1 50 a	2 00
MINK—New York and New England, ditto, prime	3 00 a	4 00
Canada, Michigan, and Minnesota, ditto, prime	2 50 a	3 00
S. New York, N. J., Penn., and Ohio, ditto, prime	1 00 a	1 50
Md., Va., Ky., Ind., Wis., and Iowa, ditto, prime	0 75 a	1 25
Missouri, and Southern, ditto, prime	0 50 a	0 75
MUSKRAT—N. New York, and Eastern Spring	0 00 a	0 00
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Spring	0 00 a	0 00
Northern and Eastern, Fall and Winter	0 25 a	0 27
Western, including Penn. and Ohio, Winter	0 20 a	0 25
Southern, prime	0 15 a	0 20
Southern, Winter and Fall	0 12 a	0 15
OTTER—Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern, according to size and color, prime	10 00 a	12 00
Penn., N. J., Ohio, and Western, prime	8 00 a	10 00
Ky., Md., Va., Kansas, and vicinity, prime	6 00 a	8 00
North Carolina, prime	4 00 a	6 00
South Indiana and Georgia, prime	2 00 a	4 00
OPOSSUM—Northern, cased, prime	0 18 a	0 30
Southern and open Northern, prime	0 12 a	0 15
RACCOON—Mich., N. Ind., N. Ohio, Indian handled, dark, according to size and color, prime	0 80 a	1 00
Ill., Iowa Wis., and Minn., prime	0 50 a	0 65
New York and Eastern States and N. Penn., prime	0 65 a	0 75
N. J., S. Penn., Ill., Mo., Neb. and Kan., prime	0 40 a	0 50
Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tenn., prime	0 30 a	0 40
N. and S. Car., Ga., Ark., Florida and Ala., prime	0 15 a	0 25
RABBITS—Prime cased	0 02 a	0 03
SKUNKS—Prime black, I., cased	0 60 a	1 50
Prime black, I., open	0 00 a	1 00
Prime black, ½ white streak, II., cased	0 00 a	0 80
Prime black, ½ white streak, II., open	0 00 a	0 50
Prime whole streaked III. and IV	0 15 a	0 20
Prime scabs	0 00 a	0 03
WOLF SKINS—Mountain, large	2 00 a	3 00
Prairie, average age, prime skins	0 75 a	1 25

—A citizen of Hanover, N. H., sent 2,000 skunk skins to market last year.

—The sea otters of Alaska, whose skins are far more valuable than those of seals, are being rapidly exterminated by the indiscriminate slaughter of the females and the young.

—The otter is still to be found in New Hampshire. A correspondent writes us that Mr. C. O. Knox killed one recently in Ossipee that measured seven feet. Quite a number were killed last season.

—Mr. Samuel Bait, of Easton, Pa., who has been engaged in the trapping business during the present winter season along the Bushkill, has succeeded in capturing 142 muskrats, twenty-seven skunks, five minks, and several gray squirrels.

—An otter was caught in a steel trap near Mack's millpond, at Niantic, Conn, last week. It weighed fourteen pounds, and measured four and a half feet from the tip of its nose to its tail. It had put its foot in a trap before, and lost part of its toes. Another, four feet long, was caught in Octoras Creek, Chester county, Pa., a few days since.

—A hunter residing in the northwestern section of Bucks county, Pa., is said to have captured 175 muskrats and one mink during the present season, in the small streams along the line of Berks and Lehigh counties. On one day he caught as many as thirty. From eighteen to twenty-five cents are obtained for each skin, according to the quality of the fur.

TRAPPING ON THE NOTTOWAY.—A correspondent who visited the Nottoway region for the purpose of trapping, in December last, does not write very flatteringly of his success. On the first night of his arrival at Black's and

White s, his traps not having arrived he walked to the river and explored, found a good deal of old "sign" of beaver, but nothing very fresh; very little show of otter, no sign of mink, and not a great deal of muskrat. The letter continues:—

"The next evening by supper time we had set a number of Newhouse's best No. 2 for beaver, and a few No. 1 for mink or coon. Early morning found us at our traps, but nothing had disturbed them. The river is quite shallow, as we could cross it most anywhere with our gum wading-boots, and the banks rather low and covered mostly with bushes and briers, make it rather difficult trapping for beaver. We had carefully set a few more of our traps, when we suddenly came on a stake, to which was attached a long, rather heavy galvanized chain and huge No. 4 trap. We left it as we found it, and continued on up the river, setting a few more in what we thought good localities. Meanwhile, making close observations, we discovered five or six more huge traps, evidently set by inexperienced beaver trappers, judging from the way they were staked and style of chains used to fasten them with. One of the traps of extra large proportions we noticed was attached to a heavy trace chain about three and a half feet long, not one of them being chained by a genuine Newhouse double-linked chain. Next morning we visited the traps, but only found a muskrat or two and a rabbit's leg. Learning from a farmer on the opposite side of the river that there had been two or three trappers from Northern New York up and down the river for three weeks, and in reply to our question as to how many beaver and otter they had caught, he said they had caught five or six beaver, an otter or two and several mink, besides legging six or eight beavers and an otter or two—i. e., taking their legs off, or feet, by allowing them to get the trap tangled in brush or small trees. From this we felt satisfied that what few beaver there were remaining in the Little Nottoway were too well frightened to do much more with this winter, and further, we did not wish to trap on ground previously occupied by others. Had we felt like turning back and gone further below into Brunswick or Southampton counties, we might have had better success; but having got on the extreme western limit of the reputed beaver country, and having some acquaintances near Lynchburg, we decided to proceed, make a visit to our friends, and return home, hoping to have some more favorable reports from some others of the craft through your valuable columns.

TYRIAN.

SOMETHING ABOUT SKUNKS.

WESTON, Vt., January 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am often asked by friends and brother trappers how I manage to ridmy fox traps of skunks without being defiled by their odor. For the benefit of the uninitiated I will state that if there are any skunks living in the vicinity where fox traps are set they are sure to be taken, and till all are thus disposed of there is little chance of capturing foxes. When there is reason to suppose the presence of many skunks, it is best to set the traps early, in order to get them out of the way at once; setting in a manner not to take the fox—that is, less skillfully. To the fox trapper this animal is a pest and annoyance, for where the trap is made fast—as in fur trapping is desirable—he will in a brief time with teeth and claws greatly impair, if not wholly ruin a good setting-place. Sometimes he frees himself by self-amputation; in such case it is good riddance. They seldom get in a second time, as in their weak and mutilated condition they fall an easy prey to the fox, who is fond of their flesh; so much so that he will sometimes gnaw off the leg by which the skunk is held in the trap, and carry off his booty to be eaten at his leisure. Trappers cognizant of the above trait do not fail to use skunk's flesh for bait. Sometimes he is found asleep after a night of ceaseless toil to get free, when, if in good position, he may be carefully approached from the leeward, and by stepping upon his tail, at the same time dealing a smart blow upon the head with a club, he is easily and safely dispatched. But this seldom occurs, and the attempt to dispatch him when on the alert with clubs or stones, is to risk and often receive defilement. Firearms are out of the question, as a good trapper is sharry of their use on his range.

My favorite method of dealing with them is as follows: With a tough unmealed No. 15 or 16 iron wire I form a slip noose about five inches in diameter on one end, and a standing loop of two inches on the other, and a space of five inches between. The loop is attached to the smaller end of a light, stiff pole of eight or ten feet in length. With this firmly grasped in both hands I slowly and carefully approach, and slip the nose over his head, and with a quick jerk backwards and upwards lift him as high as the chain of the trap will allow, and thus hold him until he is strangled. The butt end of the pole may be brought to the ground and there held by a foot, the hands moved further in advance for greater ease. When taken by a hind leg I at once lower the trap to the ground and release the same with one foot pressed upon the spring; the pole may then be set in a secure position against a rock or other support while the trap is being reset. If the jerk upward has not been adroitly made, the wire may not draw as tight as it ought, in which case a discharge of the pungent odor will usually follow; but in this perpendicular position the discharge descends directly downwards, so that if the attack has been made from the windward, as it ought, there is no danger.

The approach is sometimes resented at first, but the gradual arching of the tail gives timely warning, and a careful retreat is necessary for a moment. The second or third attempt is successful. The animal by that time recovers from the alarm, and at most will merely sniff the air in your direction. With this device I have destroyed many hundred during the past thirty years, and do not recollect an instance where I have any of the odor about me, except I had inadvertently trod upon dirt that was defiled, and now offer it for the consideration of brother trappers.

C. L. WHITMAN.

The Kennel.

POINTING AND SETTING.

WE are in receipt of the following question from our correspondent, D. S., T., of Toledo, Iowa:—

"What is the cause of a bird dog's setting or pointing? A gentleman of this place says that it is the result of the dog's cowardice—that he is afraid in the first place to jump at the birds after stealing upon them, and that it is this peculiarity which makes them so valuable to hunters. Please unload wisdom on the subject."

The pause, point, or set, of the pointer or setter, is evidently not caused by fear, but for the purpose of steadying himself in order to ascertain by his wonderful powers of scent, the exact spot where the game lies, so that he may surely pounce upon it.

It is no unusual thing for cats to hunt, point, and catch birds, but we know that they, in their efforts, are guided more by sight than by scent. The wolf also has the same propensity to point before pouncing upon game, an instance of which we had an excellent opportunity of witnessing, while on a shooting trip to Floyd county, Iowa, about four years ago, with Messrs. J. J. Seitzinger, of Philadelphia, Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., and J. Y. Ross, of Milwaukee. One day while shooting on the south side of a roll of the prairie, our setter Clyde came to a point. We put up the birds—a pack of about twenty grouse, at two of which we emptied our gun. The birds passing over the ridge were lost to our view, but Mr. Fuller, our teamster, being in the wagon on the rising ground, we hailed him to "mark" down the birds, which he did, and just as we re-loaded and secured the pair of birds we had killed, Mr. Fuller cried out to us that a large gray wolf was after the birds, whereupon we hastened to get up in the wagon to see the performance. The grouse had settled about three hundred yards from us, and the wolf had evidently marked them down to a dot, and he was cautiously approaching to windward—beating the ground with the regularity of a well-trained setter or pointer, moving near the ground, and with great caution. As he struck the scent of a bird, he made a distinct point, head and neck distended, tail as straight as a spike, and in all respects, at that distance, with the exception of the ears, resembled many setters we have shot over. But he only held his point about ten or fifteen seconds when he made a lunge for the bird, which he missed, apparently by a hairs breadth, and the instant he found he had missed his mark he arose upon his haunches and watched the flight of the bird and marked it down. He then *re-loaded*, Oh no! he had no gun, but he commenced beating the ground carefully, and soon came to another point, and after standing a short time pounced in to catch the bird, but with the same ill-success. After seeing him make several such efforts, we concluded that with Clyde and our Tolley breech-loader we could make a better bag of game than he any day, so jumping from the wagon we made "a break" for that happy hunting ground without much respect for his wolfship, who, as soon as he found we were approaching, sneaked off with a cat like motion, and managed to keep about the same distance from us; and in order to graduate a "healthy" distance he would slip to a roll in the prairie and rise upon his haunches for an observation, and finally disappeared in the hazel brush. Who would say that a wolf would point from fear. We do not believe that by a prairie chicken he would "scare worth a cent."

THE KENNEL REGISTER.—As we go to press pedigrees for registration are coming in in numbers, but the lateness of the hour will prevent us from publishing the list until next week. We are receiving many letters approving of the plan, and it is also heartily endorsed by our sporting contemporaries.

MR. KENDALL'S FRANK.—During a flying visit to Binghamton the early part of the week, we had the pleasure of meeting many of the sportsmen of Broome county, among them Mr. Geo. W. Kendall, whose dog Frank, is the champion of the county in the field. Frank is a fine specimen of the red and white Irish setter, capital in color, and showing unmistakable signs of breeding. He is one of those dogs rarely met with, thoroughly broken on ruffed grouse, at which his owner thinks he has no equal. Frank was bred in Worcester, Mass., from a well-known strain, and is five years old.

MR. ARNOLD BURGES' BOOK.—We have received from Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., the publishers, the advance sheets of Mr. Burges' book, "The American Kennel and Sporting Field," but have not this week either time or space to devote to such a criticism as the work is entitled to receive.

—A correspondent writes: "Who had the best kennel of good, stout, old-fashioned pointers—small size—at Chicago? I am growing old and begin to lean in the direction of a pointer pup. I think I can break one more dog." Lilly, belonging to Mr. Wheatley, of Memphis, although only awarded third prize, was to our eyes the best representative in the small pointer class. Lilly, who subsequently was placed first at Detroit, is to be mated with Mr. Steel's Flake, litter brother to Dr. Webb's Whisky. This cross with the celebrated Flash and Juno strain (the former, Dr. Strachan's dog, by Sir Frederick Bruce's George out of old Peg,) should result in some capital stock.

—Mr. Chas. J. H. Gunter, of Manchester, Carroll Co., Maryland, lost on the 23d ult., from distemper, his fine red Irish setter dog Sig. Sig, who was by Crouse's Dash, out of R. A. Hammett's Fannie, had the reputation of being the best field performer in the county.

—We know that Ranger is not only a *good* Ranger but a good *ranger*, but we did not mean to assert that he took a prize at Chicago for the latter quality. It was his whole list of good qualities that gained him the honor.

—Mr. W. Arthur Wheatley's lemon and white pointer bitch Lily, has visited Mr. Steele's Flake, own brother to Dr. Webb's Whisky. Lily was 1st (in small pointer class) at Mineola, 3rd at Chicago and 1st at Detroit.

—Among the best specimens of stylish high bred setters we have inspected recently, are those of Dr. A. Russel Strachan, of this city—Don and Sport. Don is a full sized, strong, well formed three-year old setter, colored light red, with some white markings, bred out of Belle the mother of Mr. N. Sel us' Dash and Bess, by Don senior. Sport is a jet black setter, rather under size, we think, but showing every indication of the high breeding of his strain. He is bred from the splendid brace of Gordon setters imported by J. G. Bennet, Esq. Don and Sport, Dr. Strahan, assures us have been exceedingly well broken by Dock Stewart. Some of Don's pups are advertised for sale in another column.

DR. ATEN'S DOGS.—We had the pleasure of visiting Dr. Aten, of Brooklyn, a few day's ago, and examined his splendid collection of game birds and wild fowl, most of which are very rare specimens, and they are artistically mounted. But what interested us mostly, was his brace of setters, Glen and Ned, and a more desirable brace of thoroughly broken dogs is very seldom met with, as will be seen from the following pedigree of Glen:—

Sire, Colburn's Dash; dam, Belle. Dash was out of Mr. Valentine's black and tan bitch, and Mr. Putnam's Dan. Mr. Valentine's bitch was out of Daniel Talcot's black and tan bitch, and his imported orange and white dog. Mr. Talcot's black and tan bitch was out of Wm. Watson's black and tan Gordon, imported. Belle was out of Hamilton Thompson's red bitch Jane, by his old Duke, (imported) a pure black and tan Gordon. Jane was out of Belle, by Mr. R. Robinson's Jack. Belle out of Mr. Thompson,s imported Fan by Scott Rodman's Dash. Fan was three-quarters Irish according to Mr. Thompson, therefore Belle is half Irish and half black and tan Gordon. Ned is a remarkably well formed, full sized lemon and white setter bred from stock of the Prince of Wales kennel, and shows distinctly his high breeding.

QUERY TO "J. W. M."—POINTERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of Feb. 3d, "J. W. M.," in criticising the Baltimore Bench Show, says, with apparent "disgust," that "a split nose pointer took first prize." Why not, pray, if he was the best dog? I do not know that he was, and "J. W. M." evidently believes that he was not; but his condemnation is palpably because of the split nose. I believe that evidence could be accumulated from an army of sportsmen who have owned them, that split-nosed pointers are liable to be the very best of dogs, and a poor one is rare, indeed, is the exception. I do not mean to claim, as I have heard it advanced, that the double nose indicates necessarily a stronger-scented dog than the single nose, but do claim that the thorough double nose is an indication in a pointer of good breeding and purity of blood. And here I take issue with your respected Kennel Editor, and believe it to be true and capable of as positive proof as anything can be concerning the origin or early history of our sporting dogs, that the double nose is naturally inherent, and belongs exclusively to the pointer, and that its possession in the setter indicates somewhere an infusion of pointer blood. I have seen a few setters with the double nose that were fairly good, but none to equal the pointer with the same peculiarity; and indeed your Kennel Editor, in his late article upon the subject, confines his experience—if I recollect it aright—to one noble setter and his progeny. It is time, I submit, that sportsmen rid themselves of false notions concerning matters of this kind, and let performance speak instead of prejudice. The split nostrils of a pointer may look badly to one unused to it, but there is no reason that it should interfere with judgment of the animal upon the show bench or in the field.

If sportsmen will recall all the *real* split nosed dogs they ever knew, they will remember that with the divided nostrils there went the high, broad head, low set ears, and full, bright eye of an intelligent good dog. I am glad to see that the "pointer men" are making themselves heard in the papers. The setter has become fashionable, and the clean-limbed, sleek-haired, affectionate, springy pointer has been obscured too long. Give him a chance again, a fair field and no favor, and he will be found from to advantage. I disparage no good setter or no man that prefers him; but to my genial brethren of the gun who have owned and loved pointers as long as I have, been conferred with their docility, retention of knowledge when once broken, perfect in position when "on the point," superb carriage and pride when retrieving, together with all the qualities possibly possessed by the eulogized setter, do I look for recognition and approval.

When I read of some man's condemnation of the pointer because he will back from briers, I should like to show him a pup, with hide like velvet, who hunted his first two days on quail among the bull briers that fringe the shores of Long Island Sound until his mottled sides were ensanguined as were Lady Macbeth's hands; when from ears to hips not a finger could be laid upon him and not be frescued with his blood; and not a whimper out of him all the two days, and while this battle of brier and blood went on, two setters—and good ones, too—stood back.

E. H. L.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Mr. Cullender, of Albany, N. Y., has purchased from Arnold Burges, of Maysville, Ky., the dog Rory O'Moore from the last August litter of his celebrated red Irish setter Rufus. Rory was on exhibition at the late Chicago show as one of the get of Rufus, and while there attracted a great deal of admiration on account of his fine proportions, exceedingly intelligent countenance, and beauty generally. He is the exact image of his sire, being a dark red, with no white, except on breast, and with hair as fine as silk, and he appears almost as intelligent as a human being. Rufus, his sire, is a winner of seven prizes, abroad and in this country, and is considered one of the handsomest dogs in America. Friend, the dam of Rory, is in the hands of Mr. Campbell, who bred and broke Tom, winner of brace and single stakes at Memphis, and he pronounces her one of the best dogs in the field that he ever saw. She was imported by Mr. E. H. Stoddard, of Dayton, Ohio., for whom she was purchased by Mr. Bickell. Mr. Sampson, of Troy, has also become the possessor of Sybil, a magnificent and most promising bitch of the same litter as Rory.

CAMP.

KIRBY'S LITTER.

LEESBURG, Va., Feb. 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

All the litter of the field trial setter bitch Kirby, by Pride of the Border, whelped Nov. 20th, 1875, have been disposed of by Capt. Foster. He keeps two of the litter himself, viz.: Count, a blue Belton dog, and Brenda, a black, white and tan bitch. Duke, a black and white dog, (with some blue ticks) has become the property of Powell Harrison, Esq., of Leesburg, Va. Flash, a handsome dog, marked in the same way, goes to Geo. H. Nixon, of same place; while Henry Harrison gets Lara, a black and white dog. Roi, a blue black and tan dog, is owned by Maj. B. P. Nulaod, of Middleburg, Va., and Mab, a bitch marked in the same way, to Dr. M. G. Elizey, of Blacksburg, Va. John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, takes Belle, a blue Belton bitch, and the original owner of Kirby a blue black and white bitch, name not known by your informant.

T. W.

FLOWERS IN CHURCHYARDS.—As the beautiful custom of decorating the interior of churches is becoming much more common, we would suggest, at least in the country, for each Church to grow its own flowers, and thus accomplish *two* ends, decorating both the church and churchyard. We would, therefore, suggest that among the flowers planted should be some of the beautiful "Everlasting" flowers or Eranthemums which dry and preserve their colors. They are useful for Christmas decorations. At some future time we will give a list of *white* flowers. This is now a good season to prepare the ground or the beds, which should be well manured with well-rotted manure, and dug deeply.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus.* Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus,*
Drum (two species.) Family *Sciæ-* Trout (black bass,) *Centropristis*
nidæ. *atravirus.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.* Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus*
Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.* *lineatus.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probato-* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
cephalus. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides;*
Snapper, *Lujanus caxue.* *M. nigricans.*

[*Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.*]

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish continues in abundant supply, and we note several novelties this week. Turbot, so called, have appeared in market from Nova Scotia, and the vexed question as to their relationship to the English turbot can now be determined; they sell for 25 cents per pound. Bass (striped) are being received from the Mirimichi, price 20 to 25 cents; smelts, 15 cents for Eastern and 25 cents for Long Island fish; salmon (frozen) 50 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; shad, very fine, 50 cents each for Savannah's to $1 25 for North Carolina's; white-perch, 15 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 45 cents; frost-fish, 8 cents; halibut, 18 cents; haddock, 8 cents; king-fish, 18 cents; cod-fish, 8 cents; black-fish, 15 cents; flounders, 12½ cents; sea-bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; white-fish, 30 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; salmon-trout 20 cents; black-bass, 18 cents; green turtle from Key West, 20 cents; terrapin, $6 to $12 per dozen; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; hard shell crabs, $4 per 100; soft shell do., 75 cents per dozen.

SMELTS.—The question was asked some time since as to the range of the smelt, and we mentioned the fact that trout fishermen on Long Island claimed to have taken them in the streams contiguous to the Great South Bay. In confirmation of this we find that large numbers of these delicious fish have been received in market during the past week from Long Island, although we have been unable to ascertain the precise locality in which they were taken.

THOSE NEEDLE POINTS.

AND now Mr. Editor, we have a lady discoursing on needle points. Not Dame Juliana Berners, but Miss Sarah McBride, and the most sensible and philosopic discourse yet. For why has nature given predatory fishes those recurved teeth—practically barbed—unless it be to hold their slippery prey. I agree with Miss McBride that in fishing with a short stiff rod and short line, particularly from a boat with a hook without a barb—if the fish are taken singly—they may be whipped out pretty effectively. But with two or three fish on a line pulling in all directions, when one or more will be pretty certain to have some slack, did uncle Seth ever try needle points under such circumstances? Let me give my experience in such a case.

One afternoon with two incipient fly-fishers, I visited Jerry Comfort's trout ponds, twelve miles or so from Philadelphia, and as I provided the tackle, in mercy to my friend Jerry, I carefully filed off all the barbs of the hooks on which the flies were tied, and when we got to the sides of the ponds, made the whip of each of the novices of three flies without their knowledge of the hooks being barbless. The result was as might have been expected. Of three fished hooked at almost every cast only one was landed; sometimes none, for the fish even on the stretcher fly would frequently get some slack in the leader and of course get away.

I had let Jerry into the secret and it was near supper time when we had not half enough trout for a fry. So with a knowing wink, he said he would call his son Rob., a lad of twelve years; perhaps his hooks would hold better. Rob. came with his barbed hooked flies, and landed three at a time; and so did my young city friends with Rob.'s tackle. After supper, driving home, I told them of the joke I had played on them. THAD'S NORRIS.

ROCHESTER, January 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see by your last issue that Mr. Bracket thinks he could not kill a salmon with a barbless hook. I don't know that he could; I know that *I* could. Now we will suppose a case: Suppose I had a salmon rod and three hundred feet of line with a good sized needle hook, all in good order; and suppose I was skillful, knew how to reel in and let out, and keep a steady strain, such as a skillful angler knows how to keep, and I had that hook hooked into the button-hole of Mr. Brackett's coat; could he get away without putting his hands to the line or the hook? No; he could not get away. He might jump, and run, and rare, and pitch, and flounder, turn somersets, and hand springs, and turn himself inside out, or lie and sulk, but he could not get away, and I would laud him without a gaff.

I will say, for Mr. Brackett's edification, that I have taken nearly all kinds of fresh water fish that take a hook, and many kinds of salt water fish, including the salmon, with hook and line, and no one but a bungler will ever let any fish get slack enough to unhook himself, even if there is no barb on the hook. SETH GREEN.

When Uncle Seth handles a fish, he plays to win. Nevertheless, a lively salmon will sometimes run back on his track so swiftly that a double multiplying reel could not take in the slack fast enough to prevent his unhooking himself. By the way, how exhilarating it would be to watch the old veteran play such a lively chub as Walter Brackett! We would bet one of the latter's best pictures against a patent hatching box, that Brackett would break away.

In a subsequent letter Mr. Green writes:—

"I am getting little slaps all around through the press on needle point hooks. Let them come. The great thing is to be equal to any emergencies that may arise in whatever you undertaks to do. When I stocked the Caledonia Trout Ponds I took all the trout from Caledonia Creek with a fly. I found that I killed some by using a hook with a beard. I broke the beards off and killed less; then I made the needle point, and could take one-third more fish than I could with any other, and never kill any, unless they were hooked in the gills.

SETH GREEN."

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLER'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association was held at its rooms in Bostou on the evening of the 9th inst., the President, Dr. Ordway, in the chair. Several new members were proposed, and among those elected to membership were Hon. J. K. Baker, of the Governor's Council, and Dr. E. Lewis Sturtervant, of Framingham. Letters were read from the Fish Commissioners of Main and Vermont, requesting that the association use their influence with the Massachusetts Legislature to have a law passed giving a close time to trout from October 1st to March 1st of each year, which were referred to the Special Committee on the subject of Trout Laws, appointed at a previous meeting.

A committee was appointed, consisting of S. W. Hathaway, Franklin Williams, and F. R. Shattuck, to petition the Legislature, in the name of the association, for a close time for lobsters.

A valuable contribution was made to the library by Dr. D. Humphrey Storer, a copy of a work on "The Fishes of Massachusetts," of which he is the author; also, by Dr. Ordway, a volume entitled "Hints on Angling in English, Scottish, and Irish Waters," together with a valuable specimen of a "South Sea Spinning Trawl," for the cabinet, from Dr. B. H. Mana, to each of whom a vote of thanks was passed.

After the adjournment the members partook of a banquet in which fish, both scaly and shell, formed a prominent feature.

FISHING NOTES FROM EAST FLORIDA—*Smyrna, Feb. 5th.*—Fishing remarkably good this winter in these waters. Many large bass, groupers, snappers, and some jew fish taken every day. At Enterprize on the St. John's, anglers are taking many black bass with the fly, and several shad have been taken in the same way. The river is so low that boats cannot go up to Salt Lake at present. At New Smyrna, Messrs. Jones, Falls, Leonard, Hibbens, Cummings, Anderson, Winslow, Benson, Clarke, and Dr. Etting are fishing. Deer, bears, and wildcats are plenty near New Smyrna. S. C. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—A busy time the past week among the fishermen, and a large fleet have been on the wing bound for Georges and the Banks. The season has fully commenced, and another week should bring along several of the Georgesmen from their first trips of the season, which will give quite an impetus to business. There is a fair demand, and the approaching Lenten season bids fair of making the market quite brisk. There have been 5 arrivals the past week with herring, and 11 from the Banks. The receipts are 210,000 pounds of cod-fish, and 171,000 pounds of halibut. The latter has been sold at 5 and 2½ for white and grey. There are 95 vessels now absent on Georges and at the Banks.

The fresh fish fleet have done a good stroke of business this week, landing as handsome lots of cod-fish as were ever brought into this port. One vessel caught 32,000 pounds in four days' fishing, and others have done equally as well. The catch has been so large that they could not be disposed of fresh. One concern has bought nearly 50,000 pounds for salting.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Feb. 11th.*

—We are indebted to Mr. E. B. Paxton, of Detroit, for two fine stuffed specimens of the whitefish, taken from the Detroit River at that place.

TROUTING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

To the true lover of the beauties and attractions of nature, what sport is more seductive than trouting? And what recreation tones up the worn-out nerves and depleted muscles of an office-weary man, like the exercise and excitement of a few weeks spent in lolling along the banks of a good trout stream? But the avidity with which the sport has been followed in and near the more thickly settled portions of our New England make the expectations with which a man starts out on his trip in the morning, far exceed the realities which he is able to produce at night, and he sighs for the time and means to visit some of the far-famed regions described by some of your correspondents.

For two or three years ill health has been the excuse to convince me that my means would afford a trip to Nova Scotia, rather than a doctor's bill (and how much more agreeable the prescription!), so I have learned the ins and outs of the St. Mary's District and the region about Sherbrooke, and passed many happy hours with the rod and fly in the forests and streams which abound therein, and excepting at the head waters of the Columbia river, I have never found so attractive a region for the sportsman. The expenses of the trip are not heavy, the fare from Boston out and back being only $25, and charges in the provinces quite low, when compared with those in the Moosehead and Moosehemagmatic countries. Last summer, in company with three friends, and under the guidance and care of that veteran of the rod, Newell Snow, Esq., manager and part owner of the Sherbrooke gold mines, we had some days of fine fishing on the Liscomb and on Indian River. We packed out of the Liscomb woods at least 120 pounds of fine trout, many of them three pounders, as the result of a half day's fishing, mostly caught by two rods.

I will not tell the story of our two day's tramp in the Indian River Swamp, owing to the want of knowledge of our guide, or perhaps more to the trail being completely blocked and destroyed by a whirlwind in 1873; but if ever there were four tired and hungry, yet happy fellows, we were the ones, when we discovered a settler's cabin, near night of the second day, and the bread and milk set before us by that settler's wife was, to all appearances, as well appreciated as was ever a meal at Delmonico's by the most fastidious of the race.

Good accommodations are furnished at the Sherbrooke House by Capt. John McDaniels, (himself no mean sportsman), at prices within the reach of all. Teams and boats can be had at all times, and attendants, if wanted, at the most reasonable charges.

The season for trout fishing is from the middle of August to the middle of September, while those who go for salmon should be on hand in June. An English gentleman, a resident of Sherbrooke, by the name of Painter, takes many salmon every season with the rod and fly, but the streams are so thoroughly netted that these fish are not so abundant as they were formerly. F. M. THOMPSON.

ARE THERE NO TROUT IN THE NORTH PLATTE RIVER?

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of Jan. 20th, 1876, I notice the question is asked, "Why are there no trout in the waters of the North Platte River?" The writer refers the question to Prof. Baird, and remarks that if the Prof. cannot solve it, it may be set down as a thing that "a fellah never can find out." The first thing to be solved in relation to the above question is, is it a fact that there are no trout in the waters of the North Platte River? If it be true that there are no troet to be foned in that stream or its tributaries, then it would be proper to look for the reason therefor; but if there are trout in the North Platte River, then no reasnn could be given for their not being there.

I say there *are* trout in the North Platte River, and in at least one of its tributaries. I make this assertion, not from personal knowledge, but upon the authority of A. C. Graham and M. D. Hardin, two respectable and worthy citizens of this city. Mr. Graham informs me that he caught several very fine trout in the first stream emptyieg into the North Platte above Rod Rock, and Mr. Hardin says that he has caught them in the main river; and I have heard several persons speak of catching trout in Deer Creek, which runs into the North Platte. Mr. Graham says that he has found no trout in Sweetwater River, and I suppose that from the fact that your correspondent of the 3d ult. did not find them in that stream he concludes that there are no trout in the North Platte River or its tributaries; but the testimony of Messrs. Graham and Hardin settles that question against him. L. W. B.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	*Boston.*		*New York.*		*Charleston.*	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Feb. 17	4	25	2	3	0	25
Feb. 18	5	17	3	8	1	17
Feb. 19	6	19	4	5	2	19
Feb. 20	7	20	5	4	3	20
Feb. 21	8	20	6	3	4	20
Feb. 22	9	16	6	53	5	16
Feb. 23	10	6	7	37	6	6

PHILADELPHIA YACHT CLUB.—The Quaker City Yacht Club of Philadelphia was organized on Thursday evening, February 10th, 1876, by the election of the following officers: Commodore, Thos. T. Wills, yacht, Stella; Vice-Commodore, A. Baneroft, yacht, Lillie; Rear Commodore, Samuel Taylor, yacht, Wm. Tell; President, Jas. L. Wills, yacht, Kingston Goddard; Secretary, Chas. S. Salin, yacht, Phantom; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Summers, yacht, Lillie; Treasurer, L. B. Boyd, yacht, Ella. The movement is in the hands of gentlemen qualified to lend character to the project, and by their zeal and skill insure for Philadelphia new attractions for the Centennial year. The club is to be composed of cabin yachts only, not under twenty feet in length. There are now enrolled in the fleet thirteen yachts, as follows:—

Name.	Rig.	Tons.	Length. ft.	in.	Beam. ft.	in.	Depth. ft.	in.
Chas. Austin	Sloop	9	25		10		3	6
Columbia	Sloop	16	35		12		4	
Ella	Sloop	9	23		10		3	6
Fawn	Sloop	14	30		12		4	
Gideon Clark	Sloop	25	44		14		4	
Kingston Goddard	Sloop	18	35		12		4	6
Lillie	Sloop	10	25		10		4	
Lerves	Sloop	8	23		8		3	
Phantom	Sloop	20	37	6	13		4	6
Samuel Josephs	Sloop	16	32		12		3	9
Stella	Sloop	12	29	6	11	9	4	
Wm. Tell	Sloop	19	37		12	6	4	6
White Wing	Sloop	15	32		12		4	

We are indebted to the Secretary, Chas. S. Salin, Esq., for the above.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

AMONG the athletic sports that will be held during the Centennial exhibition will be a series of boat races on the Schuylkill River, a broad, beautiful stream, acknowledged among rowing men as one of the finest rowing courses in America, having high banks on each side, and in full view of the Exhibition Buildings.

The races, while under control of the United States Centennial Commission, will be under the local management of the Schuylkill Navy, a boating organization composed of nine clubs, whose boat houses are on the east bank of the river within Fairmount Park. The leading boating associations of the country have consented to cooperate.

The Schuylkill Navy has been in existence since 1858, and has given a number of open regattas; and from its past record and the experience of its members in conducting races, we have abundant guarantee that this series of regattas in 1876 will be most successful.

The Schuylkill Navy, besides furnishing quarters for the boats for the visiting crews in their own boat houses, propose erecting temporary boat houses in the park, and will thus be enabled to accommodate all who may accept this invitation to take part in the races.

Arrangements have been made to hold the following races:—

First—An International Race will be held, open to all regularly organized boat clubs throughout the world, to be rowed in accordance with the rules of the National Amateur Rowing Association of the United States; the prizes to be a piece of plate each for fours, for pairs, for doubles, and for single sculls, and in addition, medals to be presented to each man rowing in the race, to be of gold for the winning crew, for the second crew of silver, and the remainder of bronze.

Second—An International College Race for four-oared shells will be held, the prize to be a piece of plate, with a gold medal to each of the winning crew; open only to under graduates.

Third—An International Graduates' Race will be held for four-oared shells, open only to Colleges or Universities; the prize being a piece of plate, and a gold medal to each member of the winning crew.

No person will be allowed to row in both International College Race and International Graduates' Race.

Fourth—Professional Races will be held, open to all crews throughout the world, for four-oared, pair-oared, and single scull shells for purses the amounts of which will be announced by the 1st of May, 1876.

The races will be held between the 20th of August and the 15th of September, and the entries shall be closed on July 15th.

An entrance fee of $25 will be charged for fours; $15 for pairs and doubles, and $10 for singles. The fee will be returned to all boats starting in the races, and is demanded as a guarantee of good faith in making the entry and to justify the committee in making the necessary arrangements for properly housing the boats of the entering crews.

The Amateur Races will be rowed in heats one and a half

miles straightaway. The Professional Races will be rowed in heats of three miles, one and a half miles and return.

Besides the above prizes the "Jury on Rowing" of the United States Centennial Commission, who will have an oversight of all the races, will award the Diploma and Medal of the Commission to the victors.

The National Amateur Rowing Association will hold their annual regatta over the same course (the Nations either previous to or immediately after the above International Races.

The following definition of an amateur oarsman, with the required pledge, will be strictly enforced for all entries in the amateur races:—

The President or presiding officer and Secretary of each club entering either of the amateur races of the regatta controlled by the Schuylkill Navy, will be required to certify on honor, in writing, that each member of the crew entered is strictly an amateur, and is not paid, directly or indirectly, for his services, either by place, emolument, or otherwise as a member, or by reason of his being a member of the club; that he does not enter in open competition for either a stake, public, or admission money, or entrance fee, or compete with or against a professional for any prize, and has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood, or has been employed in or about boats, or in manual labor on the water."

Entries should be addressed to Jonathan Gillingham, Secretary, P. O. box 2013, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PROFESSIONAL AMATEURS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb'ph, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The amendment to the constitution of the National Rowing Association, passed at the recent meeting, would seemingly strike at an evil greatly to be regretted. It has become apparent to the rowing men of the rowing fraternity that the course pursued by one or more of the prominent clubs in gobbling up all the best of the men who have become known to the country by their successes with the oar is a bad look. It matters not whether these men are residents of the vicinity of such clubs, and would naturally join them or not. No, they are picked out wherever they are found. For the members of at least one club that I know of to stand boldly before the National Rowing Association and claim that their crew is composed of amateurs, is simply preposterous. The members of this club (they all know who I mean) all undoubtedly think I am making an assertion that I can't prove when I assert that their crew is composed of nothing but professionals, would go before the National Rowing Association and give expression to my opinion and conviction in the matter, as I do in this letter.

The first circumstance I will mention is the fact of the crew of any club spending from two to three months exclusively in practice many miles from home, and is enough, in my mind, to bar them as anything but strictly amateurs. If I were to move into the neighborhood of the club I mention, to-morrow, I couldn't join that club. Why? First, because I have'nt a sufficient income—I couldn't afford to pay the dues and assessments. Secondly, I have never distinguished myself at the oar sufficiently to counteract my lack of income; still, I have as much money as one who joined the club recently, and is now one of its crew. Had he applied to the club for admittance merely as a member, without any record as an oarsman he would have been knock-balled so high that he couldn't get back to consciousness in a month—but he didn't apply to them, they applied to him, and I say that at one time he joined (?) the club he ceased to be an amateur and became professional. The members will probably cry out, "We pay him no salary." We all know that. Certainly you don't pay him, or any other member of your crew a salary directly; but how about paying them indirectly? I don't believe a member of the club dare swear that none of the crew are not paid indirectly by taking care of them. I don't wish to infer that only one club is engaged in thus dodging the spirit of the law by ostensibly abjuring the spirit of it. There are others engaged in an ungentlemanly business, and I trust the National Rowing Association will try and investigate this matter now that the amendment has made the definition a little more explicit.

I don't mean to make any attack on he one member I speak of, I use his case to illustrate what has convinced me that the club he has joined (?) and others are not keeping the law.

Oxford and Cambridge don't appear to be at all anxious to meet our college boys on American waters. Probably they remember the warning received by their best professors at the hands of the Ward crew. They have always been perfectly willing that we should go over to them and row them on their own water, such over their course, every inch of which they are acquainted with; but when it comes to coming over here, that's another thing. "Why! blarst my eyes, we might get beaten you know." HAGESTOLZ.

TABOGGINING IN CANADA.—It is a crisp January day in a beautiful but too little known city of Canada; the thermometer says ten below zero; the snow is two feet deep and as dry as tinder; the scene is the side of a hill, steeper than any sensible being on a "Yankee" sled would dare to go down. On all parts of the hill are scattered in little groups gentlemen and ladies, boys and girls—of all ages, from fifteen to thirty—married and single, engaged, and still to have that pleasure. Instead of sleds they are dragging up the hill "taboggins," which is the Indian sled, and which finds a mate in the bark canoe. They are made of thin pieces of cedar wood which have been planed perfectly smooth; these pieces are bent up at the front so as to form a sort of runner, but the boards themselves lie flat on the snow, being fastened together above, so that the bottom is smooth. They are made of all sizes, averaging about five feet by two, and can accommodate any number of people. They are so thin and limber that they bend over any obstruction which may be in the road, so that they are not stopped even by large pieces of ice. They may be used to go down the steepest hills, where no sled could stand the strain. And here all the fun comes in, since the danger is necessarily very great. Often a load will upset, and girls and boys will be flung together into a huge drift; then of course the screaming and laughing is immense, except when one has a leg or arm broken, and then the laugh is more likely to appear on the other side.—*Harvard Crimson.*

USEFUL RECIPES.—A new compound for polishing and cleaning metals is composed of one ounce carbonate of ammonia disolved in four ounces of water; with this is mixed sixteen ounces Paris white. A moistened sponge is dipped in the powder and rubbed lightly over the surface of the metal, after which the powder is dusted off, leaving a fine brilliant luster.

Lemons can be preserved by varnishing them with a solution of shellac in alcohol The skin of shellac formed is easily removed by rubbing the fruit in the hands. Varnish made with alcohol will get dull and spongy by the evaporation of the alcohol, which leaves water in the varnish, as all commercial alcohol contains water. Take thin sheet gelatin, cut it in strips, and put it in the varnish; it will absorb most of the water, and the varnish can be used clear and bright till the last drop. The gelatin will get quite soft; it can then be taken and dried, and used again.

There is no simpler remedy for preventing cider growing sour than mustard seed. After the cider has fermented and reached the desired palatable condition, put one pint mustard seed to a barrel of cider, and bung tight.—*Scientific American.*

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

C. S. R., Fulton, N. Y.—Please inform me if there is any way of making a tent both waterproof and fire-proof? Ans. See answer to W. A. L.

W. J. K., Phœnixville, Penn.—Which has the greater attraction for a ball shot over its surface, land or water? Ans. The attraction of gravitation is the same in each case.

SURSCRIBER, Webster.—I have a gun 29 inches long, but it shoots too close for brush hunting, and I think I shall have it cut off to 28 inches. Do you think it will make any difference in the penetration? Ans. No.

TROY, N. Y.—Being anxious to purchase a bull terrier—dog preferred—I take the liberty of asking you where one could probably be procured? Ans. Address Henry Gardiner, M. D., No. 1! South Fifth avenue, N. Y.

W. A. B., Montpelier, Vt.—Will you please inform me what is "Greenheart," so popular in the manufacture of fishing rods, and from where does it come? Ans. It is a wood imported to this country from Demerara, W. I.

J. F. D., Greensburg, Pa.—Can you give me any information in regard to Wm. Webster, gunmaker, of Warwick street, London? If, or were his guns considered first class? Ans. We cannot find his name in the list and know nothing of the guns.

P. L., Philadelphia.—Can you tell me where the nearest trout streams to Philadelphia are located, and some good places for striped bass? Ans. No good trout fishing nearer than Lycoming county, and no large bass nearer than the mouth of the Delaware.

PANFUS, Readington, N. J.—Please give me the address of Mr. Saltus, owner of the red Irish dog Dash, so engraving of whom, with his companion Bess, ornaments the title page to your issue of Feb. 3d, 1876. Ans. A letter addressed to Mr. Saltus at this office will reach him.

R. M., New York.—A dispute has arisen concerning the origin and meaning of the word "Banshee." Can you give us any information in the matter? Ans. The Banshee is the familiar "spook" or spirit, supposed by Irish families to foretell, by their wailing song, a death of some member.

BOB, Brooklyn.—Will you please inform me of the address of the firm manufacturing Adirondack Lake boats? Ans. Newcomb, Essex & Co., N. Y., have the reputation of being the builders of good Adirondack boats. W. E. Martin, E. Peck, G. Phillbotts, and others, of Saranac Lake, are good makers.

L. P., New York.—Our English pointer bitch had some puppies last week, but cut them up, all at once. Does this happen very often, and is there no remedy to prevent it? Ans. We know that some bitches will eat their pups; the only way to prevent it is to watch them closely. It is said if they are well supplied with water at the time they will not do it.

N. E. S., Urbana, Ill.—Please tell me how much and what kind of powder, and how much and what size shot for a No. 10, ten-pound Parker gun. I want for duck shooting. Also your opinion of the No. 4 Hazard powder, compared with Orange or Curtiss & Harvey's. Ans. 1. 5 drachms powder and 1¼ oz. No. 4 shot. 2. Equal to either of the others.

C. W. S., Albany, N. Y.—1. I have a Remington rifle, 30-inch .44 calibre, 77 grain charge, how far will it shoot accurately? 2. What is the length of the Creedmoor barrels, Remington and Sharps? 3. Who makes the .22 sub-calibre rifle barrel for Remington military rifles as described in "Wingate's Manual?" Ans. 1. One thousand five hundred yards. 2. Thirty-four inches. 3. E Remington & Sons.

J. W., Gloucester.—1. Where can I buy a good fox hound—one with keen nose, and that will stick to the track and not give up? 2. We shoot the fox. Now which is the best dog—one that runs fast or slow? Also, which would be best—a fox hound, or fox terrier? Ans. Address Peter Knox, Newton, Sussex county, N. S. 2. It depends on the ground, but Mr. Knox will post you.

W. A. B., Montpelier, Vt.—1. Will you please inform me what Belmontyle oil is and where it can be procured, as I see you recommend it for gun barrels? 2. Where can I obtain catalogue of the Parker guns? Ans. 1. Belmontyle oil can be procured from almost any gunsmith. Mr. H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtlandt street, this city, has it we know. 2, Write to Messrs. Parker Bros., West Meriden, Conn.

G. A. D., Chickopee, Mass.—1. What are the indications of good blood in an Irish setter—in a pointer? 2. Is "Burges on the American Kennel" a standard authority? Ans. 1. Our space will not permit us to answer this question. Read the back numbers of this paper, or consult Stonehenge, Dinks, and other authorities. 2. Mr. Burges' book is not yet out of press; it is therefore rather early to state whether it is "standard authority" or not.

W. C. S. & SONS, N. Y.—In what county of Pennsylvania or Virginia can two friends and myself camp out from about the 1st of June until the 1st of November, and have good fishing and shooting (the latter more particularly) without any danger of being interfered with? Ans. Pike county, Pa. Take Erie Railroad to Port Jervis; then stage. You will find plenty of good camping ground within ten to fifteen miles of Milford. No shooting until after July 4th.

C. J. H. G., Manchester, Md.—Why does a gun shoot better on some days than it does on other days? I use the same powder, the same number of shot, and the gun is in the same clean condition. I go out some days and drop every bird; other days I feather the birds and cannot get them down. Ans. All guns vary in their shooting, more or less. The cause of your not being so successful in killing some days as well as on other days arises, in all probability, from the want of proper aim.

M. P. M., Franklin, N. Y.—1. Does the English hard shot do as good work in the field as soft shot? 2. Does it not strain the barrels more, being hard? 3. How many pellets to the oz. of No. 10s and 11s? Is it lighter, and if so, how much? Ans. A series of experiments we published last week would indicate that the hard shot gave better penetration, but the soft shot better pattern. 2. Yes. 3. Tatham's No. 10—828 pellets; No. 11, 1,348. The chilled shot is much the lightest.

SHEDLEY, Homorton, Pa.—The barrel of my Winchester has become leaded in recent use at target practice, a thing that never occurred before. Was using some of the No. 44 cartridges, long. Have heretofore always used No. 44, short. What is the cause, and what the remedy? Ans. The cause is probably owing to the charge in cartridge; one fits the gun and the other does not. The remedy will be in using a little turpentine, or petroleum, or half-and-half of benzine and fine lard oil before the leading becomes too hard.

F. H. R., Warren, Pa.—I have a W. W. Greener pin-fire, No. 12 shot gun. It has a set of the finest locks I ever saw on a gun. Can the gun be converted into a central discharge without changing the locks, or in any way injuring them? Who would be a responsible party to change the gun? About what would be the cost of changing the gun in the best way? Ans. By sending your gun to us we can have it altered to a central fire in a workmanlike manner, without changing the locks, except in the formation of the hammers. The charge will be $35.

W. T. R., New York.—1. What is your opinion of the Miller Recoil Check, recently patented for attachment to the stocks of guns. Would you recommend owners of fine guns, desiring to shoot heavy charges, to adopt it? 2. How many pellets to the ounce of English No. 6 shot? 3. Do you consider castor oil superior to tallow for rendering hunting boots or shoes impervious to water? Ans. 1. We are not yet prepared to give an opinion as to the utility of the patent recoil check. 2. 270 pellets to 1 oz. of English shot. 3. We consider castor oil decidedly the best.

R. H. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.—I have been told the present system of artificial impregnation of fish eggs, as practiced by our commissioners at the State Hatching House, is wrong, and has been given up by some of our old fish culturists, they having decided to let the spawners deposit their eggs in their own way on gravel beds. Is this a fact? Do you know of any lake that has been well and successfully stocked with fry grown from artificial impregnation? Ans. Your information is all wrong. Artificial impregnation is the means used by all Fish Commissioners. Cayuga Lake, in this State, may be mentioned as a case in point.

AQUADALE, Wenonah, N. J.—I have prepared a pond containing about 3,000 cubic feet of water, for the purpose of breeding goldfish, and desire to know the best place to procure pure stock. I find that the Philadelphia dealers obtain their stock from Long Island, and I presume you know who breeders are in that region, for they probably have headquarters in your city. Ans. T. B. Ferguson, Fish Commissioner of Maryland, residence 122 North Charles street, Baltimore, pays special attention to breeding of goldfish. The Long Island breeders are unknown to us, but Messrs. Greenwood & Seymour, No. 15 College Place, this city, can furnish you with Long Island fish.

SETTER, Philadelphia.—I have a Bismarck pup seven months old. I am afraid he is troubled with worms. I gave him one of your areca powders; it gave him one small passage and made him vomit a greenish substance. He has no appetite and is very spare of flesh, yet large boned, 20 inches high; head, 9½ inches long; weight, 40 pounds; yet is very thin; lively, but nose dry. What would you advise to do for him, as I should like to get him in good trim for next fall? Ans. If you had followed our directions in giving the remedy, a cure would have been, in all probability, effected. We would advise you to try the areca nut again, as it almost invariably cures when properly given.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—Is there any rifle club in Philadelphia; if so, who is the president, where is their range, will they receive any more members, and what is the cost to belong? 2. Would a Wesson rifle, 44-100 calibre, 28-inch barrel, do for long range shooting. 3. What is the price of Smith & Wesson's new breech-loading navy revolvers? Ans. 1. The Philadelphia Rifle Club, C. Miller, President; initiation fee, $12; annual dues, $6. Each member is required to purchase one share of stock, costing $25, and which bears six per cent. interest. For further particulars inquire at 534 and 536 N. Third street, Philadelphia. 2. No; if by long range you mean over 500 yards. 3. $23.

E. V. B., Elysia, Ohio.—Three parties are shootings match (pigeons). 1. B. is called to the score, when he gives the word pull. The bird flies about four yards from the trap and lights on the ground, from where it again rises. B. shoots and kills the bird. Is it right to score the bird? 2. C. is called to score, shoots and killed his bird, which falls on the line of bounds, (80 yards), one-half the body inside, and one-half outside. How should the bird be scored? Ans. 1. B. is entitled to his bird. 2. We can find no rule among the club rules for pigeon shooting applying to such a case as you state, but we would give the shooter the benefit of the doubt. In rifle shooting a ball striking the outer edge of a ring counts for the value of the circle inside the ring.

R. L. W. asks receipt for making prepared mocking-bird food and relishable nutrian cement. Ans. 1. Mix two parts each of corn meal, pea meal, and one part of mass meal; mix to a little lard, not enough to make greasy; sweeten with molasses, and then fry for half an hour, stirring constantly so as not to burn. Put in covered jar. Moss meal is made by drying and grinding German moss seed. 2. A good aquarium cement, suitable for salt or fresh water, is made by taking ten parts by measure of litharge, the same of plaster of Paris, a like quantity of white sand, and one part of finely powdered resin. Mix, when wanted for use, with boiled oil sufficient to make it of the consistency of stiff putty. It is better to allow it to stand three days before using.

P. M. A., Chester, Pa.—What is the best authority or book of instruction on fly fishing? I have heard "Frank Forester's" well spoken of but have never seen it. Ans. No book of instruction on fly fishing has ever been published in this country. The art cannot be taught. What is the best book of instruction on billiards? Ans. The illustrated handbook of billiards by Phelan. Published by Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann street. What is the best authority and book of instruction on boxing; also, a good book on athletic or physical exercise? What is the difference between boxing and sparring? Ans. Price's "Science of Self Defense;" to be had of same publishers. No difference between sparring and boxing. Is there any way of getting the pike, perch, catfish, etc., out of a lake and substituting trout in their stead? Ans. The only sure way is to draw off the water. You might put in black bass.

W. A. L., Yarmouth, N. S.—1. Where can I get a good pattern for a tent to hold two or three persons, and to be as portable as possible? 2. Do you know of any preparation for making a canvas tent water and fire proof? 3. Are the barrels of a double gun usually made thicker a little in, or towards each other; Brunstead says they are, Bogardus says they are not? 4. What is best for a coating, and what for stopping a leak in a canvas covered wooden canoe? 5. Will shot or round ball fired perpendicularly into the air strike the ground in their descent with the same force that they have on leaving the gun? Ans. 1. Of Eston & Co., No. 17 Ann street. 2. Immerse in soluble glass distilled with boiling water to 25° Baume. Before quite done immerse in a solution of sulphate of alumnia and sulphate of copper, one part of each to ten parts of water; then dry slowly in the air. 3. Yes, they are. 4. Putty, if in the wood, and patch, if in the canvas. 4. No.

W. G. R., Greenburgh, N. Y.—1. Would you recommend me to have a muzzle-loading gun that scattered too much, re-bored. Would it injure the barrels, or is there any other way to prevent scattering? Where shall I have it done, and the cost? 2. Do you recommend Hazard's FFFG. powder for ordinary shooting? 3. What is the proper charge of powder and shot for my 12-bore gun? Do you think a pattern of 160 or 180 at 40 yards a good target? Ans. You can have your gun re-bored without injuring the barrels at an expense of $3.50 to $5; or you can make it shoot closer by using concentrators. Send it to this office and we will have it done for you. 2. No, not for shot gun purposes; but we do most heartily recommend their No. 4 duck, and the FG. for rifles. 3. Probably 3¼ drachms of powder and 1¼ oz. shot; but we do not know the weight of your gun. This is one of the things a man must find out for himself by experimenting. 3. Yes, remarkably good.

TEXALL, Boonton, N. J.—Would you call the gun described by "Pacific" in your paper of Jan 20th, page 376, last clause of his article, right barrel, 180, left, 220 pellets, a choke-bore, or a modified choke? 2. Is there such a thing on record as shooting No. 8 shot (soft) through a Curtis & Harvey can at 30 yards, with 12-gauge gun, or is that a fair test for a gun? I have no trouble in getting through one side and denting second side, but there does not seem to be solid substance enough left in the shot to pierce the second side. Is it the fault of the gun, or is this not a fair test for penetration? What would be better? 3. What grade and size of oriental gunpowder should be used in place of C. & H. No. 6 diamond grain, and where can I get it in New York? Ans. 1. A choke-bore. 2. No record of the kind; your gun would probably do it if you used chilled shot. 3. Address the Oriental Powder Co. at No. 13 Broad street, Boston. They have no advertised agent in this city.

TO COOK MUSHROOMS.—Peel both tops and stems, put in a stew-pan, with an ounce of butter and a pinch or two of salt to each pound, and serve up hot. This will answer to eat with fish, flesh, and fowl. *To fry them*—peel, dip in egg, and roll in cracker dust, season, and fry as with oysters.

THOMPSON & SON, 338 Broadway, use no sugar of lead in waterproofing their suits. Sugar of lead will not stand washing, and among sportsmen is considered detrimental to health, making them liable to rheumatic attacks. Thompson's suits are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof, even after being washed, and are as good and cheap as any other suits in the market.—*Advertisement.*

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

THE CHICAGO CUP.—With our present issue will be found a handsome engraving of the prize presented by us at the recent Chicago Bench Show. As a work of art it has never been excelled by any similar piece of plate, and reflects the greatest credit upon the designer, Mr. Hirzehfield, and the manufacturers, the Meridian Britannia Co. We would also call attention to the excellence of the engraving, the drawing of which was executed by Mr. Jacob Glahn, and the cutting by Messrs. Sandford and Lohman, all of West Meriden. The dogs at the base are the celebrated Laverack setter Countess and Mr. Dilly's pointer Ranger, winner of the first prize at Chicago. This beautiful prize was awarded, entirely to our satisfaction, to Mr. J. H. Whitman, not only for his fine display of dogs of one breed and family, but as a recognition, concurred in alike by judges and exhibitors, of his labors in bringing this, the largest Bench Show ever held in America, to a successful issue.

"DER HUND."—Our readers will remember that we noticed recently the departure of Mr. R. Von Schmiedeberg, a well-known New Jersey sportsman, and owner of fine dogs, for Leipsic, where he was to join *Der Waidmann*, the German sporting paper. Mr. Von Schmiedeberg writes us that upon his arrival it was deemed advisable to start a new paper, to be known as *Der Hund*, (The Dog,) to be devoted solely to this subject, and the object of which will be to encourage breeding from pure specimens, to instruct in the medical treatment of dogs, and to develop a knowledge of many breeds now existing in Germany but unknown abroad. There is much in this that will be of interest to many of our readers whose thoughts still turn to *Vaterland*, and also to those who, although Americans by birth, speak the language and frequently travel in Germany. To all such we would commend the enterprise of Mr. Von Schmiedeberg and his associates.

THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold a meeting on Wednesday, February 23rd, at Cooper Institute, commencing at half past seven P. M., when Prof. J. C. Zachos will read a paper, entitled The Phonetic Character of the English Language and the best Methods of Teaching it. The public are invited to attend.

CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA.—For those who are prevented from taking their anticipated trip to Florida we can commend this book as a substitute. The graphic descriptions of the most interesting and beautiful part of Florida are only exceeded in interest by the localities themselves. Everybody who is at all interested in the State should have a copy.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

IT would be worth the long journey by land and s
be present at the opening of the first railroad in C
which is announced for June next. To see the crowi
gaping coolies, the ill-concealed astonishment of the ui
classes and the quiet indifference of the upper-ten and
literati. It is related of a veracious merchant of Shangl
that when the first steamer anchored off the "bund,"
quietly replied to a query, "Hab got plenty all sar
Peking!" But the puffing, snorting, "land dragon," w
hold quite a different place in his estimation from t
steamer. The latter is but a junk propelled by son
means known only to the outside barbarian, while the l
comotive can find no parallel in his imagination. It ca
not be claimed that this little railway of nine miles and
half is to produce any wonderful effect in the way of
"opening up" new country. Nor will the native travel go
far towards paying its expenses. The benefit will accrue,
first, to foreign commerce, and secondly to the world at
large as being the strongest wedge yet driven into the
tough knot of Chinese conservatism. A glance at the lo-
cation of the termini of the road will explain both these
propositions. When approaching the mouth of the Yang
Tsze, with the exception of a group of outlying rocks
known as the Saddle Islands, the only indication of the
proximity of land is the change in the color and consist-
ency of the water from the deep blue of the ocean to the
pea-soup like substance, which carries the loam of plains
a thousand miles away. A line with length but neither
breadth or thickness is first seen, and almost before the
traveler is aware, he is steaming by paddy fields and low
grazing grounds, dotted with occasional villages and more
conspicuous temples. The river here is divided by the isl-
and of Tsung Ming; a hundred years ago but a speck of
mud, now an island of many miles in length, with a popu-
lation numbered by the hundred thousand. The north
bank of the river is miles away and out of sight. After
steaming for some hours, the white walls of Woosung are
seen on the south bank, almost on the point formed by the
junction of the Wang-poo River with the Yang Tsze.
The Wang-poo enters the larger rivers at right angles with
the latter's course, and its mouth is protected by a bar
through which a channel is buoyed. Woosung, in itself,
is but a miserable little village. What importance it has
had in the past is owing to the fact that previous to 1860
the well-armed opium ships, used as storehouses for "the
drug," were anchored here. They were subsequently
moved up to Shanghae. The French Government have a
"godown," or magazine, for the storage of coal, and some
of the foreign residents have built themselves bungalows
on the river bank. Shortly above Woosung, on the Yang
Tsze, is the larger village of Paoushan, protected by a fort,
whose long line of grass-grown embrasures, partly filled
with native guns, is the most picturesque object in the
neighborhood.

Nine miles above Woosung, on the Wang-poo, Shanghae
is situated; first the foreign settlement, and, beyond, the
walled city, completely concealed by the forest of masts
belonging to junks anchored in tiers off the town. The
foreign settlement of Shanghae is divided by the Soochow
and Yang-king-pang creeks into three parts. That lowest
down the river, and where the terminus of the railway
will be, is known as Hong Que, and as the American con-
cession. The next, between the creeks, is the English con-
cession, and contains most of the mercantile *hongs*, or
houses. That above the Yang-king-pang is the French
concession, and, being largely occupied by Chinese, is, in
reality, but a suburb of the native city.

The travel between Shanghae and Woosung will, there-
fore, as far as the natives are concerned, be light. As for
freight, the nine miles between the ports is a matter of no
moment to the Chinaman in the voyage of his junks. For
foreign traffic, the establishment of the railroad will be of
inestimable benefit in allowing ships—many of them of
large tonnage—to receive and discharge their cargoes while
anchored in the Yang Tsze, or just within the bar at Woo-
sung. Not only will the expense of towing up and down
the Wang-poo be saved, but many vessels are now obliged
to have their cargoes lightered down to them, an expensive
and tedious operation.

The building of this road, for which contracts have been
made and the material placed on the ground, will be, as
far as the mechanical part of it is concerned, a matter of
perfect simplicity. The land is as level as a billiard table,
and no stream wider than a ditch to be crossed. Labor,
cheap in price and fair in quality, can be had in any quan-
tity. The greatest drawback, if any are experienced, will
be in overcoming in the minds of the people the fear of
Fung Shuey, that dreaded, incomprehensible spirit of wind
and water which enters so largely into the Chinaman's sys-
tem of domestic economy and daily life.

In building railways in China, if this first effort leads to
further attempts, the great difficulty will be in choosing
such routes as are not already opened by the admirable
water system which prevails almost throughout the Em-
pire. The annihilation of time and space is a matter of
no moment to John, but he does appreciate the protection
afforded him by the barbarian arm against his own lawless
classes and legalized "squeezers." A competition be-
tween railways and steamers would be much more favora-
ble to the latter in China than in any other country. And
it must be remembered that the Chinese are utterly with-
out that go-ahead spirit which has developed so strongly
in the Japanese. The result of this first experiment in
building railways in China will be watched with interest
by the whole civilized world. If successful, it is not dif-
ficult to prophecy the destruction of that stoical and skep-
tical conceit which has been the barrier to her progress.
The railway may yet prove to be the true missionary to
China, and the shriek of the whistle, the blow which is to
break the hollow shell of her whole political and social
system.

ULTRY AND FISH DISPLAY AT UTICA.

THE Central New York Poultry Association has been
holding an exhibition in the City Hall, Utica, during
last week. The awards have not reached us in time
publication, but a personal inspection made on Satur-
it was most gratifying. The limits of the hall de-
to the purpose were scarcely sufficient to contain the
and we observed but few poor or indifferent fowls.
the judges must have found it difficult to decide in
stances. The light Brahmas were a particularly
as were also the Houdans. We thought we had
e better white Legborns, but, as Artemus Ward
y, "fowls are not our forte," and we can only
eneral terms and as an amateur. The display,
luded turkeys, ducks, pigeons, peafowls, rabbits,
remarkably fine one and a credit to every ex-
eth Green had a number of fish on view, includ-
ens of brook and salmon trout, salmon, black
pike, shiners, and cat-fish; also fry of trout,
, and white-fish, in various stages of develop-
the unhatched egg to the little fellow just re-
the umbilical sac. This exhibition, which
e direction of Mr. W. D. March, was a great
etion. A patent incubator was also in opera-
tities of little chicks pecked their way into
esence of the spectators.
ire of the exhibition was the display of wild
Johnson's Menagerie, which usually winters
in Ut

A V ANTIQUE.—We have referred in another
colum opening of a supposed Indian mound in
Florida a visit to Utica last week we were some-
what st learn that many of the most remarkable
antiquit in the mound had been removed, and
through esy of Col. Skinner, the veteran Field
Editor o temporary, *Turf, Field and Farm*, the
Historical So Utica were about being placed in pos-
session of th luable of the relics so recently un-
earthed. The ably no city in the Union, of equal
popul ation, w eady so rich in collections of art
and *virtu* as Ut itizens are many of them gentle-
men of culture e traveled all over the world; her
contributions to of science and politics embrace
some of the fore ds of the day. In no place then,
would this gener f Colonel Skinner's be more ap-
preciated. The a this valuable work of ancient art
which reaches us, h is vouched for by the Colonel,
is as follows:—P the opening of the mound,
which is elsewhere , we note the discovery that a
certain cement usec ructure is said to be identical
with that used in th e of Diana at Ephesus, which
leads to the suspicio he wilds of Florida has been
discovered a work n art of the age of Pericles.
The antique in questi s to consist of a small figure
which was used in y the disciples of Diana at
that period. We awai information on the subject
with much interest.

GAME SECTION.

The O Laws.

A bill has been introdu the Legislature of the State of Ohio, and inde ly passed the Senate, which, if allowed to beco will so seriously interfere with the prosecution sports, that we are surprised at not hearing of a protest from all the sportsmen of the State. Th it now stands, makes it unlawful for any person t n the enclosed land of another, to shoot game with ous express permission, and affixes fines and imprisonment as the penalties. To place it in the power of an individual to so restrict another in a pursuit that has always been looked upon heretofore as lawful and honorable, without any previous notice as required by the laws of trespass in other States, seems to us as simply monstrous. In this State a notice posted in a conspicuous place is always required, and the law appears to work well. In New Jersey, the most conservative of all in the matter of protecting the rights of farmers, as well as in the cause of game protection, the law requires the land owner to give notice or warning through the public prints that his land is closed against sportsmen before he can prosecute for trespass. We would suggest to the sportsmen of Ohio, that they have rights which are entitled to some consideration in this matter and that they take action toward the Bill being so amended as to require the farmer to give notice or warning of some kind before he has them cast into jail as trespassers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives making a game law for the District. It provides close seasons, for quail from January 1st to November 1st; for grouse from February 1st to September 1st; for woodcock from January 1st to August 1st; for snipe and plover from May 1st to September 1st; for ducks, geese, and brant from April 1st to October 1st, and only three days shooting in each week to be allowed during the open season. Rail, ortolan, and reed or rice birds, are

protected from July 1st to September 15th; deer from January 1st to September 1st, and song and insectivorous birds at all times. The other regulations, regarding batteries, trespass, and Sunday shooting, are similar to those in force in this State.

FISH AND GAME IN ONEIDA COUNTY.—Under the Act which permits the Boards of Supervisors of counties to pass regulations regarding the protection of fish and game within their limits, the Supervisors of Oneida county have prohibited the shooting of woodcock before the first of September; a capital ordinance, and one that we should like to see made a State law. They have also prohibited the catching of trout by *any* means for periods varying from three to five years in certain streams.

BROOME COUNTY.—A law is now in force in this county which works some good. It positively prohibits the sale of game of every description, whether in or out of season within the limits of the county. This takes away from farmer's boys a great inducement to snare grouse, as they have no convenient market for their disposal.

NEW YORK CITY.—The usual monthly meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game was held last Monday at the residence of Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice-President of the society, No. 26 East Twentieth street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Royal Phelps, President, and a large number of members were in attendance. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the President read a long list of communications received during the past months from the Middle and Western States. The majority were from the organizers of newly formed protective associations, modeled after the New York society, requesting copies of game laws, by-laws, and such other information as they most needed. Several gratifying testimonials to the valuable services performed by the association in protecting game in New York, and the commendable manner in which its example was being followed by other States were also read and placed on file. Mr. Roosevelt said that he had invited the Assembly Committee on Game Laws to attend the meeting. Mr. Sherman, the Chairman, had replied, regretting their inability to be present, but requesting the association to put itself in communication with his committee. Mr. Ludington, on behalf of the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws, stated that the bill forwarded by the association had been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kennaday, and the Chairman of the Committe on Internal Affairs had promised the latter to report it. The reports of various other committees were then presented, and the bill of Mr. C. E. Whiteside, senior counsel, for services performed during the past year, amounting to $517.62, and that of Mr. Cuthbert, junior counsel, for $166, were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Alfred W. Craven stated that he had promised some Washington Market game dealers to present their views to the association in relation to the sale of venison. They propose that deer be killed in November and December only, and sold up to March 1st, instead of February 1st, as now. They complained that they were unable to dispose of the game within the prescribed time, as venison had scarcely more than begun to come in when the season for its sale expired. In addition, they claimed to be unable to dispose of the vast quantities of venison coming in from the West during the month of January. Counsel for the association was of the opinion that it would be impossible to pass any law preventing the killing of deer in September and October, their being among the members of the Legislature too many sportsmen who went shooting in these months. As to extending the sale of game to March 1st, he thought it would be impracticable, for the reason that often the game would not keep. Most of the late game, to be sure, came from the West, but if that were allowed to be sold here, they could not protect their own game. Besides, the sale of frozen game late in the season was very unhealthy. It was first frozen for a month, then thawed for a similar period, and, should it be sold in that condition in our warm spring days, it would be anything but healthy food. As it was, the greater portion of it was only kept from becoming prutrid by being cooked up with spices, in which condition it was served in the restaurants of this city. The same remarks applied to frozen fish, the fat of which, under the thawing process, became decomposed and destroyed the flavor, so that after being frozen for any length of time the choicest fish lost its flavor, and became no better than the poorest. Their game laws, he thought, were so nearly perfect now that it would be difficult to improve them, and he should therefore vote against any change. Mr. Phelps also opposed any concessions to dealers, or change in the game laws, and the matter was dropped. The resignation of Governeur Morris, Jr., was accepted, and the meeting adjourned. The members were subsequently entertained at supper by Mr. Roosevelt.—*Times*

TORONTO, Feb. 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

This afternoon ever-welcome FOREST AND STREAM of the 3d inst. arrived, and I find in it an article on "Provincial Associations for Canada," in wh ch mention is made of our association, just formed in Toronto. The writer of the above mentioned article is in error, and I trust you will allow me to explain to you, and through your columns to your many readers in Canada, the origin and object of our association.

We have a game law here—not by any means a perfect one, and I regret to say that, in the majority of places in Ontario, it is a dead letter. There are several Game and Fish Protective Associations in Ontario, scattered through the Province, but they experience great difficulty in procuring convictions, owing to the fact that it is next to impossible to induce a man to inform on his neighbor, owing to the ill feeling such information would produce. I thought an association might be formed here with members from parts of the Province where at present no associations exist, and after consulting with some fellow sportsmen, I issued circulars to some sixty gentlemen in Toronto, calling a meeting to consider the desirability of forming such an association. This meeting was held on the 8th of December, and all present expressed themselves in favor of the idea, and resolved that it would be desirable to form the association. A committee was appointed to draft rules and by-laws and to draft a petition to the Legislature urging the alteration of the present game laws as regards the close seasons for certain kinds of game.

Our association is not a provincial one and was not intended to be one. We do not think the country is ready for a provincial association as a sufficient number of country associations do not at present exist. One of our objects is the encouragement of the formation of local associations, and when a number of these exist it will be time enough to form a provincial one. During the one month of our existence we have induced some sportsmen to undertake the formation of an association at Berlington, and we hope to be able to induce many more to do the same. Many of our members have expressed their willingness to inform us of any infractions of the law that they may hear of. We can then appoint a man from the neighborhood where the offense was committed to work up the case, if we can obtain one; if not, a detective will be sent from here without costing a great deal. A counsel can be obtained in most cases from among our members in that locality who will not make us bankrupt by heavy fees.

We regret that one association should feel aggrieved that they were not consulted about our formation, but we do not see in what way it concerns them, except that they, if they have the objects at heart which they profess to have, should feel pleased that another association is formed to assist them in enforcing the laws. The petition which we have prepared embodies the following changes in the law:—

The present law allows woodcock to be shot on and after the 1st of July. We propose that the close season be extended to the 1st of September. The present law allows all ducks to be shot on or after the 15th of August, and also permits the killing of certain kinds of ducks, such as red-heads, blue-bills, and others, which are not supposed to breed here, in the spring. We propose that the spring shooting of all kinds of ducks and snipe be prohibited, and that the close season be extended to the 1st of September.

These are the amendments which we propose, and our petitions have been very largely signed by sportsmen from Windsor to the Ottawa. Some opposition has been offered to the clause which proposes the abolition of spring duck shooting, mainly on the grounds that the laws of your States bordering on Canada make no provision for the prevention of spring shooting. A very large number of ducks breed in Canada, and if they were not disturbed very many more would breed here, and our shooting in the fall, as well as the shooting in Michigan and New York, would be very much benefitted. Snipe also breed here, but the law allows them to be shot as late as the 30th of April, and during the month of April they are laying their eggs and in many cases hatching out their young.

We do not doubt from the encouragement we have received that our proposed amendments will be carried, and then, if the law is properly enforced, we shall again have an abundant supply of game in Canada. Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space, I remain,

T. HERBERT MARSH,
Secretary and Treasurer Ontorio Fish and Game Pro. Assoc'n.

FROM THE HEAD OF THE OHIO RIVER TO THE GULF OF MEXICO IN A BARNEGAT DUCK BOAT—2,155 MILES OUT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having completed my geographical studies of the connecting water courses of the continent in Eastern North America (which I followed in a paper canoe weighing fifty-eight pounds) from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cedar Keys on the Gulf of Mexico, during the season of 1874 and 1875. I had a strong desire to pass the present winter in extending my investigations over the great river highway of the West, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, down to New Orleans; thence, (after making a short portage across that city), easterly to the point where I ended last season my long "voyage of the paper canoe," at the mouth of the Suwanee river, Florida.

The novel character of the paper canoe voyage had given such notoriety, through the papers, to my lonely journey that I was frequently interrupted while hurrying southward along the interior waters of the Atlantic coast by the generous and profuse hospitality of the Southern people, so that I ended my canoe voyage of above two thousand five hundred miles, and entered upon the waters of the great Mexican gulf as late as April, 1875.

To insure rapid, or rather continuous traveling, I determined to give up my favorite paper canoe, which had carried me across the tidal currents of Hatteras, and more than thirty other inlets of the ocean, and adopt the strong and secure home-like accommodations offered by the little Barnegat duck boat, or "sneak-box." For forty years our wild fowl hunters on the New Jersey coast of Monmouth, Ocean, and Burlington counties had been slowly perfecting this little craft. She, in the Centennial year, was all that could be desired—a novel boat, compact, light, strong, seaworthy, and yet destitute of sheer. A fair rowing boat, a good sailer, and better than any other model for the size, a comfortable boat to live in, a safe and stiff boat to shoot from. George Bogart, a surfman, at Manahawken, built this little craft. Our fine yacht builders rarely build these boats; a good "sneak-box" builder is not an expert in the construction of yachts. It requires a peculiar gift, as "Natty Bumpo" would say, to model a "sneak-box," or make an axe handle. This boat is usually adapted to one gunner, and its smallest dimensions would give this result: Length over all, 12 feet; beam, 3 feet 11 inches; depth amidships, 12 inches; weight, about 150 pounds. With the prospect of a voyage of nearly three thousand miles before me, from the frozen regions of the North to the genial climate of the seaboard of the Southern United States, it was necessary to have this duck boat built in the most substantial manner, to withstand ice, snags, and the effects of heat and moisture. Her shell is of half-inch juniper, or swamp cedar, calked to above water lines. The convex deck is made of tongued and grooved cedar of the same thickness as that of the bottom and sides. She does not leak a drop. The heaviest rains have not yet penetrated her deck. Three men can stand upright in this little craft without disturbing her equilibrium, unless they make considerable effort to effect that end. Two thin hair cushions, and a cotton comfortable, with two blankets, with the hatch cover dropped lightly down on to the combing of the cockpit allowed me to enjoy a warm nights' repose in Pleasant Run, three miles below Cincinnati in December, with mercury down 3° above 0, and ice forming under the boat two or three inches in thickness. Late in November the little boat, loaded inside with provisions, bedding, etc., (this boat is not easily strained), was shipped on the cars from Manahawken, Ocean County, New Jersey, to Philadelphia, carted across Delaware avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot, and again transported by rail to Pittsburg, at the head of the Ohio river. On December 2d I reached the point of departure, and immediately put the boat into the Monongahela side of Pittsburg, and embarked in this new boat, yet unrried, for the Gulf of Mexico. It was very cold; and here, under the smoky clouds of the smoky city, my trials commenced. The Alloghany on the west side, with the Monongahela on the other side of the city at their junction below Pittsburg, give birth to the Ohio. With a swift current I decended the Monongahela, and, to my surprise, viewed the vast fields of floating ice covering the Ohio as they whirled along the current out of the Alleghany. For two days I was in the floating ice. It melted and disappeared before I quite reached Wheeling. The Ohio was followed for one thousand miles, from December 2d to December 31st. Then on a heavy rise in the Ohio I entered the great "Father of Rivers," the mighty Mississippi. Nineteen days of hard pulling, and the friendly assistance of a rapid current, and the little "sneak-box," reached the boat house of the Southern Boat Club, foot of Lonisiana avenue, New Orleans. She had run above one thousand miles between the 1st of January and the morning of the 19th on the Mississippi river. Having slept and lived alone on this little boat, running at nights into creeks and bayous to escape the steamboats which are moving at all hours on the great rivers; keeping aloof from towns and people as much as possible, I now begged the polite Mr. Deckbar, of the Southern Boat Club, to allow me to leave my boat in the tastily-built club establishment until the next day. Every kindness that Mr. Deckbar could offer was shown me. Quietly, the next morning in a furniture spring wagon, we made a portage of two or three miles, from the boat house into the New Basin canal, and I rowed along it about five miles to Lake Pontchartrain, where, securely tied up to the sides of the canal, and inside of the breakwater and lighthouse, I found a small fleet of schooners awaiting a change of the easterly wind then blowing. Here I was confined for several days, much to my regret, waiting for settled weather before venturing out upon the gulf journey to Florida. Capt. M. H. Riddle, harbormaster of the New Basin canal, is the principal amateur hunter at this point on the lakes. Parties from the North visiting New Orleans will find him always ready to direct them to hayous where birds are to be found. This light-draft, decked, and cabined sloop is well fitted for cruising to the islands outside of the limits of Lake Pontchartrain. I had traveled above two thousand miles quietly, sometimes relieving the monotony of the river journey by pulling alongside of a flat boat to converse with those rough characters, who drift from point to point, the champion floaters of the world. These men are civil, and frequently friendly; but the large towns and cities flood the canoeist, or "sneak-box" voyager with visitors with whose company he would willingly dispense. These roughs ply you with impertinent questions, as if they believed you were traveling to advertise the business of your boat-builder. They receive your honest replies to unpleasant criticisms, made upon a boat of novel construction, as if you were trying to deceive them. With a little knowledge of pulling a boat in smooth water, they are ignorant of that experience which traveling upon rough water gives to yachtsmen, and fishermen; yet they advance with confidence their criticisms so boldly as to make the boat voyager feel that his own experience is worthless and contemptible, no matter how many thousands of miles he may have sailed, rowed, paddled, and poled on the creeks, rivers, bays, and sounds of seven or eight countries besides his own. The "sneak-box" unfortunately got into the New Orleans *Bulletin*, and, as usual, the roughs came out first to overhaul the new humbug. I hid the boat in the saw-grass behind the breakwater. They came in parties of two and three. With a coarse salute they desired to know if I was "on a bet," to which I replied, "on a bet? no; *I am a Sunday-school Superintendent!*" "Oh! Ah!" they would asperate. Then continue, "who pays you for making such a long pull?" "Nobody." "Then what are you doing it for?" "I am simply studying geography." "Studying what?" "Geography." "Gog. raly! now that's too thin; come and take a drink?" "Thank you, no." Then off they go, these gentlemen, and pronounce "that fellow as a humbug, and a Sunday-school preacher." Ask any canoe traveler to relate his experience with this class of visitor, and he will tell you "for safety and comfort keep away with your boat from large towns. Now among the fishermen of the seaside towns we do not experience this trouble. They are curious to examine boats of novel construction. They know by experience if the lines of your little craft are trustworthy. They help you along with advice, and information. Excuse me, Messrs. Editors, if, after five thousand miles of travel, during two seasons of boating; often dodging this class of seamen, (the fresh water roughs of our large American towns), I have, for the first time, publicly given them this gratuitous notice, which is offered, not for their benefit, but as a caution to inexperienced canoeists, and young travelers about to set out upon the delightful study of the noble water courses of the American Continent. Having entered upon the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; having left behind me towns and cities which supply, in great excess of demand, the class of persons just noticed, I feel like doing justice to the kind-hearted, open-handed class of men who wrest from Nature's lap their toilsome livelihood upon the coast of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida—the fisherman, the oysterman, the turtler, and sponger. Until another opportunity, I am yours. N. H. B.

Biloxi, Miss., Gulf of Mexico, February 1st, 1876.

FLORIDA MOUNDS.—If the story told by the Palatka *Herald* of the 22d ult., is correct in all its particulars, a most promising field for exploration has been opened to archaeologists. Dr. Kenworthy (Al Fresco) and other Floridain explorers have repeatedly urged upon scientific bodies and others interested, the opening and examination of the Indian mounds scattered throughout the Peninsular. The story which we reprint below must be taken *cum grano salis*, as it may only be a clever hoax; and yet these mounds must contain something, or have been built for some purpose. Even should the Palatka story turn out a fraud, there is still no reason why investigation should not be made until this mound building question be settled. The *Herald* story is as follows:—

"We learn that the Indian mound on Murphy's Island was opened, or rather entered, by a party on Wednesday last. This mound is one of the largest on the river, and has excited more than ordinary interest among our scientific visitors. But Col. Hart, proprietor of the island upon which the mound stands, heretofore persisted in his refusal to have this relic of past ages disturbed. On Wednesday, however, a party from the Putnam, with others, took a steamer for the island. It was agreed to open the mound at its base. After making a breach of thirty-five feet, they discovered a hard wall made of coquina or shell rock. This wall was cemented, and was ornamented with various

figures of warriors with bows and arrows, and various reptiles. After much difficulty a breach was made in the wall, and, by the light of a torch, several of the party entered. Much surprised, they found themselves within a vault eight feet high, with rooms 12x15 feet long, with armed warriors encased in niches, all in a state of petrifaction. This is certainly a most wonderful discovery, and has produced a profound sensation. In view of this important discovery Col. Hart has stationed a guard to prevent parties making way with these wonderful objects. Murphy's Island will, no doubt, become the Mecca of the St. Johns River."

The Rifle.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE very able report of Col. Wingate, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, is worthy of a much more elaborate abstract than our limited space permits us to make, and we would suggest, not only to every member of the National Guard, but to every rifleman, to procure a copy and read it. The results accomplished during the past year are but an indication of what will be done in the present. The wise action of the National Rifle Association in opening its organization to affiliating associations and permitting the free use of the Creedmoor ranges to certain of their members; in fostering team matches, and in arranging an unusually attractive programme for the spring meeting, cannot but be felt. During the May meeting it is expected that a large number of military organizations will send representatives to participate in the Creedmoor matches; at this time it is proposed to hold a convention of riflemen to discuss various subjects looking to a strengthening of the movement.

There will be several novelties in the military matches this year; one in which rifles will be handicapped as to distance instead of points. The Seventh Regiment are, we hear, doing excellent work in their weekly matches for the regimental club prizes. The plan adopted by this regiment in their team matches, in not allowing the same team to participate twice, is likely to turn out a large number of marksmen.

There is one point, however, to which we should like to call the attention of the National Rifle Association, and that is, that rifle shooting is by no means confined to the militia. The rifle, although the military weapon, is also, in this country at least, rapidly becoming the civilians source of amusement and recreation, and what we might call the Rifle Movement, is likely to be supported as much by gentlemen not connected with military organizations as by those who are. This is merely a suggestion to the leading rifle association of the country that it may do what lies in its power to encourage this other great body, the abandonment of the rifle by which would result in general indifference throughout the country.

—

Col. Wingate, as General Inspector of Rifle Practice for the State, has submitted to the Adjutant General at Albany his annual report, giving in a summarized form the work of the militia with the rifle during the past year. The recommendation of the use of the sub-calibre rifle and Vose's aiming tripod has resulted in the distribution of 100 rifles of 22 calibre, which will be used for armory practice. The report details the manner of transporting the troops to Creedmoor and the numbers who have visited the range.

An aggregate of 7,670 men fired at the 100 and 150 yards ranges, and in the third class of these but 3,285 received the qualifying average of 25 points in the possible 50. Firing again at slightly longer range, 802 passed into the second class, and of these, 533 gained places in the first-class and qualified as marksmen. The requisite for a marksman's badge is a score of 25 in the possible 50, made in five shots at 200 and 500 yards. It will be seen that but about 7 per cent. of those who practised gained that average. The practice has been carried on under the brigade officers, two companies from each regiment in a brigade being ordered down daily.

During the year the Fifth Division, under command of Gen. Husted, has taken up rifle practice, and good ranges have been provided at Sing Sing, Tarrytown, and other places on the Hudson. Ranges have also been established at Rochester and Oswego. Albany and Buffalo are to be provided in a short time. The shooting during the year at the different ranges has demonstrated the fact that the men comprising the country regiments were better average marksmen than those who composed city organizations. The report recommends the iron targets at Creedmoor be removed and canvas ones submitted.

It is recommended that the sights on the Remington rifles now in use be so changed as to permit of elevation of fifty degrees with a single alteration. Regarding carbines, Col. Wingate advises that a seventy grain charge be substituted for fifty grains now used, and that the sight be altered so that carbines may be used for 500 yard ranges. In conclusion the report says that the rifle practice of the year has doubled the efficiency of the National Guard, and that the standard of Creedmoor is now as high as at Wimbledon.

—

The following is the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the National Rifle Association, relative to affiliating clubs:—

Resolved, That all rifle associations or clubs, practicing in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association, by annually paying to its treasurer the sum of twenty-five ($25) dollars, and forwarding to it a copy of their by laws, the names and addresses of their officers, and the number of their members, certified as correct by their secretary, shall thereupon become entitled to the following privileges (which shall also be enjoyed by those military organizations joining at half rates):—

I. To annually nominate ten of their members, who shall be entitled to all the privileges of annual members of the National Rifle Association during the spring and fall matches, and for one week prior to each thereof.

II. To have the names and addresses of their officers, and the scores made during the year in their two principal association, club, company, or troop matches, to be certified as correct by their secretary, printed in each Annual Report of the National Rifle Association, and to receive twenty-five copies of such Report, to be forwarded to their secretary without charge.

III. To send a delegate (or in cases of associations or clubs having a membership of over fifty, a delegate for every fifty members in good standing upon their roll) to confer with the Directors of the National Rifle Association, at a convention to be held in the city of New York, in the month of May in each year, and as near the spring meeting as possible, in regard to the rules and fall programme of the latter, and the general interests of rifle practice in America.

IV. To receive in each year the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, to be competed for by their members, as may be prescribed by their officers.

Resolved, That in view of the advantages arising from the publication of the scores of the various associations and clubs in a single volume, and of the benefits to be derived from an annual convention of riflemen, all rifle associations and clubs are requested to affiliate with the National Rifle Association without delay, in order that their records may appear in its Report, which will be published during March next.

RIFLE CLUBS.—We desire to prepare a complete list of the Rifle Clubs of the United States and Canada. We shall therefore feel greatly obliged if secretaries of clubs will forward us, on postal cards preferred, simply the names of their organizations and list of officers.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The tenth competition for the FOREST AND STREAM badges was shot February 10th. Mr. Farwell won the first badge for the second time, with the highest score ever made in the gallery, 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5, 48. This score also carries with it the champion pin until the score is beaten. Mr. T. C. Banks won the second badge, and Mr. A. H. Forrester the third badge. The eleventh contest for the badges will be shot Thursday, February 24th, 1876, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., and the *Turf, Field and Farm* cups will be shot for to-night. All comers will be welcomed.

On Monday evening an interesting match was shot between two teams chosen respectively by Mr. Chas. A. Cheever and L. V. Sone. The conditions were as usual, except that the contestants fired 15 shots each. Mr. Cheever's team won by a total score of 358 to 339. The individual totals were as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
L. V. Sone	57	Chas. A. Cheever	66
C. E. Beckwith	58	Chas. Blydenburg	62
J. Blydenburg	60	J. S. Conlin	55
W. B. Farwell	66	J. Tragesser	60
Jos. Wood	43	J. O. Wright	54
H. D. Blydenburg	60	Wilson McDonald	60
Total	336	Total	358

CREEDMOOR, JR.—Some few weeks ago gentlemen connected with the Home and Continental Insurance Companies, held a match at this range which resulted in the defeat of the latter company. On Saturday, February 12th, the return match took place, resulting in a victory for the team from the "Continentals." The score was as follows:—

CONTINENTAL.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Lloyd Roberts	4 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4	38
C. E. Trusiow	4 3 4 5 5 4 4 2 3 4	38
C. A. Schermerhorn	3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4	35
G. H. Hope	4 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4	35
Walter H. Ernest	3 3 3 3 4 2 4 3 3 3	31
W. Ellsworth, Jr.	4 4 4 2 3 3 2 3 2 2	27
Total		201

HOME.

Name.	Score.	Total.
W. Wilson	3 2 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3	38
W. R. Hobart	3 3 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4	38
W. H. Kecey	5 4 3 5 3 4 2 3 3 3	34
F. B. Southwick	3 4 4 0 4 3 5 3 3 4	32
J. W. Hitchcock	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 2 5 3	32
H. J. Ferris	3 4 3 0 4 4 4 3 2 3	30
Total		202

Next Saturday afternoon there will be a return match between the Citizens' and Continental Insurance Companies.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The eleventh weekly competition shooting in lying position took place at Hellwig's gallery, February 9th, 1876. The following were the winners: Capt. Wm. Lindsay, first prize, 48; Dr. D. P. Austin, second prize, 40; Robt. Wheeler, third prize, 30. The next competition takes place February 16th, 1876.

—MILEY'S GALLERY, NO. 24 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.—A rifle tournament commenced at this gallery on Monday last and will continue until April 8th. Among the prizes is a handsome 44 callibre Ballard sporting rifle.

GLEN DRAKE.—The directors of the American Rifle Association have announced that there will be three matches at this range on February 22d, 1876, Washington's birth-day. A Military Match, for which three prizes are offered, open to members of National Guard, in uniform, military rifles only. An All Comers Match, for the same number of prizes, open to any rifle within rules, and a Subscription Match, constitute the entertainment. All the matches will be shot at 200 yards range off-hand. Stages will be in waiting at the depot, and those who purchase return tickets from New York will be entitled to ride to the range and back free of charge. That the attendance will be large there can be no manner of doubt, as those who have ever been to the matches of this association will go again and take their friends. On Saturday, February 12th, 1876, the match for the Holden rifle, presented by Mr. Homer Fisher, took place. The scores were not completed and the balance will be shot off during the coming week. The conditions of the match calls for shooting at 200 and 500 yards ranges, off hand at both distances. The highest score thus far is that made by Capt. A. W. Peck, 200 yards, 4 4 4 4 4—20; 500 yards, 5 3 5 5 3—21; total, 41.

SYRACUSE.—The match between the teams of six from the Amateur Rifle Club of Roehester and the Yates Dragoons Club of Syracuse was shot in the gallery of the latter club on the evening of February 10th. The rifles were the 32-calibre Wessons; distance 110 feet; target the second-class reduced to one-tenth size, (bulls-eye 2, 2-10 inches); Creedmoor rules. The follow ing are the scores:—

ROCHESTER TEAM.

Name.	Score.	Total.
C. E. Rider	5 5 2 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4	67
G. F. Stillson	3 5 3 5 2 3 2 3 4 5 5 5 2 5	55
H. T. Hart	5 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 5 5	61
J. H. Brown	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 4 5	68
R. B. Yates	5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 4 3 3	65
S. A. Servis	4 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4	65
Total		381

SYRACUSE TEAM.

Name	Score.	Total.
W. S. Barnum	5 5 3 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 0 5	60
O. G. Jones	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	73
L. Barber	2 0 0 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 4	55
F. Singer	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4	69
A. O. Adkins	5 5 3 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	68
H. Hertzog	3 5 3 3 0 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 4	56
Total		381

The judges were E. Angevine, of Rochester, and D. M. LeFever, of Syracuse. Major Auer, of Auburn, acted as referee. It will be seen that, although the aggregate counts were equal, Rochester won, having made no misses. The shooting of Jones and Singer of the Syracuse team elicited great admiration from the numerous spectators.

Another report of this match reached us from our correspondent "Seneca," subsequent to the above being placed in type.

MONSEMERE.—The eighth competition for the Harris trophy took place on Tuesday last. Mr. Doughs Smythe was the winner for the third time, and thus became the owner of the rifle. The scores were as follows. D. Smythe, 74; G. L. Morse, 73; H. J. Quinn, 73; H. Maynard, 69; G. Underhill, 67; and F. Shonnard, 67. A moving man target will be introduced at this range on Washington's birthday. On the same day a match for a medal for members of the Seventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place.

RHODE ISLAND.—Last week Messrs. F. G. Rabbeth, E. Thomas, and E. T. Freeman, members of the Rhode Island Amateur Rifle Club, shot a string of twenty shots at the range at Valley Falls, distance 628 yards:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Rabbeth	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	96
Thomas	3 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 6 4 5 5	89
Freeman	3 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 3 3 2 3 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4	74

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—But a few days more are left to the quail exterminators, and the activity in making the best of their time is seen in the abundance of birds in the market, and the fall of the price from $5.50 to $3 per dozen. Our other quotations are without change. Ruffed gronse are worth $1.50 per pair, and pinnated the same. Canvas back ducks, $3 to $3.50 per pair; red heads, $1 to 1.25; sprig tails, black duck, and widgeon, 90 cents to $1; broad bills, 60 cents; teal, 75 cents to $1; brant, $1 50; geese, $1.25 to $1.50 each; rabbits, 50 to 60 cents per pair; hares, 40 to 50 cents; wild pigeons, $2.25 to 2.75 per dozen.

HOY'S WILDERNESS.—Can any of our readers furnish us with information regarding this locality; how to get there, guides, etc.?

PIGEON MATCHES.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The event of the season took place here yesterday afternoon between the two best shots in this locality for $20, the conditions being 25 single birds, 21 yards rise, (from one trap), trap and handle for one another, each man furnishing his opponent's birds and they were the best I ever saw leave a trap, all being strong and swift of wing, consequently the rather poor score.

Name.	Score.
Al Rauch	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1*0 0 1 1 0 1 *0--12
Joe Grfel	1 0 1 1 1 1*0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1*0 1*0 1—12

26 yards rise.

Al Rauch	1 0 1 1 1—4
Joe Grfel	1 1 0 1 1—4

*Dead out of bounds. †Snap (defective cap.)

Rauch had some little advantage in birds, having some "incomers," particularly at the 26 yards rise. Grfel's were all "drivers" but a few, and he missed most of them. Rauch shot a 9½ lb., 10-bore Scott & Son; Grfel shot a 9 lb. 4 oz., 10 bore made by W. B. Hall, Lancaster, Pa.

POINTER.

RYE, N. Y., Feb. 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Two matches have taken place at this village during the past week. A large number of enthusiastic shots live in and about the town, and the result is that a match has only to be announced to bring together large crowds. On Saturday, Feb. 6th, Mr. Frank Abbott and Geo. Govers shot at double birds for a purse of $50. The snow which covered the ground was glistening, sparkling white, and it was supposed it would interfere with the marksmen, and that poor scores would by the result. Five pair were to be shot at, 18 yards rise, from traps five feet apart, 80 yards boundary. The match resulted in a victory for Abbott. The score was as follows:—

F. W. Abbott	11 11 11 11 –8
Geo. Govers	11 11 10 10–6

Several sweepstakes followed. On Friday, Feb. 11th, 1875, a match for $50 had been arranged to take place between Josiah Buckley and Mr. Withers. The latter failed to appear until too late to shoot the match, thinking that it was liable to rain. The match will take place on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d, 1876, at Beck's Central Hotel. In order to afford some amusement, two amateurs were matched against each other to shoot at five birds each, 21 yards rise. The match proved to be a very interesting one, the scores made being as follows:—

P. Hont	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1–8
Hilborne Ross	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1–8

Mr. Beck always keeps constantly on hand sufficient birds to allow of practice or matches at any time. On the 22d of February there will be several matches shot. Mr. Daniel S. Budd, Jr., is to shoot against a gentleman not named, for the sum of $100 during the coming month.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR BIRDS AT SHOOTING MATCHES.

TIVOLI, N. Y., Feb., 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The scarcity of pigeons sometimes makes it necessary for the sportsman to devise means for recreation and practice. This necessity has led me to invent a trap, which will be found an excellent substitute for live birds. It is made as follows: Take a piece of plank two inches thick, six inches wide, and three feet long. In one end of this fasten a stout staple, on the other end hinge a latch, which should be two and a half feet long; this should have four notches cut in its upper end. The make a spring of hickory or ash, pretty stout, and thirty inches long; a small piece of board one foot long and several blocks three inches square and one thick and the apparatus is complete. Fasten the trap firmly to the ground with posts; insert one end of the spring in the staple, bend it over the one-foot board and catch it in a notch of the latch. Lay a block on the spring and pull the latch, when the block will be thrown twenty-five or thirty yards.

By making five of these traps and shooting matches at twenty-five yards rise, good sport can be had. Any one can make a trap in two hours. If any one doubts its efficacy let him try it. By cutting the block in a curved shape they can be made to twist in the air, and can be thrown in almost any direction.

KELLY.

HAGALOO BIRDS.

January 23th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Perhaps the following anecdote, which was brought to mind to-day while talking over "ye dayse y't have pasede," may be worth space in your columns:—

In 1874, while my friend G. H. Crane and myself were snipe shooting in Sanilac County (Mich.,) we had occasion to put up our horse at one of the squatters in that region. On calling for the team the old woman, who evidently was the "Boss" of the shop, exclaimed, pointing to the bunch of snipe which George had, "What air yer goin' ter do with them things?" "What things?" answered George. "Them, *them* yer things." "Oh! the snipe?" "Snipe? Is that what yer call them hagaloo birds?" George shot through the open door with a yell, and she turned in me. "Well, snipe is what yer call them, do yer? I never heard no name for 'em before but hagaloo birds. Wat yer goin' to do with the darned things?" "Eat them." "*What!* eat them? You fellers must be darned hard up for vittles."

Would it not be well for our naturalists to remember that name? When I go "hagaloo" shooting again, I shall try and call on "Mrs. John Philander Warren Horris," as she informed me was the "hoft" of her name. ARCHER.

CHOKE-BORES.

"GLOAN" ON GREENER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Whenever discussion is had in the public prints, on matters of public interest, by those who seek only the public good, and not their private gain, I recognize to the fullest extent, the right of every person to participate. But I deny the right to any one who interferes for the sole and palpable purpose of puffing himself and his business, and who thus desires to obtain gratuitous advertising for both.

Hence I deny the right of Mr. Greener to reply, in the manner he has, and with such evident motives, to an article of mine, which in nowise aspersed him, and which did not attempt to deal with the merits or demerits of his guns. That article was written to raise the question of the priority of inventure of the choke-bore. It referred incidentlly to a quotation from an English paper, previously published by you, as to Mr. Dougall's modified choke system, and its design was to protest against the fallacy of excessive choke-boring. It was a discussion bro dly upon the merits of systems. There was no "special pleading" about it, for any one, or in any one's behalf, and it received, with complimentary remarks, the editorial sanction of the FOREST AND STREAM, which it could not have received if it had been of such a character.

If Mr. Greener, as a practical gunsmith, had seen fit to criticise it without reference to himself or his guns, such a course would have been proper; but when he interlards his criticisms with praises of himself and his guns and their performances, I submit that it is not only improper, but impertinent and unwarrantable. But Mr. Greener has done more than that, surreptitiously, under cover of replying to me, and by perverting my meaning, he has attacked a rival by name, depreciated that rival's abilities, and sought to extol himself by his rival's defeat. He may think that is honorable, but yet even if I am "a Yankee," as his sarcas fically calls me, I beg Mr. Greener to understand that he cannot make me his stalking horse for such assaults, nor use me as a catch-penny.

With these views of Mr. Greener and his behavior I can soon say all that I deem it necessary to say about his statement. Mr. Dougall was among the defeated at the *Field* trial, and, therefore, it is wholly unnecessary to count out, pellet by pellet, where his targets as compared to Mr. Greener's, or those of other makers at that trial. The fact itself is sufficient that, so far as the trial goes, and only that far—and the qualification is most important—Mr. Dougall was not a winner. The guns he had there shot miserably. But it will be difficult to make the owners of Dougall guns in America believe that the figures shown at the trial are true indicia of what his guns will do. They know better; and the very circumstance that some of his shots ran down as low as fifty-two and fifty-eight is sufficient to show them that it was most unusual and accidental. So I dismiss Mr. Dougall. And this much more as to Mr. Greener. Mr. Greener predicates all his boastfulness upon winning that trial. He asserts that it was rigidly and fairly conducted in every detail. He ought to see that this assertion is made good, or else the position he will occupy will be humiliating and disgraceful indeed. Was it fairly conducted? Until Mr. Pape's charges are successfully denied, and until the *Field* Editor accounts for the loaded wads, which he admits were used, it will take more than more assertion to convince the sportsman on this side of the Atlantic that it was fairly conducted. Mr. Pape is a *Field* trial winner himself. He charges openly, over his own signature, that there was dishonesty. He points out the men who counted the targets, and affirms that they were discharged for false counting and other knavery at Wimbledon. Mr. Pape tried by every means in his power to get another sight and another count of the targets. He offered money for them, but could not get them. He then consulted legal gentlemen in hopes to get them by legal process, but, inasmuch as the title to the sheets of paper was in the *Field* proprietors, he failed. He then denounced the whole proceeding in the newspapers of both countries as a cheat, and, up to this time, there has not been, to my knowledge, an authentic denial by the parties implicated. It is true, that afterward the prominent competitors signed a card stating their belief that it was all fair, and how could they do otherwise, but yet the proprietors would not give up the targets, and the question still is, why was not Mr Pape, or any one else allowed to look at the targets after such a demand by him, and after they had received such a supposed vindication? It therefore comes down to this, either Mr. Pape cannot be contradicted, or else he is a person so utterly insignificant, and so entirely unreliable that his grave accusations can be treated with silence, and with scorn. There are those who would like to know which is the true solution. I will not go any further in the matter, for if, as Mr. Pape claims, he alone is the true winner, and if it should turn out that the pretended winner is a fraud, we need not trouble ourselves very deeply as to the statistics of *such* a trial.

But, Mr. Editor, there is one admission inadvertently made by Mr. Greener which rises in importance far above his personal contests and jealousies. It goes to the root of the principle we were discussing when he thrust himself upon us. It bears fundamentally on the question of this excessive choke boring. He says a gun shooting at a pattern of 217 "would riddle the birds at 30 yards." Now what think you was the pattern of his winning gun? Why, 351! Shall we infer that that wouldn't "riddle the birds" at 20, or even 30 yards?

And if it is admitted that this boring was truly excessive, and was only made to win the trial, the query remains, of what use to us was such a trial, honestly or dishonestly conducted, and how much should we care who was the winner of it? GLOAN.

The following remarks from so practical a man as Mr. John Rigby, cannot but be of interest to our readers, and we are glad to find that his views on this subject coincide so nearly with our own:—

DUBLIN, Ireland, Jan. 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As the subject of choke-boring attracts so much attention just now I will give you some facts drawn from this season's experience here. I find that about one in ten of those who have tried full choke bores (target guns) here have wholly approved them. The great majority consider them only fit for special kinds of shooting, and a respectable minority condemn them altogether. We have had in many instances to modify them and increase the spread of the shot, retaining the strength of shooting, and always with satisfactory results. A judicious application of the principle to one or both barrels is the true method of utilizing it. Target trials, which give the palm to the closest-shooting guns, pressure to mislead sportsmen, who seek the gun that will give them the heaviest bag. As an instance of this, we sold one of the guns tried at the *Field* trial to a fair shot, and after careful experimenting has decided to have the choke taken out of one barrel and the spread of the other increased. He admits that he makes very long shots, but misses so many near ones and occasionally mangles his birds so badly, that (long shots being the exception in his shooting) the balance of advantage is in favor of a wide spreading gun; yet this very gun was not considered to shoot close enough to be even placed at the *Field* trial. Another instance is instructive. A friend of mine ordered a gun from a maker who guarantees his guns to put in two hundred and ten pellets out of 1¼ oz. of No. 6. The gun tried on game was pronounced satisfactory, and was advanced as a proof that the full choke did not miss or mangle. After a time it occurred to the owner to try it at a target, when the fact appeared that it was not full choke. It only recorded 160, but shot evenly, and had a spread nearly equal to an ordinary gun. The purchaser referred to me, but I told him to be well satisfied, as it was a better gun for his shooting than it would have been if up to the guarantee; and he is now convinced that such is the case.

These remarks and experiences apply to general shooting in these islands. Elsewhere, if wild fowl shooting be the chief object, they do not apply. In any case the sportsman must exercise his judgment, and not take it for granted that the closest shooting must necessarily be the best suited to his purpose. From my short experience of American shooting I would certainly not select a full choke-bore for either prairie fowl or quail. JOHN RIGBY.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our trap shooters in this place are enthusiastic over choke-boring; but our fielders as emphatically condemn it, as most of our shooting is done in cover, and most of the game shot is probably killed within twenty-five yards. There is one point relative to pattern given by shot guns at varying distances that I have not seen touched upon in your columns for more than a year. I cannot illustrate this point better than to give you the results of some experiments made with my two guns—one a muzzle-loader, 11 gauge, and the other a 12-gauge breech-loader. At thirty yards the pattern of the breech-loader was twenty-five per cent. better than the muzzle-loader; at thirty-five yards they were about equal; at forty yards the boot was on the other leg, and the muzzle-loader was ahead nearly fifty per cent., and at seventy yards the ratio was one to three. The body of the charge from the muzzle loader held nearly the same diameter, the number of pellets was somewhat diminished, most of the outside shot flying wide, while the charge from the breech-loader at that distance tried to go nearly over the end of the barn. I found similar results in testing another breech-loader, 12-gauge, against my breech-loader at thirty yards. The guns were about equal, though the other gun was using half a drachm more powder than mine, and two sizes finer grain of powder. At seventy yards my gun was beaten clear out of sight. The breech-loader I speak of gave, if anything, better results than my muzzle-loader. Can some one of your many correspondents enlighten me as to the wherefore of this? Both of my guns shoot closer with the left-hand barrel than the right, and I find this a great convenience when I miss a bird, or when two are flushed. IRON.

Billiards.

ALL SORTS.—Wm. Sexton and John Bessinger were to have played on the 8th for a purse at Philadelphia....The four handed game between the Dions, Garnier, and Sexton for a purse of $1,000 is reported as coming off in March ....John Keans, for many years foreman for Phelan & Collender, is permanently located in Boston at the branch establishment of H. W. Collender....The Thomas Bros. offer a gold watch and chain valued at $150 to any amateur player making the highest number of points at fifteen-ball pool between February 7th and March 4th. The balls are to be all red but two, which are to be of a blue color. The latter will represent the points, and the English pool rules will govern....Maurice Daily is hard at work in Florida getting ready for the coming campaign....*On dit* that Samuells, of Brooklyn, is getting up a tournament. The more the merrier....Vignaux writes he will play any body in Paris, France, for the challenge cup....Garnier and Izar have been giving exhibitions in Washington and Georgetown, D. C....The formal re-opening of Jno. D. O'Connor on the 7th was well attended. Sexton, in a 300-point three-ball game, again captured his late antagonist. Slosson and Rudolphe wound up the entertainment with a fine display of fancy shots....Rudolphe has issued two challenges. One to Cyrille Dion for the four-ball championship of the world and the diamond cue, and the other to any player in America for $500 a side at the three-ball game. He has deposited $350 with H. W. Collender to bind the first challenge. The diamond cue, emblematic of the four-ball championship of the world, was originally won by John Deery, in the tournament of 1869, and according to the rules must be held against all challenges for the term of two years and a half. C. Dion, the present incumbent, has had it in his possession since October 7th, 1873, the allotted time expiring on April 7th, this year. As he has been allowed to quietly rest on his laurels from the time the cue came into his hands, through forfeit by Albert Garnier, this contest should create unusual interest ...T. J. Gallagher left for Cleveland last week *en route* to Toledo to play Eugene Carter on the 16th. The backers of the latter have wagered $300 against $200 that he can capture Gallagher at the three-ball game....Shafer, of "Drew" notoriety, and Gates, lately of San Francisco, have reached Philadelphia....Philadelphia is threatened with two or three tournaments....Sexton will play Garnier in private for $500. Jno. D. O'Connor is the backer of the former.... It is now a settled fact that Piot will visit this country.

Rational Pastimes.

The metropolis was week before last the scene of a baseball *coup d'état*, which was most successfully accomplished by the four professional clubs of the West, four of the Eastern clubs presenting themselves as willing sacrifices to their western masters. The new move of the western club was made in the alleged cause of reform; but circumstances connected with the operations of the western club committee and their abettors in the revolutionary action which has resulted in the temporary establishment of the "National League," point to some less creditable incentive. At any rate, it is very certain that if reforming the existing abuses in the professional fraternity was the real object in view they have gone to work to obtain it in about as blundering a way as could well be imagined. The existing National Association of Professional Players is an organization which can be run in the interests of either the honest or the knavish class of the professional players of the country, just as either present a majority of delegates at the Convention. Last year thirteen regular professional clubs, of which the Mutual, Atlantic, Red Stockings, of St. Louis, Centennials, of Washington, Western, of Keo Kuk, and the New Haven were more or less coöperative, and the Boston, Hartford, Chicago, St. Louis, Athletic, and Philadelphia regular stock company organizations, entered the championship arena. Of these a minority of the players of the Philadelphia, Mutual, Atlantic, and Chicago clubs were suspected of "crooked" work in their season's career, the play of the Philadelphians being of such a character as to call for the enactment of a club law requiring each official to take oath that he would not countenance fraudulent play on the club nine before he can take office. Now, if reform was the sole object in view in the movement just made, why were the existing abuses taken hold of boldly and openly, and under the auspices of the National Association? The honest clubs enrolled on its books were in a decided majority; the movement was one calculated to elicit the hearty approval and coöperation of every true friend of the game, and there was no need whatever for the observance of the secret closed door manner of transacting the business which fathered the birth of the National League. The inconsistency shown in the proceedings is glaringly apparent in the fact that, while they threw out the Philadelphia club on the grounds of irregularities, they not only retain the Mutual club—equally open to suspicion—but also the St. Louis club, the management of which has actually engaged one of the most marked men of the Philadelphia nine, and also an expelled member of a Western club. There is widespread dissatisfaction expressed, not at the alleged effort at reform, but at the very weak way of accomplishing the end in view. A set of laws were adopted by the league which before a couple of months of the season have expired will prove to be practically inoperative. Besides which a bombshell of confusion, discord, and ill-feeling has been thrown into the professional camp which it will be some time before its ill effects will be removed. All the legitimate reform necessary could have been accomplished under the auspices of the National Association; and unquestionably if it could have been obtained then and there it was then time enough to organize a new association.

—The curling event of the season, the grand match North vs. South, took place at Prospect Park, February 3d, on which day some rinks were formed on the ice at the lake facing the Shelton House, at Prospect Park, the players participating including members of the Caledonian, and Thistle clubs, of Brooklyn, the Caledonian, Thistle, St. Andrews, Burns, New York, Manhattan, and Empire, of New York, and the Jersey City clubs. As usual the South players came off victors, this time by a total score of 239 to 203.

The prize flag and medal offered by Messrs. Hoagland & Stevens were won respectively by Mr. Robb, skip of Rink No. 3, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Rink No. 6, the former winning the flag by scoring eleven points above all competitors.

D. Faules, as skip, made the highest score on the North side, 31, and J. Stevens on the part of the South, 34.

CHECKERS.—Messrs. McEntee and Wright, of Syracuse, have been playing a series of games for the championship of Onondago County. The following will show the result:—

McEntee	3	Wright	3	Drawn	4
"	3	"	3	"	4
"	1	"	2	"	7
"	2	"	5	"	3
Total	9		13		18

Mr. McEntee has heretofore beaten all contestants, but Mr. Wright seems to have been enough for him.

New Publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FOOT NOTES; OR WALKING AS A FINE ART. By Alfred Barron. Published by the Wallingford Printing Co., and for sale at this office. Large 16mo, 330 pages. Cloth, $1.50.

Now that the shooting and fishing season is over, and the gun and rod are laid aside until the first warm breath of spring shall bring the snipe back to us, and open the trout streams once more, the sportsman, whether he be disciple of St. Hubert, or good old Isaac, finds time for contemplation and for study. For your true sportsman is a contemplative creature, and the instinct which takes him to the field is not, as some would have us believe, a simple desire to slay, but the outcome of his love of Nature—a longing for the fields and trees, and clouds and sky. In reading Mr. Barron's book, if there is one thing we miss it is that he does not speak, in describing his rambles, of the whirr of a bevy of quails; of the drumming of a grouse; or the quick jump of a hare from her form. Everything else is there that we who love the woods know so well, and much more beside; for while we have given our eyes and our thoughts to our dog, and marvelled perhaps only at his display of almost reason, our author has gone deeper, and thought out the weightier problems of life, as seen and felt from out of doors, and by the lanes and meadow-paths rather than the dusty highways. These "Foot Notes" are charming reading, and worthy of an honored shelf in every sportsman's library. Not a book to be read through at a sitting, but to be taken up only when the tight boots are off and the slippers on; when the smoke from the pipe curls around us, and we have an hour to give to dreaming and quiet rumination.

The *American Naturalist*. The *Naturalist* for February exceeds the anticipations justified by the January number. It leads off with an article from the pen of Dr. C. C. Abbott, who is becoming well known to our own readers, on "Indications of the Antiquity of the Indians of North America, Received from a Study of Their Relics." Dr. Abbott has long studied the archæology of this country, and no one is better fitted to generalize from the soundness of facts at his command. H. D. Minot gives an account of the "Summer Birds of the White Mountains," which contains many entertaining notes; Dr. J. G. Cooper contributes another interesting paper on the "Garden Birds of California;" and Dr. Cones replies to Mr. Allen's criticism upon his revival of ornithological names conferred by Bartram, whom, as an ornithologist, he champions; so that ornithology is not neglected. "Haickel's Gastræ Theory," by Alexander Agassiz; a historical article on museums, by Dr. H. A. Hagon, and an illustrated account of the chirp of the mole cricket, by Mr. Scudder, who, in former volumes of *The Naturalist* has descanted upon the songs of other species of crickets, cicadas and grasshoppers, completes the table of contents. The reviews and general scientific notes and news fill the last twenty-six pages with extremely readable matter.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press and will soon issue Mrs. Oliphant's new novel, "An Odd Couple," printed from advance sheets; also, "Married Beneath Him," by James Payn, in uniform style with "Lost Sir Massingberd" and "The Clyffards of Clyffe," by the same popular author, published by them.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company,

Home Office, 189 Market Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Net Assets, January 1st, 1875,		$1,652,949.59
Received for Premiums,	$859,069.15	
Received for Interest,	88,872.91	947,942.06
		$2,600,891.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Death Claims, Endowments and Annuities,	$196,203.13
Paid Returned Premiums and Surrendered Policies,	210,069.56
Paid Salaries, Rent, and Contingent Expenses,	52,820.06
Paid Commissions to Agents,	75,315.67
Paid Advertising, Printing, and Postage,	19,342.36
Paid Physicians' Fees,	13,654.75
Paid Taxes,	5,091.85
Paid Re-Insurance,	6,197.74
	$578,695.12
	$2,022,196.53

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand,	$70,704.05
Bonds and Mortgage held by Company,	703,287.10
United States and State Bonds,	194,484.55
Loans on call, (secured by U. S. Bonds and other collaterals),	212,455.21
Real Estate,	61,555.54
Loans on Policies,	414,848.79
Premiums in course of transmission, and Deferred Premiums,	302,036.48
Accrued Interest,	49,177.18
Furniture and Fixtures,	7,651.62
Due for Re-Insurance,	6,996.01
	$2,022,196.53

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force December 31st, 1875, as per standard of State of New Jersey, Am. Exp. 4½ per cent.,	$1,437,332.00
Death claims not due and in process of adjustment,	58,000.00
	$1,495,332.00
Surplus to Policy Holders,	526,764.53

Number of Policies Issued During the Year 1875,	**5135**
Insuring,	**$9,775,050.00**

OFFICERS:

J. H. STEDWELL, President. C. H. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.
R. C. FROST, Vice President. J. H. CANNIFF, Cashier.
J. B. BURNET, Medical Examiner.

OFFICE OF MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,

DREXEL BUILDING, Corner of Wall and Broad Streets,

NEW YORK.

HENRY W. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1875.

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Amount.		Amount.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1875,	$301,928,726	In force, Jan. 1st, 1876,	$305,057,229
New Risks,	34,905,100	Terminated,	31,776,605
	$336,833,826		$336,833,826

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT. Cr.

To Balance from last Account	$69,157,411 31	By Payments during the year	$14,143,656 54
" Receipts since	20,400,968 65	" Balance to New Account	75,414,323 42
	$89,558,379 96		$89,558,379 96

BALANCE SHEET.

To Liabilities	$75,099,700 20	By Investments	$78,830,194 71
" Undivided Surplus	3,730,494 51		
	$78,830,194 71		$78,830,194 71

TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	George S. Coe,	Geo. C. Richardson,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William M. Vermilye,	Alexander H. Rice,
R. H. McCurdy,	John E. Develin,	W. F. Babcock,
William Betts,	Martin Bates,	F. Ratchford Starr,
Samuel E. Sproulls,	Wm. A. Haines,	Frederick H. Cossitt,
Samuel M. Cornell,	Seymour L. Husted,	Lewis May,
Lucius Robinson,	Oliver H. Palmer,	Oliver Harriman,
W. Smith Brown,	Henry E. Davies,	Thomas Dickson,
William H. Popham,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Henry W. Smith,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Francis Skiddy,	John H. Sherwood,
Henry A. Smythe,	James C. Holden,	Egisto P. Fabbri,
William E. Dodge,	Herman C. von Post,	George H. Andrews.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.* WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary.* O. H. PALMER, *Solicitor.* JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*

G. S. WINSTON, M.D., W. R. GILLETTE, M.D., *Medical Examiners.*

TO SPORTSMEN:

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMP'Y

Respectfully invite attention to the

Superior Facilities

afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and annoyances of reshipment, while the excellent cars run over the smooth steel tracks enable STOCK TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

The lines of

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

also reach the best localities for

GUNNING AND FISHING

in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. EXCURSION TICKETS are sold at the offices of the Company in all the principal cities to KANE, RENOVA, BEDFORD, CRESSON, RALSTON, MINNEQUA, and other well known centers for

Trout Fishing, Wing Shooting, and Still Hunting.

Also, to

TUCKERTON, BEECH HAVEN, CAPE MAY, SQUAN, and points on the NEW JERSEY COAST renowned for SALT WATER SPORT AFTER FIN AND FEATHER.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager. feh17 tf

RARE CHANCE

To Buy a Fish Farm.

Business engagments compel me to sell my farm, of about 25 acres, containing house, barn, hatching house, and fish-ponds. The place is well-furnished with choice fruit, and is a fine location for a fish, poultry, and fruit farm. Price low.

FRED MATHER,
feh17 tf Honeoye Falls, New York.

BUY IT Vanity Fair.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From Seth Green, Supt. N. Y. State Fisheries.

I find Vanity Fair to be the best article of tobacco adapted to the wants of the sportsman. Have used your tobaccos for many years, and know them all to be first class.

For Sportsmen.

A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble: a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

For Cigarettes.

A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

Pope's Rifle Air Pistol
FOR TARGET PRACTICE.



JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN AND military men. Shoots darts or slugs a distance of 50 feet. Perfectly accurate. By practicing with it one may become a dead shot. Each pistol is put up in a neat box, with 6 darts, 6 targets, 100 slugs, ramrod, claw, wrench, and skeleton gun stock. Price $5; nickel plated, $6. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 35 cents postage.

One of the many testimonials from the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army:—

"It is surely ingenious in mechanism, quite accurate in aim, and useful in preparing one for the more serious handling of the ordinary rifle.

W. T. SHERMAN, General."

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Feb10tf 45 High Street, Boston.

THOMSON & SON,

Manufacturers of

Canvas Shooting Suits,

OF DEAD GRASS COLOR, WARRANTED WATERPROOF, STRONGLY SEWED, AND EVERY POCKET RIVETED.

Sole Leather, Enameled Cloth,

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BASKET STRAPS, &c.

Comprising a complete line of Sportsmen's Waterproof Canvas and Leather Goods.

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Office: 338 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Factory: JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.
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Founded July 4, 1808.



Thos. W. Sparks,

Shot and Bar Lead

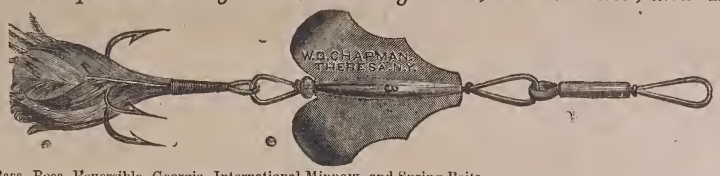
MANUFACTURER,

Office, 121 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

MAPLE SYRUP IN AIR TIGHT gallon cans, $1.50 per gallon. No charge for cans. R. L. GRAVES, Sunderland, Vt.
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New Articles for the Centennial Year.

Chapman's German Propeller, Decoy Bait, Trolling Pole, Line Holder, and Harpoon Combined.

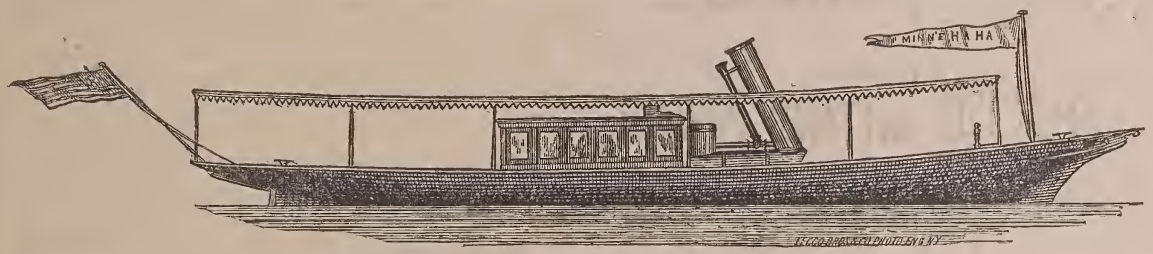


Also, the Minnow Propeller, Bass, Boss, Reversible, Georgia, International Minnow, and Spring Baits.
No agents employed. To be had of all first-class dealers in Boston, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Montreal.

Rods, Reels, Hooks, Lines, Etc., at Lowest Rates. Also, Chapman's Electro Silicon Polish.

Enclose stamp, for Illustrated Catalogue, to

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BUILDERS OF
Fast Iron Steam Yachts, Launches, and Torpedo Boats.
Builders of the Famous Iron Steam Yachts
CONTINENTAL (50 feet), speed 17.94 miles per hour; FIREFLY (50 feet), 17.94 miles per hour; MINNEHAHA, building (55 feet), 18 to 20 miles an hour.

KEEP THIS CHECK IN SIGHT
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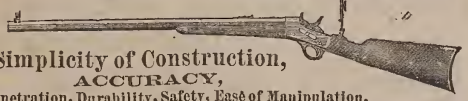
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TICKET,
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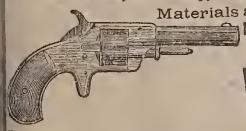
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POLICIES by the month or year for any amount, from $1,000 to $5,000, with weekly indemnity in the ratio of $5 to each $1,000
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ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR TARGET AND SPORTING
GUNPOWDER.
BRANDS—Diamond Grain, Falcon Ducking, Western Sporting and Ducking.
Also, Mining and Blasting Powders.
OFFICES—13 Broad st., Boston; 19 Exchange st., Baltimor; 9 State st., Chicago; 327 N. Second st., St. Louis
Agencies in all the principal Cities in the Country. Dec2

The Most Approved System
—OF—
Breech Loading, Sporting And Military Rifles.



For Simplicity of Construction,
ACCURACY,
Penetration, Durability, Safety, Ease of Manipulation.
Materials and Workmanship, they are Unsurpassed.



REVOLVERS OF VARIOUS SIZES,
DESIRABLE IN ALL RESPECTS.
Send for Circulars.
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Paper and Metallic Shells
FOR
Breech Loading Shot Guns,
Manufactured by the
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THE STURTEVANT SHELLS are the easiest reloaded. Do not have to unscrew the head nor use an awl to remove the exploded caps. THE PATENT MOVABLE ANVILS, made of steel wire, will not bend or break.
THE BERDAN PATENT SHELLS, new model, with Hobbs' patent waterproof primers, never miss fire, and are highly prized by all that have used them.
PAPER SHELLS.—By repeated experiments and great outlay for improved materials, and machinery made expressly for the purpose, we can now warrant our BROWN PAPER SHELLS equal to any imported. They are sure fire, and will not burst in the gun.
Inquire of any of the dealers in sporting materials for the U. M. C. Co.'s Shells.
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Sharps New Long Range Rifle.

I have now in stock a complete assortment of Rifles of all well known and reliable makers, and having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, am able to sell at their prices. Have just received a stock of SHARPS NEW LINE OF LONG RANGE AND OFF HAND RIFLES. Riflemen are invited to call and examine. They will be cheerfully shown to all who take an interest in Rifle Shooting. REMINGTON, BALLARD, WESSON, AND STEVENS RIFLES, all lengths and calibre. Every Rifle purchased can be tested in the 100 yard range on the premises. Liberal arrangements made with clubs and associations. Send for illustrated circular. HOMER FISHER, 260 Broadway, cor. Warren St., N.Y. dec23 3m



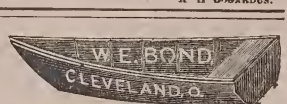
The undersigned are now manufacturing
Ballard's Patent Rifles, with Marlin's Improvement.
AND WILL SHORTLY PUT THEM IN THE MARKET AT LOW PRICES.
Short and Long Range Creedmoor, Hunting, and Gallery Rifles
OF ANY CALIBRE, RIM AND CENTRE-FIRE.
SCHOVERLING & DALY,
jan20 3m Nos. 84 and 86 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.



Hart's Sportsman's Favorite Metallic Shells for Breech Loading Shot Guns.
These Shells are easily loaded, and the caps easily extracted from inside. Head solid, and much thicker than any shell now made, giving a solid seat for cone or anvil, which prevents it from driving through or springing away, thereby causing misfires. The cone is made of nickle and fastened solid in its place. It neither rusts or corrodes fast like movable anvil made of steel. The nickle cone also prevents misfire when cap has been left on shell for a few days, which is liable to occur either in steel or iron. These shells are finely finished, and made any length ordered, from 2¼ to 3¼ inches.
Shells and Loaders, and description Price List, can be obtained from all the leading sportsmen's houses throughout the country. **GEO. E. HART & CO.**, 363 and 365 Market st., Newark, N. J.

From Captain Bogardus, Champion Wing Shot of America.
MESSRS. GEORGE E. HART & CO.,
Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly,
may13-1y A H BOGARDUS.

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THE
Zoological Society of Cincinnati
Desires to secure for its GARDEN specics of all rare
AMERICAN WILD ANIMALS & BIRDS.
Parties having any Animals or Birds to sell are hereby requested to state in their offer the kind, age, (if possible), condition, and price, together with the probable cost of transportation of same to Cincinnati.
ARMIN TENNER,
General Agent, Zoological Society of Cincinnati.
Feb10-3t



THERE CAN BE NO GREATER PORTability without serious defects. They are the only portable boats that are equal to the very best whole ones for local use. jy29-1y

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IN
JULEP AND BRIGHT COLORED STRAWS, PICTURE FRAMES, NATURAL DYED GRASSES, Etc.
Address P. O. Box 40, New Utrecht, N. Y.

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BY
Messinger Bros.,
55 BROOMFIELD STREET,
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The House for Sportsmen.
feb17 tf

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George McGinley, Prop. $4 per Day

THIS ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS brick house of modern structure, and furnished with elegant furniture, is situated within two hundred yards of the railroad depot, and is unsurpassed by any hotel in the South. Dec30-tf

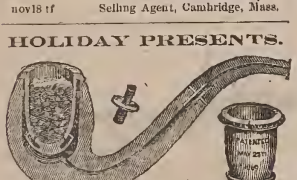
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SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.
This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

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Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.

Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for $1 by

J. H. Hubbard,
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Fred. Julius Kaldenberg,
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Amber Goods, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, etc.

Monogram and Crests cut on Pipes and Holders. Portraits made from Photographs. Pipes and Holders of any design, or made to order.

N. B—By a new process I boil Pipes so that the color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

Pipes sent by mail to all parts of the world.

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A party to represent us in every county. Liberal arrangements. Business honorable, permanent and profitable. Must control some ready cash. Opportunities are constantly arising in stocks and stock privileges whereby we can more than double investments for our customers. Send for particulars and explanatory circular.
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CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides weighs but 1¼ pounds, and is only 1¼ inches wide. Holders have at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being elastic, *securely* clasp the same.

For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

PRICE, C. O. D., $6.50.

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ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,
The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to sportsmen of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

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The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.G., FF.G., FFF.G., the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less resistance than any other brands made.

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SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

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MY NEW IMPROVED POWDER can now be loaded from an ordinary powder flask; grains hard. Use it now like Black Powder. No fear of overloading. Burns slow now. No fouling of the gun. Little or no smoke. Little or no recoil. Not very loud report. Less heating of the barrel in rapid firing. Good penetration and good pattern. Safe to keep, as it does not explode if set on fire except well confined. Shells furnished loaded with powder only, if desired. None genuine without my signature on the can. CARL DITTMAR.
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Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6¼ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6¼ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with *great penetration.* For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12½, and 6¼ lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.
REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Birds' Eggs and Birds' Skins in great varieties.—Taxidermy in all its branches.
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Manufacturer of
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MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH LOADERS.
Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list. No. 8 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
Oct 5 4-6m

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CONVERTED INTO BREECH LOADERS,
OUR PATENT
Electric, Rebounding Lock
ADJUSTED TO ANY GUN.
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EXTRA BARRELS FITTED AND CHOKE BORED IF DESIRED. STUB DAMASCUS FROM $30 AND UPWARDS.
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Unrivalled SportingGuns.
Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.

Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Greener	Greener.
2d—Pape	Davidson.
3d—Pape	Pape.

Out of a class of 18 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place. Its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

1875. 12-Gauge, Old Sporting Bore.

Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Pape	Davidson.
2d—Pape	Davidson.

1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bores.

1st—Pape	Davidson
2d—Pape	Davidson

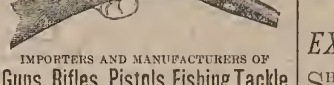
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1st—Pape	Davidson

Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1¼ oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight; 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2¼ oz. shot.

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Cartridges for Breech Loading Shot Guns, ready loaded, put up in boxes of fifty, or loaded to order.
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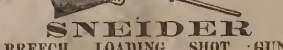
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London Gun Trial,
1875.



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W. W. G. is the only maker who has made an average pattern of 214 shots in a 30-inch circle, at 40 yards, with a 12-bore gun, at any public trial either in England or America.
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EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
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BREECH LOADING GUNS,
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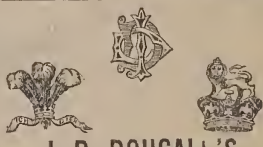


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TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH.

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EXPRESS SHOT GUNS.
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PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
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Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 30 YARDS, as desired.

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W. W. GREENER,
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The Kennel.

SPRATT'S

Patent Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes.

They contain meat and that anti-scorbutic fruit the date (the only substitute for fresh vegetables), and the exclusive use of which in the manufacture of dog food is secured to us by patent; they will keep dogs in perfect condition without other food, and obviate worms. Every cake is stamped "Spratt's Patent." Be sure to observe this. For sale by F. O. de LUZE, 18 South William street, New York, in cases of 1 cwt. feb17 2t

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Distemper in the Dog.

It is no new thing, and will certainly cure that disease.

Price, $1 per Bottle.

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FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR, thoroughbred, well broken, retrieving setter. Also a splendid brace of Blue Belton pups, 6 months old. Address H. SMITH, at this office. tf

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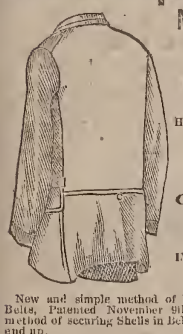
SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, Ribon, To-ho, and controlled by hand and whistle, for $50. Extra field practice, $50. Pickup taught. Dogs boarded for $6 per month. FRANKLIN SUMNER, Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass.

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Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm street, Boston. nov18 6to

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New and simple method of Revolving Cartridge Belts, Patented November 9th, 1875. Improved method of securing Shells in Belts and Vests either end up.

EVERY GARMENT MADE SPECIALLY TO ORDER.

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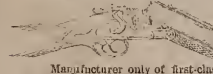
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Guns bored to shoot close and hard, warranted, EVERY TIME. Gun stocks—bent, crooked, or straight—warranted to stay. Constantly on hand, a large invoice of English chilled shot, in 28-lb. bags. Repairing and engraving promptly attended to.

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Waterproof and Mildew proof, complete $20.00
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Those desiring something light and durable for camping purposes will find this stove exactly right; weighs only 25 pounds; will cook for ten persons. The ware consists of Kettle, Tea Kettle, Coffee Pot, Fry-pan, round Tin Pan, two square Pans, Dipper, Gridiron, Tent Collar, and eight feet Funnel Stove Pipe, with oven that will roast 15 pounds beef, all of which nests and packs inside of stove, which only occupies a space of 12x11x20 inches.

CAMP LOUNGES. Price $5.

When folded is about the size of an ordinary shawl strapped. A light, durable, compact, and comfortable couch. Sent by express C. O. D., $5, including side and supporting sticks at the head. Just the thing for the camp or lawn.

CAMP TENTS,

for four persons, 7. 6. square, weighs 15 lbs.; Can be packed in knapsack. Price $10. Ten feet square for six persons, $15.

American Dog Biscuits,

Made of nutritive bone and muscle making material, and is the only portable food for dogs made in this country. Put up in packages of 10, 25, and 100 pounds, and warranted not to spoil in any climate. Price, 10c. per pound.

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for night shooting and fishing, running rapids, lighting camp, etc.; the best light ever invented. $6 25.



THOMSON'S FISHING AND HUNTING SUITS, best quality of water-proof duck, light tan color, especially adapted for concealment in blinds or sedge grass, or for approaching game in the woods. Light, durable and very cheap. English style; extra pockets in back for cartridges. Entire suit, $15.

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The best shell ever offered to sportsmen. All sizes on hand and made to order.

Moccasins, Oil Tanned,

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COLVIN'S CANVAS BOAT.

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No. 1, 8 feet, weight 8 pounds.....$25 00
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The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder.

The best thing of the kind ever invented. Carries paper or metal cartridges either end up with perfect security. Weighs but 1¼ pounds, and only 1¼ inches wide. Price, C. O. D., $6 50.

Special attention paid to selection of guns for gentlemen at a distance by an expert and an old sports man.

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With how guns are made and hints to sportsmen. Price 50 cents.

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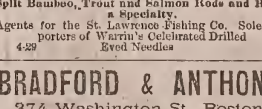
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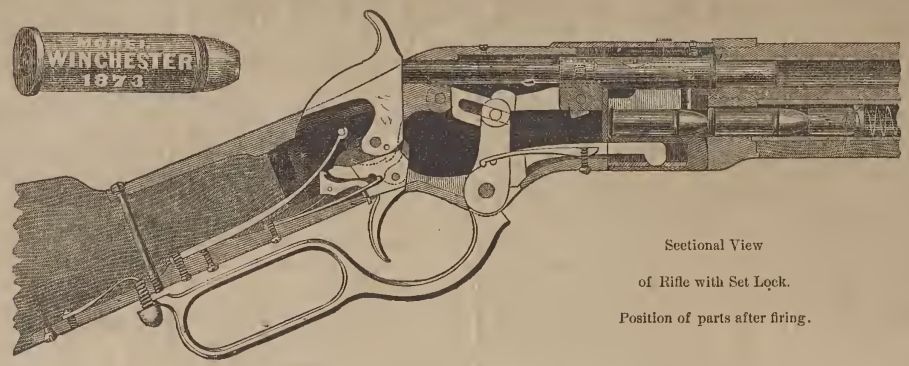
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For Forest and Stream.

"BUT."

SOME men tell of their piscatorial skill,
Of the number, measure, and weight;
Of how many times their creel did fill,
And the novelties used for bait;
But, what'er the amount of their angling joys,
I can better the record yet,
By the greater measure, and avoirdupois,
Of the fish that I *didn't* get.

I have hooked that fish on the breezy sound,
When trolling far out from shore;
I worked him careful, and played him round,
Perhaps an hour, or more;
And *just as* I got him, full in view,
(About four feet long—you bet;)
The miserable line just snapped in two,
And the beggar is going yet.

And then that time on the Saranac,
When "Bob," and "Jim," were along;
Somehow or other, I had the knack
Of putting it to 'em strong.
An old sockdolager then I struck,
(My line was the first one wet;)
Ten pound brook-trout! but just my luck;
That's *another* I didn't get.

But it's no use talking—I'll venture to say,
If those fish I *had* once got in;
You might do your prettiest many a day,
Before such a prize you'd win.
So while I don't brag, and am no ways prond,
I have smiled at accounts I've met,
And thought to myself, I could beat the crowd,
With the fish that I *didn't* get.

T. W. A.

For Forest and Stream.

Bird Hunt with Guyon.

I HAVE long intended writing a letter to your very interesting journal, but the press of business has prevented me from engaging in field sports almost entirely this season. But on a recent visit to Memphis, by one of those *contretemps* which caused me to miss the connection of the railway trains, I was forced to spend a day in the city of Corinth, the home of your brilliant correspondent, Guyon, who is an intimate friend of mine, besides being connected to me by marriage ties. So of course I called on my cousins, and the greeting of the Guyon family made me feel quite at home. Guyon, besides being a thorough sportsman, is one of the most accomplished physicians and extensive practitioners in North Mississippi. He keeps a kennel of setters and pointers and a variety of sporting guns. I found him going into ecstacies over a new Tolley gun, yet I was forced to laugh in my sleeve when he acknowedged he could shoot an old muzzle-loader he had had transformed into a breech-loader, but it was, he said, apologetically, because it fitted his shoulder best and he was more accustomed to it. We mounted a couple of his good steeds, and whistling, Nora, Kate, and Belle, three beautiful bitches, the two first pointers, the last a setter from the kennel of Col. W. H. Sherrod, of North Alabama. Nora is an old favorite, but Kate, who came to him from the kennel of Pious Jeems, is a worthy rival of the petted Nora. But we are off; and as we ride over the breastworks where American met American as Greek met Greek in the olden time, I could not keep down the bitter memories of the past. There, battery Robinet still stands, the only monument to my friend, the gallant Col. Rogers, of Texas, who fell within its enclosure amid his foes. So gallant was the charge he made that even Gen. Rosecranz, who commanded the Federal forces, said, "he deserved a monument as an American soldier, although fighting against the Union." As we rode farther on up the M. & R. R., we passed over the spot where my own brave command were engaged. I had the honor then to command the —— Regt. of Mississippi Cavalry, under that Murat of Southern chivalry, Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, who has recently crossed the bloody chasm and taken to his heart a Northern bride; and may he be as happy in his new love as his old soldiers wish him to be. History has never recorded the battle of Corinth correctly. It is there the gallant Van Dorn was defeated, even when he felt assured that victory was in his grasp. I will here make an explanation of facts that came under my own observation: We struck the enemy first at Chewalla, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, drove them back on the outer woods near Corinth. Armstrong's brigade marching left in front occupied the left wing of the Confederate Army. We advanced until the left rested on the M. & O. R. R., north of Corinth. Then Old Pap (Gen. Sterling Price) charged the outer works and captured them. What was done on the right I could not see, but I could hear the constant roar of artillery and the rattling of small arms all along the line. Night closed in upon a victorious Confederate Army. Could Van Dorn have then said, as Joshua did, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gideon, and thou moon, in the Valley of Ajalon!" the history of Corinth would have been different. But that lovely October night folded her mantle of glittering stars over the slumbering Confederate soldiers, dreaming of a victory on the morrow never to be won. Van Dorn's plan (as he afterwards explained to me at my own house) was for the infantry on the left to begin the attack when his signal gun fired at dawn. The hissing shells that echoed our signal gun from the Federal batteries still reverberates through the halls of memory, recalling a dream of by gone old soldier days. But alas! the infantry commander on our left for some cause failed to come to time. Courier after courier was sent to hasten the attack, but that officer was asleep in a farm house (so I have heard). The attack should have been in echelon—the left striking first, then the centre, under the immediate command of Gen. Price, then the right, under Gen. Mansfield Lovell, to be hurled on the rear of Corinth. The Federal forces had received at daylight large reinforcements, which had double quicked twelve miles, and arrived utterly exhausted. Had the attack been made then, Van Dorn believed he could have charged over these exhausted reinforcements and taken Corinth; but they had until nearly ten o'clock to rest, and then Gen. Price charged from the centre and and was repulsed with heavy loss About this time I was ordered to report with my regiment to Gen. Lovell. I thus passed along the entire line of battle. When I reached Lovell's Division I halted my command behind a hill so as to screen it from fire, and proceeded alone to Gen. Lovell. I shall never forget him as I saw him then. In my heart I bore him a prejudice for the fall of New Orleans; but at that moment I forgave him all, for amid the bursting bombs and hissing balls, he sat a magnificently caparisoned charger, himself arrayed in a conspicuous uniform of cavalry, directing the fight,

"Shadowy like a spirit of fire,
Shrined in its own grand element."

I reported my command ready for his orders. He replied, "I don't know what Gen. Van Dorn sent you for; I've got no use for cavalry here. Col., look at my men fight; isn't that beautiful?" It was indeed very grand, but I could never see any beauty in standing under fire when not cugaged myself. At this moment a courier dashed up with an order from Gen. Van Dorn for him to withdraw his division from the engagement. He turned to me with a glance of defiance, and said, "I don't know what Gen. Van Dorn means. I've got a position here, and can whip anything that can come out of Corinth or hell, and I don't want to leave it."—(his words). I told him of our repulse on the centre and left. Dropping his head, he said, mournfully, "I will have use for you now, Col. I want you to cover my retreat." With consummate skill I watched him withdraw his division from the battle field in perfect order, as if they were only retiring from a dress parade. The enemy were so severely punished that no attempt was made to follow, and I slowly retired in his rear, keeping always a front to the rear without seeing a foe.

But my reveries are broken by an exclamation of Guyon —"steady, Kate! Pious, here the birds are." We quickly dismount and approach. Kate stands like a marble statue. Nora is creeping up to her as if she was walking on eggs, when the scent strikes her nose, and she stands as fixed as if her feet were rooted in the earth. Belle timidly crouched in the rear, like a daughter of Niobe stricken with a shaft from the bow of Diana. We walk up, and flush: whir-r-r. I fire each barrel, and with each bring down a bird. Guyon gets a double with his first barrel, and with his second brings down a towering cock that had whirled off to the right for a bit of timber which he is never destined to reach. We replace our shells and Guyon gives the word, "seek dead." The birds are quickly found and retrieved. Here I will take issue with some of my sporting friends on retrieving dogs. I do not want a dog that is not a retriever, and as for its affecting the dog's nose, it's all bosh. I have seen my dogs too often bring in a dead bird and the next minute stand on a live one. The covey have alighted in a field of sedge and we move forward, and soon Nora has a point, with the others backing her. A firm old cock rises as we advance, and I make a clean miss, and as he goes off Guyon gives him a parting salute and he drops to earth. At the report of Guyon's gun, another rises on my left and I cut him down. Here Kate became excited and made a break. "Down Kate!" She remembers in an instant, and drops almost on a bird, which rises and gets off before we are ready. We now move off, five birds rise and three of them fall, and the others go off, leaving Guyon and Pious disputing the odd bird. I really think Guyon killed it, but the next thing to being a good shot is being a good claimer of doubtful birds; so we sent the doubtful bird to the bag and again moved forward. One arose and both fired at close range, making doll rags of it. Another got up under Guyon's feet. He turned, fired, and missed. At the same instant I fired and he fell a winger. We sent the dogs after it and Nora brought it in alive. We again moved forward and several more got up; both fired. Guyon killed one and I killed one and missed another. We then gathered up our dead birds and retraced our steps for the horses. We mount and enter a field from which the corn is partly gathered, but the peas that had been planted with the corn still covered the ground. Nora, ahead and going at full speed, halts as if a chasm had opened before her, and stood as rigid as an iceberg. Kate and Belle back her gracefully. We dismount and advance. Again, as the whir-r of wings scatter the pea pods, we each bring down a brace of birds. Belle breaks at the fire, and an angry exclamation from my own thoughtless tongue sends the timid little bitch skulking back to the horses. Confound a timid dog. I never would have one. The harder headed they are the better I like them. I can then train them to do my bidding with a combination of love and fear; but training with love alone always exhausted my patience. The covey sought an asylum in a blackjack thicket, where we had some fancy snap shots, a style of shooting in which I claim to excel most amateurs, and we came out of the thicket with Pious two birds ahead of Guyon. Again we mount, and Nora, who excels on coveys but is not so good for single birds, has another point, and we dismount and advance to her on foot; and as they rise Guyon bags two, and "tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon," Pious Jeems never touched a feather, after all his boasting snap shots. The birds alighted in a beautiful meadow, and as we advanced Nora ran forward and flushed one; but Kate has a point and stands as stolid as Lot's wife, with her head turned back, for she had nearly passed her bird before she had caught the scent, and now she is in an attitude that would charm an artist's eye. Nora and Belle back her gracefully, when a scent strikes Nora's nostril from one side, and she turns and rivals Kate in attitude on a point of her own. As we advance a bird rises to our side, which Guyon topples over, the game little bitches still holding their points. Guyon takes Nora, and I Kate, and each bags his bird. After replacing our shells we give the command "hie on," "seek bird," and each of the pointers dash forward and pick up their dead birds. But look at Kate with a dead bird in her mouth! She is pointing another six feet off in the grass. Look at that, Guyon, and tell me how retrieving impairs a dog's scent. If Kate can hold a dead bird in her mouth and wind a live one several feet off in

he grass, it does not appear that her sense of smell is affected very much by the dead bird. I advanced, and as it arose bowled it over. "Feteh, Kate," and the noble little bitch—a worthy daughter of my old favorite—brought in the one she held in her mouth, and then dashed back and retrieved the others. Old Kate, her dam, in her prime, was the equal, if not the superior, of any dog I ever saw, excepting her grandfather, old Frank, who died ten years ago. They are pure native American stock, having been bred with the utmost care in my kennel for over a quarter of a century. I have never sold one of my puppies, and am not advertising my stock; but I do candidly believe that for intelligence, beauty, nose and endurance, my breed of pointers are equal, if not superior, to any sporting dogs, setter or pointer, on this or any other continent. And I do not know of a real first-class pointer in North Mississippi or West Tennessee that does not boast of a strain from my kennel. I see in the pedigree of Mr. Arthur Wheatley's Lilly, whose portrait illustrated the 23d of December number of the FOREST AND STREAM, claims a progenitor in a dog called Morgan from my kennel. Although digressing somewhat, I must here tell a joke on my friend "Guido," of Memphis, who has some dogs that have borne off prizes in dog shows.

He carried out four of the best Memphis could produce to hunt against our mutual friend Dr. A. F. McKinney, of Germantown, Tenn., who has a pointer named Lee, bred in my kennel, and one I did not prize as above ordinary, as compared with others of my stock; and Lee beat the entire quartette of Guido's, finding seven out of eight coveys of partridges (or grouse), surpassing all competitors in speed, endurance, and nose. Old Kate is now useless for hunting purposes, owing to an injury received from the kick of a horse, which fractured her nose. Dr. McKinney has her now to breed for himself and his Memphis friends. Look out for those puppies in the Bench Show at Memphis next fall and in future field trials.

Excuse me, Messrs. Editors, for this long digression on my favorites; but the pointer is one of my hobbies, and after years of experience with both setter and pointer, I must give the preference to the pointer for southern climates. We have very warm days here all through the winter, especially in the early fall and later in the winter, in which the setter soon knocks up, and in hunting over our prairies in long, dry seasons the setter will give out for want of water when the pointer is but little incommoded by thirst. I would not disparage the setter by an invidious comparison. He is good in his place—superior to the pointer in very cold and wet weather, as the pointer is to the setter in hot and dry weather. But as I have wandered so far from my text I will close my hunt with Guyon, and tell you of our visit at night to Mary. Kind reader, do you wonder what Old Pious is up to, and he a married man, grim and gray, from exposures of war, wild sports in the field, and, Guyon might maliciously add, some "early pieties" in visiting a fair young damsel with so sweet a name.

> "Art thou named Mary, maiden fair?
> Such should methinks, its music be,
> The sweetest names that mortals bear
> Were best befitting thee.
> And she to whom it once was given,
> Was half of earth and half of heaven."

Gentle reader, Mary is the name given to the Commandery of Knights Templer, of which noble Order Guyon and myself have the honor to bear the Red Cross, with its motto, "*In Hoc Signo Vinces*," and to our courteous Sir Knight Guyon and the noble Knights of Mary Commandery, not forgetting Wheatley, Bryson, and Tytus, of the Memphis sports, whose courtesies are gratefully remembered, I would send a greeting with a sixth libation from

PIOUS JEEMS.

Lochinvar, Miss., Jan. 4th, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

SOME DESCRIPTIONS OF HANOVER TOWNSHIP, MORRIS CO., N. J.

I FANCY some will say, "Why, that place is not worthy of note." But we, with equal earnestness exclaim, "Ho! all ye lovers of nature, ye hunters and fishers; if ye wish for enjoyment, come hither." Boonton is northwest of us, and who is there that has not heard of the town of Boonton, so famed for its great iron works? It is truly set upon a hill and cannot be hid. The iron works were built in 1830 and have been greatly improved upon since. The Rockaway river runs through the town at the southwest, and forms a cascade of about thirty feet fall. In this vicinity the scenery is exceedingly picturesque. The river is both useful and beautiful, for it furnishes all the water power for the manufactories. The iron is brought in its crude state from the mines, which are numerous in the mountains north of us. Morris, the only city our county contains, is directly south of us, and is not this place worthy of note? As we enter it from the south one of the first buildings that attracts the eye is the great white mansion that Washington made his headquarters in the winter of 1779 80. It is truly an elegant little city; its inhabitants are wealthy, and for the most part its churches, dwellings, and stores are handsome and tasty. Now, let us speak particularly of our own township, which is thought to be the earliest settlement in what is now Morris county. As we have said, it has an area of about sixteen square miles. We have Boonton on the northwest, but the Rockaway river forms most of our northern boundary. On the east we have the famous Passaic to divide us from Essex county, and this river, the largest and most circuitous in our State, takes its rise in the highlands of this county. Rockaway township is on our west, and as we have said above, Morris city is directly south of us. Whippany river flows through the township, taking a northeasterly direction and its little tributary, the Parsippany, rises in the mountains in the western part of the township, and flows directly east to empty its waters into the stream above named, about a mile and a quarter from its mouth. Now, what is singular and beautiful, these rivers all meet and unite like dear friends. The Passaic receives the waters from them all, but many a pretty little freak is cut by them before this great union. We shall soon show you that these four rivers are the most neighborly streams you have seen. First, the Little Parsippany, which is only ten miles long, flows into the Whippany in the northeastern part of the township; then the Whippany, after flowing about a mile and a quarter further northward, empties into the Witching Rockaway; the latter receives all, and hurries along for the space of a mile, forming many curves and nooks, which are picturesque enough. It gracefully delves up the water to the grand old Passaic, who needs it, for it has in all seventy miles to travel and wants plenty of water to dash over the falls at Paterson and Little Falls, and also plenty to carry its steamers and do other arduous work. The Passaic and these, some of its tributaries, overflow their banks in wet seasons in our township and elsewhere. The land is so flat that in Hanover alone we have some thousands of acres that are frequently inundated. This forms what is called the natural meadow, and great crops of hay are yearly cut therefrom, and the farmer depends greatly upon this crop. Now, in consequence of these many rivers the country abounds in game, and is rich with beautiful scenery. A sail on the Rockaway is lovely. It is, to our mind, the most beautiful river of the four; its banks are delightfully high, covered with soft, velvety grass, and shaded in many places with groves of majestic forest trees. Its course is very irregular, and it turns and winds most bewitchingly. Its waters are clear and deep, its current exceedingly swift, and there are places where this river is obliged to find its way among rocks and stone, which lie in its bed. These spots are some of the most picturesque we have ever seen, for the rocks appear above the surface and the river picks its way among them like a maid with dainty feet. The Passaic, in our vicinity, has not as swift a flow; it is rather sluggish, but there are spots where its banks are also clothed with beauty. The Whippany—when we speak of this stream we bring in its faults reluctantly, for does not our own farm border on this river? and we look with partial eyes on whatever we hold most dear. It is honored in that it flows through Morris city. It takes a northeasterly direction from its source, and flows through Morris and Whippany, thus far being made exceedingly useful and not at all lacking in beauty. Its water turns grist mills, cotton and paper mills, and no doubt does other useful work; but from Whippany the stream flows in a lazy, sluggish manner, the current being almost imperceptible; it flows through the natural meadow, and passes on our own little peninsula on the west, Hanover Neck dividing us from Rockaway Neck. By-the-way, these rivers form necks of land in their vicinity, and we have the two mentioned above and others that we will not at present name.

But to return to "our river," as we are wont to call the above. We must confess that, except in times of freshet, it is here hardly deserving the name of river, and friends sometimes in derision call it a creek, a brook, and even a pond. The banks are weedy and marshy, so of course in no ways beautiful; but when the heavy rains fill it to overflowing we have a river, and assure you it is at such times almost a half mile in width. These streams all abound in fish, and as good fish as can be expected for fresh water growth. We have the pickerel, pike, catfish, eels, and others. At one time there were sixty-six bushels of these varieties taken from the Passaic in this vicinity.

The hunting is fine; in early spring we have the snipe. It hides among the reeds and pokes its long, sensitive bill in the mud and marshes to find the insects and worms. Oh! how our sportsmen delight in the snipe shooting. One reason for this is, the difficult matter it is to become expert at the business. The gunner has to guess instinctively when and where he shall shoot, being especially careful not to aim where the bird is, but where it is to be. We have not only several species that are erroneously called snipe, but the real genuine English snipe. Before the snipe season commences the ducks begin to claim attention, and these streams are frequented by the large black duck, the teal, canvas-back, (rather scarce), wood duck, widgeon, and others. These make the spring time lively. July commences woodcock hunting, for in summer these birds come to the wet banks of the rivers and marshes near. We do not have them now in abundance, but the sportsmen are in great abundance, and the sport often quite exciting, and happy the man who carries away ten or a dozen of these truly delicious birds. Again in the fall we have the snipe and ducks, a few woodcock, and a few quail. Now, we have only mentioned the principal game birds; there are others that are often thought worth hunting, but we do not consider them worthy of notice here. Occasionally flocks of wild geese fly near enough to cause an excitement, and sometimes they lose they lives for their presumption. Pigeons are at times quite plenty. Perhaps as often as annually we have a visit from some wandering bald-headed eagle, and such wanderers generally lose their lives, for what gunner could or would resist the temptation of a shot at the king of birds and our national symbol? In the winter, when the sportsmen are especially dry for sport, we have known them to have a rabbit chase, and these little animals are plenty enough in our midst. We not only have game and fish, but fur. The muskrats have been so plenty here that to shoot sixty in a day was considered only an ordinary day's work; they are scarce now in comparison, but still hundreds are shot every winter. Many a mink skin has no doubt been paraded in Filth avenue that grew hereabouts. But were I to mention the different kinds of fur procured here, it might provoke a smile from some one who at present has his thoughts only on seal skin; but there are a great many skins sold from these parts, and the fur hunting fever often runs so high that even the glossy black cat has to scamper for her life or lose her pretty hide.

We would know that the Indians once dwelt here were history silent upon the subject, for the signs are unmistakable. Indian arrows are often ploughed up, sometimes a hatchet, or tomahawk, and other tools. And on our own farm there is said to be an Indian grave. We have read that it was customary with the Indians of Jersey to put family utensils, bows and arrows, and sometimes wampun into the graves of their friends. Some of these articles mentioned were, we believe, found in the said grave which was discovered in ploughing or digging. Along the banks of the river, and in these groves, has the poor red man lived and hunted, and the little Indian canoes have sped along the waters upon which we now sail. The ill-fated Alexander Hamilton, who fell in 1804, in a duel fought with Vice President Burr, is said to have paid many a visit to these meadows and groves for the express purpose of hunting.

And now, friends, we think what we have written is enough to show you that Morris county, and Hanover township are worthy to be noticed in FOREST AND STREAM.

A. D. W.

—The wild pigeon, it is reported by knowing forresters, will be plenty in the Pennsylvania woodlands the coming season, on account of a fair promise of the beech-nut and mast crops upon which the birds feed.

For Forest and Stream.

FOX-HUNTING.

YES, I do know something about fox hunting. More than I did, though I don't believe the experience quite paid for the trouble of obtaining it. At Greenbriar, North Carolina, in the winter of 1870, I was of course acquainted with the whole town. I could shoot well upon the wing, and, another thing of greater importance toward winning the respect of my new acquaintances, was a sure shot with the revolver. In spite of my position as a "carpet bag" Judge, they were all very friendly to me, and very willing to do anything possible for my amusement. They were all enthusiastic fox-hunters, and they had a pack of hounds whose noses were marvels of accuracy. Reynard might double and twist his prettiest, but he was certainly a gone fox when that pack opened on him. They often entertained me with glowing accounts of the fine runs they had, always urging me to accompany them next time. At length, carried away by repeated solicitations, I began to believe there must be something in it, and expressed my willingness to go, only I had no horse. They said they would be only too glad to provide me, and the next morning early a small darkey brought me over a big jackass, with a note from "massa" advising me of the place and time of meeting—the time being as soon as I could get there; they were waiting for me. I had but one suit of clothes and a plug hat, and donning these I rode over to Mr. H.'s, where I found the party all ready, and anxious to be off. They gave me a small brass horn, with instructions when the dogs got after a fox to keep as near them as possible, and whenever I viewed them that I must blow my horn to spur on the pack, and as a signal to the rest. Before long the dogs made game and dashed off, we all following after as fast as we could go. My jackass was as good as the best, and the way we smashed through the brush and briars was a caution. Once in a while I caught sight of the pack, and then, of course, I blew my horn and hied them on, as did every other man near me. The haying of the hounds was right royal, and though I had lost my hat at the first rush, and now had a handkerchief tied around my head, the excitement was glorious, and I made up my mind that riding after a fox, even upon a jackass, was something to live for. There were now three of us ahead, and as we came to a sluggish creek the horses of my companions went over with a bound. I came up to it with an extra dash, expecting that my steed would follow suit; but instead he stopped stock still upon the brink, as though struck by lightning. I didn't do anything of the kind, but kept right on straight over his head, landing flat in the black mud of the farther side. I scrambled out the best way I could, and scraped myself off with a stick, thoroughly disgusted with fox-hunting, especially upon jackasses. The long-eared animal had left for home, and, having no alternative, I sadly and soberly followed after.

In the evening several of the fox-hunters came to see me. They had had a fine run—a glorious run—and had caught the fox some four miles beyond where I had met with my mishap. Their enthusiasm interested me in spite of myself; besides, I did not like to give up beaten. If there was so much in fox-hunting I was bound to see it.

As good luck would have it, the next week I had an opportunity to purchase a fine horse. The price was well up, but there was no doubt about his excellent qualities, which were more than confirmed upon trial. I also bought me a horn of my own, and made up my mind that I would show them that I could ride, and keep ahead, and if one horse wouldn't do it I would get a span. At the next meet I was on hand in good time. The weather had been rainy for the last two days, and though the ground was somewhat sticky, the scent would lie splendidly. There were twelve of us, and we set off in high spirits. Three miles out of town the dogs struck a scent, and rushed away as usual, we all after them as well as we could. Through the fields and the thickets, and the rail fences and the mud holes, we tore along, the old horse taking everything without a pause. I had run my companions out of sight, and could hear the hounds ahead discoursing what they call "sweet music" in large quantities. Soon I came up near them, so I blew my horn and hied them on, excited with the speed and the dash. I wound up with a hurrah that might have been heard a mile. The fox was evidently near at hand, and I blew my horn and hied them on every time I had the breath to spare. Before long we came out into a clearing. The hounds dashed through a fine cabbage patch, and I close after them, trampling down all the cabbages except one, and brought up all of a sudden by a small log cabin, the pack circling around, apparently at fault. As I rode up, blowing my horn, a man came to the door. I inquired hastily if he had seen the fox go by. "Fox be hanged!" replied he, "your hounds have been hunting my old yaller dog till he is almost dead; he is now under the bed." I drew off my forces as quietly as I could. The man, not knowing the condition of his cabbages, was very civil, and directed me what course I should take to get home, where I was bound to go as soon as possible. Of course I had to take the fox-hounds with me, and I had no end of bother keeping them together. So we went about a mile, when all at once, at right angles with the road, away went three or four of the leaders, and the rest after them. Here was a fox scent for sure, and, catching the enthusiasm, I leaped my horse over the old rail fence, blew my horn, and hied on the dogs. Straight into the woods the trail led, and straight into the woods went we all, the dogs baying like mad, and I hieing them on and blowing my horn. Twenty rods more and up flapped a stray turkey; perhaps it was a wild one, but we were hunting foxes, and savagely I called off the dogs which had surrounded the tree in which the turkey sat, and each individual fox-hound appeared determined to climb it. I laid into them with my riding-whip until my arm was tired, and slowly led them out of the woods. When I struck the road it did not seem to be the same road I had left at all. I hadn't heard a sound from my friend for more than two hours, and I was somewhat anxious in regard to my whereabouts. The dogs were very uneasy but my savage manner awed them. The country became more hilly and broken, and all at once, quick as a flash off went the whole pack in full cry again. Here was a fox and no mistake. I inwardly begged pardon of the dogs, as I knew that they were all tired out; but here, upon a *bona fide* scent, they started off as fresh as new. I blew my horn and hied them on, being bound to catch this fox and go into town with his brush in my cap. Away went the pack with entire willingness, and my noble old hot

after them. The pack ran with their heads up; the scent was warm, the ground grew rougher and rougher, and the joyous yelp of the pack was enough to excite a dead missionary. Again I blew my horn and hied them on. They were in full cry, and I was so hoarse that I could not speak above a whisper. Still I blew my horn at every jump. The pack disappeared around a hill, and at once there arose a tremendous row. They had got him sure. I blew my horn to encourage them, putting the spurs into my gallant steed. I pushed ahead to be in at the death, and as I dashed around the hill almost rode over an old woman, who, with a big club, was beating off the pack, which, tracking her old sow, with a litter of fourteen pigs, through their morning wanderings, had at last brought them to bay in her front yard. I am not sure but that the old sow could have whipped out the dogs alone, but with the old woman to help they hadn't a chance.

Jerusalem! and is this fox hunting? I called off the dogs, inquired my way to civilization, and some time after dark I might have been seen—with a lantern—pursuing my weary way into the thriving town of Greenbriar. The fox hounds, when I reached the borders of the town, I pelted with rocks until they scattered and went home. I went home also, and when my friends came in, hinted vaguely of a black fox which had led us off, and that the sport for a time was glorious.

My horse was for sale cheap. Not that but he was a good horse, but he knew the truth, and appeared intelligent enough to tell. ALIQUIS.

For Forest and Stream.

AUSTRALIAN LEGAL WIT.

WHEN I was in New South Wales, in 1871, a very good thing was going the rounds from the Court of Sessions. Chief Justice Sir ——, Bart., was presiding. The docket was full to an extent theretofore unparalleled, and the session was correspondingly prolonged.

The day before Good Friday was reached, and a "heavy" day it proved. The sittiug was protracted until bench, jury, barristers, and all, dinnerless as they were, were ready to sink from fatigue and hunger. At length Sir —— announced that the court would adjourn until *to-morrow.*

The feeling of the poor overworked souls, who had been looking forward to at least one holiday's respite from their labors, can better be imagined than described. In blank dismay they sat looking at each other, and a silence as of death crept over the whole court.

Then slowly arose to his feet the old Attorney-General. He was an intimate friend of the C. J. Both had come out from England together, here they had labored together for more than thirty years, and a ray of hope gleamed upon the barristers as they saw him prepare to address the Court. Very deliberate in manner, and slow of speech almost to hesitancy, was Mr. Attorney-General. Leisurely raising his eye-glass, and turniug his gaze upon Sir ——, he briefly observed: "I beg leave to remind your honor that to-morrow is Good Friday." And down sat Mr. A. G., and down went his eye-glass.

"I am well aware of that," responded his honor, "but the pressure of business upon this court is so immense that —in short, I feel absolutely compelled to sit to-morrow."

Dead and awful silence once more. Then, with a deep sigh of resignation, the tall form of the A. G. slowly attained its altitude once more, and again the deliberative eye-glass beamed upon the bench as he plaintively drawled forth:—

"Well, your honor—all I can say is—is—that your honor—is—the first judge—that I have ever heard of—who ever proposed—to sit on a Good Friday since *Pontius Pilate.* N. W. BECKWITH.

THE LAST.—We have heard of the man who, when shooting, split the limb of a tree, over a river, on which a quantity of pigeons were roosting and caught them all by the toes; who afterwards linked a couple of bullets and cut off the limb; who then waded into the river to bring out the limb, and in doing so caught a bushel of shad in his boots. But that story becomes truthful beside the following, which we find in the Halifax *Citizen* of the 5th inst., which paper credits it to the Annapolis, Nova Scotia, *Farmer:*—

"Mr. J. Tufts informs us that he is indebted to the Rev. Mr. Bangs for the following story. A man named Langley, belonging to Digby Neck, went to the head of St. Mary's Bay to shoot wild geese. Seeing a moose on the opposite shore, he fired. At the same moment a porpoise jumped and the bullet went through it, afterwards killing the moose. The porpoise floated ashore, and Mr. Langley used it as a raft to paddle to the moose, on reaching which he discovered a hole in a hollow tree made by the bullet which had passed through the porpoise and the above named animal. In that tree a colony of bees had laid up a winter's supply of honey, which was flowing through the aperture made by the bullet. Stretching out his hand to grasp a plug to confine the honey, he caught a rabbit by the leg and hurriedly threw the animal from him, striking eighteen partridges, all of which he killed."

FLORIDA NOTES.

HOMMOSASSA, January 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Living in the only sea board city of cold New Hampshire, I had read much in your paper, as well as in your book, "Camp Life in Florida," regarding the above place, and the latter part of December, in company, with a friend, concluded to spend the winter in Florida, starting from Boston, with tickets over the Fall River Line via. Bay Line of steamers from Baltimore, through Weldon, Charleston, Savannah, we finally reached the grand center of railroads, Jacksonville, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel, which had just changed proprietors, and luckily hit "just the place," for it was evident that the new landlord, Mr. Barnett of Indiana, who had just taken charge, knew how to run a hotel. The charges are three dollars a day, and the table luxuriant, nobody wants better. On the first thing we did was to hunt up "Al Fresco," and we found the worthy Doctor was a little to spry, for he had already left his card at the hotel for us. A great many Northern people have wondered who was this chap that had written so many and such valuable letters on the sports, climate, and topography of this earthly paradise, and we were not surprised when we found him to be one of the dearest beaded men it was ever our fortune to meet. The Dr. is a retired physician, and one of the most respected citizens of Jacksonville. His residence is on one of the most charming spots in the city, and contains, with its surroundings, every element of refinery and good taste, while his unassuming hospitable halls fills just the niche to make everybody feel at home when they enter his domicil. Every facility for information was at once placed at our disposal, and hour after hour would the Dr. sit and map out spot after spot where one could obtain hunting and fishing to their heart's content. After a short rest we took up our line of march for this spot, and here let me advise all sportsmen who come to this section what to avoid. Don't ship any of your traps by the New York and Fernandina line of steamers. A whole week was consumed by us in obtaining our traps after the steamer was due, and the agent at Fernandina is about as thick a wooden-head as it was our fortune ever to meet. Ship all gun traps, if you have any, *via.* Savannah, even at the slightest additional cost. It will prove a saving investment. The most direct route here from Jacksonville is by the way of Cedar Keys, and don't move a step in that direction, but wait at Jacksonville till you get a reply from Jones that he will meet you at the Keys before you start; if you don't, you will rue it. Our experience in that line made us wish we had staid over and over again. There are no first-class hotels at the Keys. The Cedar Keys House is the best place there, and the landlord tries to make people happy; but it is a small place, and the market not of the best. Finally, finding we could not communicate with Mr. Jones and get a reply under a week at least, we, through the kindness of Mr. Gove, editor of the *State Journal,* and one of the best of fellows, got a boatman to take us over in one of the small schooners for the sum of ten dollars. Our crew consisted of the captain and his mate, a young street Arab of some twelve summers, and who was to serve the double purpose of mate and cook for the first few hours; we came to the conclusion that we were fortunate in our selection, and things went on swimmingly. Our little mate seemed to understand sea faring life, and gave us some of his experience —said he had been tarrling with an old chap called Gornus, who paid him for his two weeks' trip twenty-five cents. We concluded Gornus had cheated the little chap, but before we got to the month of the Homosassa we thought he got well paid, for without any exception he was the laziest little rascal I ever saw. The weather during our trip was splendid, not a cloud in the sky, and we in our shirt sleeves all day long, with the thermometer at 75. One of the most curious things in sailing along the coast is, that although we are from 10 to 15 miles out to sea, and the main land hardly discernible, yet we could go overboard and wade to it with the water not up to our waist. The sea was so calm that three days and two nights were consumed in sailing to St. Martin's Keys. These small islands we reached at early dawn, and as the thousands upon thousands of sea birds of all kinds and descriptions were just starting from the rocks and bushes, the air was black with them, and their cries completely drowned all other sounds, while millions of beach snipe circled in the air and flittered about from one island to the other. On the reefs stood, like sentinels, hundreds of cranes, their white plumage glistening in the sun. Passing these reefs, a few hours' tacking with a head wind, and the mouth of the Homosassa gladdened our sight, rounding the point and a cheer went up, as Mr. Jones, with a boat load of oranges, came out from the river, bound for the Keys. He stopped and supplied us with oranges, as our provisions had run short, owing to the long trip, and finally, with the tide, we reached the wharf at Homosassa. An account of what we saw and what we did shall be given in my next letter. AXE.

—

JANUARY 25th, 1876.

In my last letter I had got to this place. On arrival one glance at it is sufficient to know that you are at home. Dr. Kenworthy's description conveys but a faint idea of the place, or the reception you meet at the hands of Mrs. Jones. The only trouble here is the size of the place for the number who wish for rooms. A little description of the place may not be unpleasant reading. The house is a pleasant one, surrounded by a veranda. As you sit looking toward the boat landing a fine garden is laid out, while on either side are splendid orange and lemon trees, and the fruit is the finest I have ever seen in Florida. The grounds comprise 6,500 acres, so you have plenty of room. There is always a demand for fruit, after guests have been here once, still I suppose one could have a box sent, if application was made in season. I see in your last issue some inquiries were made as regards the place and what to bring here. I was in the same fix, but a letter from "Al Fresco" settled that matter. Ducks have not been plenty this far; but as for fishing, this place beats the world. The warm weather at the North has kept the ducks in that section. Last year, it is said, they were here by the acre. Alligators are quite numerous. Yesterday we killed five and brought them in; they averaged about eight feet in length. It don't do to take stock in all that is said by tourists in killing alligators. It is hard work, but lots of sport. You may shoot at one, and unless you kill him at once, which is seldom done, down he sinks, and you must have a harpoon, or you lose him. If he goes in deep water he is lost. Very many think because they fire at one and he goes down in the water, they kill him; but I have seen them with three bullets in the head, and the negro has hard work to hold him, even if he does get a slit cut in his tail. What one needs most is a boat, and if you have a Bond's patent you are all O. K. They are just the things, and the only thing that I have seen that is any use here. Plenty of fishing tackle is another requisite, and powder, shot, and shell; all these things can be had at Jacksonville, and as cheap as at the North. Old clothes are also good things, and take plenty of them; fine feathers are in no demand here. Rubber boots are good things, but the moccasins of Good, of Manchester, are tip top. Mr. and Mrs. Jones look out for the inner man, and you can rest assured of being well provided for—one wishes for no more. The house is full, and if you want to come you must write weeks before you start, if not, you will be disappointed, for, as Mrs. J. says, the house is not rubber and won't stretch. Sufficient to say, if you want a good time, get to Jones', if you can. AXE.

WHERE TO ROUGH IT.

We have received many inquiries as to a suitable place or places for "roughing it." In the following letter Mr. J. H. Batty, the well-known naturalist and hunter, gives some valuable information on this point.—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As there are many of your subscribers who wish to "rough it," and do so in a country where there is no danger from hostile Indians, I give the following notes for those who may "pull out" from some frontier town for new months next spring. Denver, St. Paul, Cheyenne, Fairplay, or any mining town in Colorado or Montana, will be a good point to start from. Do not spoil what might be a pleasant trip by following a wagon train, over dusty plains and rough roads, through endless sage bushes and prickly pears. Start out with confidence well fixed for any emergency, and if traveling on the plains, keep near the river bottoms, where cotton-wood timber abounds, and an undergrowth of willows, aspens, box-cedar, and "bull" berry bushes. The game naturally collects in the scattering belts of timber in the bottoms, and the hunter has but to watch some favorite sand-bar, or grazing grounds on the edge of the timber. I will guarantee plenty of game in the Missouri Valley, any where from Fort Benton to Fort Abe. Lincoln, or the western terminus of the Northern Pacific R. R. One can go to Bismarck and thence by supply boats to any woodman's camp on the upper "Mesuri." Woodmen and trappers are occasionally "taken in" by the Dakota's or Sioux Indians, yet if one employs a good hunter he can hunt in comparative safety. The scenery on some parts of the Missouri River is grand and picturesque. Large cliffs rise perpendicularly out of the water, and their flat vertical sides cast gloomy shadows over the muddy waters. In many places the limestone and granite rocks loom up on both sides the river, looking in their curious forms like the ruins of some giant city. Many rocks have spires running high in the sky, and others have natural windows and cornices which adds to the sight the delusion of a ruined city. Among these rocks the mountain sheep collect in large bands, running out in bold relief on projecting crags, and wonderingly watch our passing boats. In the evening the wandering prong horns—antelope—are seen gazing from the tablelands above, or wending their way in cautious, though broken lines, down well worn trails among loose rocks, occasionally stopping to nip the green grass on the natural shelves or flats, preparatory to taking their evening drink, when reaching the river. The white-tailed, or mule deer, are found in small bands, and singly in the willow bottoms, and the large wide spreading track of the ponderous elk is seen on every trail. At night the bulls roam about bellowing—I cannot call it *whistling* as some people call it—their continued bugle-like notes until the canons and valleys echo to their cries. Bruin is occasionally found; yet further back in the mountains he is most frequently met. The slap of the beaver's tail is often seen to break the calm of "the rolling river," and the numerous slides cutting into the river banks shows plainly where the beavers get their timber for dams. In many places I saw minks skipping along the sand-bars in a playful manner until they reached the friendly banks. Was it not for the parties of friendly (?) and benevolent red men who occasionally visit this hunter's paradise, the naturalist and hunter could enjoy himself to the fullest extent. He could travel hundreds of miles through the most interesting country by "hull boats," canoes, or skiffs, and not have to pack a pound necessarily.

Cat fish are abundant in the river, though trout are only found in its tributaries and lakes in the mountains. There are too many Indians in the mountains for one to wander carelessly about, and they often turn up rather unexpectedly in two buttons.

In the Sierra Madre Mountains in Colorado, a few score miles west of Denver, parties can hunt in safety, and find game in abundance. In 1873 I killed deer—mule deer—in the foothills in South Park, and in some localities they were common. On the range of mountains running from Mt. Lincoln to the Horseshoe Mt., there are plenty of antelope, and they can be reached from Fairplay in two or three hour's ride. I have often left Fairplay in the morning and killed and packed an antelope back to camp in season to have some of its chops for an early supper.

Deer are often found along the South Platte above Fairplay, yet I never succeeded in taking but one there, as the country lies bad for still hunting. There are good trails—for the country—running for miles into the Rocky Mountains west of Denver, and with a few pack animals one can roam for weeks over snow-capped mountains, hunting deer, sheep, antelope, and bear, and in the valleys does are found at evening, also dusky grouse, marmots, coyotes, foxes, &c. In fact the collector need not wander about long in search of a living target when he has crossed the South Platte or "Arkansaw" rivers. The Mighty Arkansaw is formed by several large boiling springs in a natural pasture lying among rolling hills of pines. I have followed the brook until it becomes a large river from the Tennessee Pass to a point west of the Buffalo Mts. A day's ride through the pass and beyond the source of the Arkansas, brings the adventurer to Pacific water, and the head of the Eagle River when is the prettiest stream I have seen in the Rocky Mountains. Another day's ride down the river and trout can be caught with grasshoppers by the hundred weight. Opposite that almost inaccessible mountain, the Holy Cross, the fishing is best, and mule deer, bear, and elk abound. It was at that point I first heard the so-called elk "whistle," as one came tearing through the bushes, mistaking my picketed horse for a cow. Several days after I hunted with a rifle for elk, but all I had to show for my climbing, fallen timber, and loose rocks for the time, was soreless moccasins and a bouncing big porcupine, which smelled so strongly of spruce that it made my companion sick, who helped me pack him on a pole to camp. In conclusion, I would say, that if there are any persons who wish to "rough it" and do not know where to go, I will direct them to a good country by addressing me at the FOREST AND STREAM office, or at New Utrecht, N. Y. J. H. BATTY.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

NATURAL HISTORY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A COMMITTEE was appointed by the counsel of the Boston Society of Natural History, at the meeting of October 23d, 1875, to make definite propositions to the Massachusetts Centennial Commissioners' Department of Education and Science with regard to the part, if any, which was to be taken by that society in the Centennial Exhibition. Such propositions were prepared, and are now being considered, their adoption depending upon the action of the present Legislature in appropriating the necessary funds. The plan is as follows:—

First—That the society furnish a printed account of their past history and present condition and operations. This would include an explanation of the arrangement of the museum and its uses in connection with the educational system in Massachusetts; information with regard to the Lowell lecturers on Natural History, and the Teachers' School of Science supported by Mr. John Cummings.

Second—That the society endeavor to furnish plans of their building. The building is claimed to be one at least, if not the best of its class yet constructed. Together with these plans, the committee would propose to show drawings of the cases and furniture. The cases are probably, though made in the plainest manner, unsurpassed in efficiency, and will compare favorably with the elegant structures of the New York, Smithsonian, and British museums.

Third—That the society furnish a synoptical collection exhibiting the extent and quality of the museum and its mode of arrangement. The museum contains a classified series of collections. The visitor is first introduced to minerals in the Mineral Room, then to the association of minerals in the form of rock-masses in the Geological Room, then to the characteristic fossil plants and animals of each stratum of rock in the Palæontological Rooms, then to the systematically arranged plants and animals of the present time, which occupy all the rooms of the remainder of the building. The same natural order is preserved in each room or department, the elementary forms being shown first, and the more complex in one or more series of ascending scales. In order to show this plan fully, and make an impression upon all persons interested in education and science, it would be necessary to allow one or two cases to each department, this being in about the proportion of one-twentieth or one-thirtieth. The whole number of cases necessary would then be fifteen, and when set up would occupy 105 feet of inner measure. Their other dimensions should be as follows: Depth to wall, eighteen inches; height from floor, seven feet. The attractiveness and beauty of

such a display would be very great independently of its value as an expouent of advanced views with regard to the proper uses of specimens in public museums, but the cost to the society would be very considerable, not less than $2,000.

Fourth—That the society also exhibit selected portions of its New England collectiou. This follows the preceding collections, and supplements them. It contains all the species of minerals, fossils, plants, and animals found in New England. The specimens are meant for the use of those seeking special information with regard to any particular form found in this vicinity and serve as illustrated sources of reference for the correctiou or confirmatiou of facts observed in the field work of the teacher or general student, which last work can only be intelligently entered upon after the study of the general connections of things in the type collections. This department could be completely illustrated with selections occupying twelve cases, and the cost to the society of the preparation and care of the same would be at least $1,000.

The gentlemen having this matter in charge, all of whom are leaders in the society, and well-known teachers and investigators, are using every endeavor to bring the plan to a successful issue, and are pausing only until it is seen whether the Massachusetts Legislature will be sufficiently impressed with the importance of the thing to grant the $4,000 or $5,000 needed to defray the expenses. It is, unfortunately, somewhat doubtful whether this appropriation will be made, and the society, despairing of any other source of funds fears that all its efforts hitherto will prove to have been useless. This event would be a deplorable one. The biological science of the country will then have no other systematic exposition at the Centennial than that afforded by the Fish Commission, whose department is circumscribed; and the stranger of scientific tastes who visits Philadelphia next year must content his curiosity, and desire for a knowledge of the palæontology and zoology of the country with the meagre display made by a few taxidermists, whose object is artistic excellence rather than scientific information. We have lauded before the world our extraordinary educational facilities, and no feature of the home side of the exhibition will have more interest for intelligent foreigners than that illustrating our school system. But more and more every year natural history is coming to be a necessary and sought-for part of a liberal education; and, next to England, no nation has provided so well for teaching popular science as America. Under these circumstances will it not be an omissiou so noticeable as to be a disgrace if this important element of education in the United States, and particularly in Massachusetts, is left unrepresented? It would not seem to be very difficult for New England legislators to appreciate this, and to give ungrudgingly the small sum asked by the competent men urging it to properly exhibit natural history at the Centennial.

OUR "INVITATION" HEARD FROM.

It does not surprise us to find that the propositions contained in the article last week entitled "An Invitation," have attracted the attention their object deserves, and have already begun to bring responses, as will be seen below. Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, writes as follows:—

"I am in receipt of the proof of the article you propose to publish in FOREST AND STREAM, inviting the collection of information in regard to the birds of the United States, and their geographical distribution during the whole or a part of the year. This idea is an excellent one, and should be carried out, and I wish you every success in the enterprise."

Prof. Baird was one of the earliest, and has become among the most eminent of American ornithologists. He first called attention to the study of the geographical distribution of animals in this country, and ascertained a large number of facts in connection with it which have since supplied to him and other workers material for partially working out the laws of climatic and seasonal variation. Commendation from him, therefore, is the best guarantee of the importance of the subject.

The subjoined contribution from Dr. Abbott is also timely, since it brings to notice some points in our article which may be misunderstood. Dr. Abbott has not made out a complete case against us, however, except as to his locality, for the blue-bird has not been observed to breed north of Lake Superior, and is certainly a true migrant as far south as Lake Erie. Only a few song sparrows winter as far north as Boston, and the meadow lark is completely migratory north of Massachusetts, Southern Canada being given as the northern limit of the breeding range of both. The goldfinch (*Chrysomitris tristis*), is resident, to be sure, in most parts of Eastern North America, but there are many things in reference to its nest-building, changes of plumage, and habits which are yet to be learned. For example. Does it universally breed, as late as it is known to do in some localities—Northern Ohio, for instance—where its eggs are rarely found before July 4th? And is this owing to a previous want of proper food for its young? If so, what is this diet, and how restricted is it? The southern range of our birds in winter is another point upon which information is needed. Dr. Abbott must remember that the brief list of only well-marked birds was intended for the whole country. Just such notes as his, from a hundred places, would soon let us into the secret of the home, and travels, and habits of all the birds. We are certain that an increasing interest will be aroused by the publication of these observations until every reader becomes an observer. Dr. Abbott's letter was as follows:—

"PROSPECT HILL, Trenton, N. J., Feb. 18th, 1876.
EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your proposal for accurate data concerning the migratory movements of our common birds you refer to three species which I think can scarcely be considered as migratory; they are the blue-bird, song sparrow, and meadow lark. I have been familiar with these well-known species of New Jersey birds for many years, and can assert confidently that they are resident every month of the year, Within a week I have heard song sparrows singing as merrily as ever in flowery May; and only to-day, braving the chill northwest wind, blue birds were flitting from post to post of my lane fence, warbling their quaint, peculiar notes, too mournful by far to charm away dull care. The same is to be said of the meadow larks. While fully able to withstand cold weather they prefer warm; and will carefully hunt out, it would seem, sunny nooks in sheltered fields, from which you would have difficulty in flushing them. I have many a time chased a little flock of a dozen about a field, but without forcing them to take wing. They trusted to running, and were no mean contestants in the foot-race. They seem to have forgotten, at this time of the year, their old stands on the topmost branches of tall trees, and whistle not a note. For this reason, they are by many supposed to have gone south, but such is not the case.

A word or two with reference to the red-winged black bird, and the kingfisher, and I have done. The former must be considered in New Jersey as semi-migratory, as also must the crow black birds, for in scattering numbers they are with us until December, and not unfrequently the January thaw brings a few to the flooded meadows. This winter, now nearly past, the unusual "openness," or warmth ought to have caused many of our birds to come back, it might be thought. They did not, however, and for ten years, certainly, there have been fewer birds in this neighborhood than during any of the other winters. But in February, as usual, the red-wings put in an appearance in full force; as on Saturday, February 12th, I saw three large flocks; but ahead of this, in my note of a large "mixed company of crow black-birds, red-wings, and cowpen birds, seen in a piece of woods on January 29th." That day was pleasant until noon, when a cold wind sprang up. A stray kingfisher haunts nearly every mill-pond through the winter if the ice does not entirely shut him off from fishing, for I suppose he does fish then; yet I have often dipped a sure summer net in the same waters right after him, but got only water bugs.

In looking over your list again I see you mention the goldfinch, or thistle-bird. Is he not a rambler rather than strictly migratory? By migratory I mean *regularly* passing from one latitude to another, and returning thereto after a sojourn of a uniform length of time, comparing year with year for ages. CHAS. C. ABBOTT, M. D."

A CORRECTION.—We were somewhat chagrined upon receiving, during the past week, a letter from Dr. Elliott Coues, informing us of mistakes in the paragraph referring to him, which we published in the last number. We supposed our informant was sure of his knowledge, but seem to have been led into an unfortunate misunderstanding. Dr. Coues say that he is not writing and does not intend to write a "Birds of the Southwest;" and tells us what he is doing, as follows:—

"I am chiefly busied at present in writing a treatise on the zoology and botany of the United States Northern Boundary Commission, to which I am officially attached; reading proofs of various matters I have in press; getting up some lectures and addresses; reviewing books, and occasionally indulging in magazine work. As to the "Bibliography," I have in preparation a complete digest of ornithological literature from Aristotle to 1874, and have made such progress with it already that, if I live long enough and have good luck, I may go to press with it in the course of ten or fifteen years, or at any rate shall be able to leave the plan of the work to my children as a family heirloom."

—In FOREST AND STREAM for December 16th, 1875, we printed a list of birds observed in the vicinity of Minneapolis, Minn., by Thos. S. Roberts, not enumerated in Dr. Hatch's list. This reappears, with a slight rearrangement, in the *Scientific Monthly* for February.

GROWTH OF SALPA.—W. K. Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., has recently communicated to the Boston Society of Natural History a preliminary account of studies he is making into the development of the *Salpa* chain, in which Sars first discovered, as he supposed, that curious method of reproduction which has since become so widely known and applied under the name of "alternation of generations." Mr. Brooks's researches seem to prove that the solitary *Salpa* is the female, and that she produces a chain of males by budding, and discharges an egg into the body of each of these before its birth. These eggs are impregnated while the individuals ("zooids") of the male chain are very small and sexually immature, and develop into females which, in turn, give rise to males the other way. We have here, not an alternation of generations, but a very remarkable difference in the form and mode of origin of the two sexes, throwing light upon the way in which they may become separated in forms that were originally hermaphrodite. Mr. Brooks is the author of several papers of great interest and originality upon the anatomy and embryology of mollusks.

—Mr. Alfred Newton writes a striking protest to the Loudon *Times* against the wholesale slaughter of birds for the sake of ornamental feathers. He quotes the proceedings of a single sale of feathers, to show that to supply that sale alone 9,700 herons (or egrets) must have been destroyed. All these feathers are said to have come from India last autumn. Mr. Newton observes that no country could supply 10,000 herons in a single breeding-season without nearly rooting out the stock. Moreover, 15,000 humming-birds and upwards were included in the sale, of which 749 were of a single kind. As far as we know, none of these birds really diminish the food available for man, so that in destroying them for mere show, we empty the world absolutely of a certain portion of its beauty and happiness—while the beauty is certainly by no means made up in the ornamentation of feminine toilettes which is thus procured. In this age of fine moralities, does no one really bestow a thought on the morality of such reckless spoliation of life as this?

Says an English paper: "The increase of rats in farms, hedges, rabbit-burrows, is to many quite unaccountable. The rule is, if you diminish one pest you make room for another. A few years since birds of prey, such as the hawk, grey-owl, carrion crow, etc., were plentiful, and all lived in the season on young rabbits, rats, mole, mice, etc., which kept them under control; now it is a rarity to see a raven, crow, hawk, owl, either grey or white. The result is of late year an extraordinary increase of rabbits and rats. In ferreting for rabbits, rats are often driven out and killed.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—One rufous rat kangaroo (*Bipsiprymnus rufescens*), born in the gardens; one great kangaroo, (*Macropus giganteus*), born in the gardens; one lioness and two whelps, (*Felis leo*), purchased; one mink, (*Putorius lutreolus*), presented by C. B. Rossell, N. J.; one Fournier's capromys, (*Capromys pil rides*), presented by Capt. J Evans, Philadelphia; one tortoise, (*Xerobates Berlandieri*), presented by Dr. Yarrow, Washington, D. C.; nineteen chequered tortoises, (*Emys ficta*), and one red-bellied terrapin (*Emys rubriventris*), presented by J. Fletcher, Philadelphia; one snowy owl, (*Nyctea nivea*), purchased; and one fulmar petrel, (*Fulmarus glacialis*), presented by W. H. Zern, N. J.

Fish Culture.

THE MAINE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

IT is reported that the Fishery Committee of the Maine Legislature has voted unanimously to recommend the abolishment of the Board of Fish Commissioners after September 15th, of the present year. It is expected that a lively fight will be made in opposition to the carrying out of this recommendation by the friends of the Commission when the subject comes before the Legislature.

We trust that this rumor is incorrect. It was apparent from the last report of the Commissioners that there was difficulty between themselves and certain mill owners owing to the refusal of the latter to obey the mandates of the courts as to erecting fishways through their dams. But it seems incredible that a few corporations can have the power of so influencing legislation as to procure the abolishment of such a valuable Commission as that devoted to the preservation and propagation of fish in the State of Maine. We probably err in ascribing this movement to this cause, and it more likely owes its origin to a disinclination to make the usual appropriation. We trust, however, that the measure may be defeated, and that the Commission may continue to exist. In a memorial, recently addressed to the Legislature by the officers of the Maine Fish Association the advantages of fish culture to the State are very clearly set forth. The last paragraph of the memorial would, we should think, alone be sufficient. It says:—

"The improvement of the fresh water fisheries is of importance in more ways than one. Not only will it aid in supplying the people with healthful food and recreation, but it will attract to our State great numbers of tourists from abroad. It is estimated by a gentleman who has given this matter some attention, that so large a sum as $100,000 was spent by tourists in Maine during the past year. A very large per centage of these people were sportsmen, drawn hither by our inland fisheries; and the better the fishing the more they will come. They are generally liberal in their expenditures, and leave behind them more dollars than they kill of fish."

FISHWAYS.

It will be remembered that a fortnight since, we published some correspondence between Hon. Thos. Logan and Seth Green relative to fishways in Ohio, a bill having come before the Legislature of that State repealing the law which compelled millers and others to erect chutes or fishways in their dams. The following letter from Mr. Logan explains itself:—

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 7th, 1876.

Seth Green, Esq., Rochester:—

MY DEAR SIR:—Your very explicit letter of 31st ult., with accompanying documents are received. I am much obliged for the clear expression of your views, and the information relative to the success of Brewer's patent fish-way.

The bill which I referred to came up in the Senate and was defeated by only one vote. A motion to re-consider was carried and it is not unlikely that it will again be called up, whenever its friends find a thin attendance, or deem that they can force its passage. To you, who have witnessed so much legislative ignorance, prejudice, and unbelief, upon this subject, and have struggled so long for the success in fish culture, which you have now attained, it may seem that we are easily disheartened by such a result. But we had hoped that by this time, the public, and especially the law-makers, had come to a knowledge of the importance of the question. We did not think that our efforts to increase a food supply, which would benefit the people at large, could be met by such narrow-minded opposition, and such palpable selfishness and meanness. It is the fact, however, and we must face it as a fact. We shall renew our endeavors, and we will ultimately defeat the bill, if energy and perseverance can defeat it. In any future discussion we will be strengthened by the statements you have made to us, which cannot fail to prove a tower of strength. With thanks for the interest you have manifested, and sincere wishes for your prosperity and welfare, I am very truly yours, THOS. H. LOGAN.

STOCKING CANANDAIGUA LAKE.

A question was asked through our paper, last week, as to the success that had been met with in stocking the lakes of this State with fish. The following extract from a letter to Seth Green from Mr. G. A. Finley, of Canandaigua, furnishes satisfactory evidence of success. After request

ing Mr. Green to forward a quantity of salmon trout fry, the letter goes on to say:—

"For the last three years we have made it a point to get from 50 to 100 thousand salmon-trout fry, and see them deposited in our lake, and last spring we were rewarded for our labors by such an abundance of trout as has not been known here for twenty years. A single fishermun having caught as many as twenty-one in a day, and others caught them in lots varying from six to eighteen per day. Such fishing with hook and line, furnished sport which many of us never saw before. Such substantial evidences ought to convince the most skeptical, but we have in our midst a few who hold that artificial propagation of fish is a failure. But happily there are enough believers to encourage the good cause and help it along."

G. A. FINLEY.

JAPANESE GOLD FISH.—We learn from the Baltimore *Sun* that, Mr. Gillet Gill, has brought to Baltimore from Japan, some rare specimens of Japanese "king-ging-sahanna," or gold-silver fish. Mr. Gill, who has been to Japan five times, returned a few days since with seventeen out of seventy-seven fish with which he left Japan. They were brought to San Francisco by steamship, and from there to Baltimore by railroad, the latter being the fatal part of the journey to the fish. On the steamship they were kept in a tank, but in the transportation by railroad a tin can was used, with perforated top, the can being suspended by India rubber, and the fish protected by sponges inside. Mr. Gill had fears the attempt would prove entirely unsuccessful, and at one time the fishes were restored to vitality by giving them a liberal supply of Rocky Mountain snow. As it was, the havoc among them was considerable, a number having died, and twenty small ones were eaten up by their big brothers and sisters.

The survivors are all in vigorous health, and are fed on a diet of chopped liver. They are of a deep vermilion color, with brilliant hues, alongside of which the gold fish of America look pale. Several of the Japs are beautifully parti-colored gold and silver, a pair of these being also rare in Japan. They have large silver fan shaped tails, and have been named "Mr. and Mrs. He-No." Mr. Gill thinks these are the first Japanese gold fish brought to this country, and the Japanese commissioners at the centennial have made application for them as part of their exhibition at Philadelphia. He, however, intends giving them to the park commissioners, to be placed in Druid Hill Park for culture. The Japanese, who pay much attention to fish raising, have artificial lakes in their gardens, tastefully ornamented, in which the gold fish are kept, and are treated as pets by the family.

VEGETABLE DIET FOR TROUT.

RUTLAND, Vt., February 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The question, whether trout can be fed on vegetable food, whether they thrive upon it, and are less subject to the diseases incident to confinement while fed upon it, are questions of fact, not of argument. Their determination is a matter for experiment, not of dispute.

Mr. Hale feeds his trout on corn bread. They learn to eat it without much diffienlty or delay. Nor does the age at which the bread feeding is first attempted seem to be material. Last fall he took from Shrewsbury pond 30 pairs of trout ranging in size from a half pound to a pound and a half in weight. They were caught just before the spawning season. They are now eating the bread as voraciously as those fed upon it for a year or more. True all wild trout caught and confined have to be starved into such a degree of hunger that they will take an unaccustomed food, just as the North Pole voyagers have to be somewhat hungry before they will relish blubber or pemmican. So, too, the Labrador cows may have some scruples to overcome before they chew with much gusto a cud of cod-fish. Dogs are as essentially carnivorous as trout, yet they will thrive well on corn bread, and on that alone. Trout unquestionably prefer worms to waffles, and if we bred trout for the greatest happiness of the trout, we would be forced to feed them on flies and grubs and little trout, for these they seem to like the best. While it is unquestionable that they can be made to eat bread as freely and voraciously as they will eat liver, and get into and keep in as good condition upon the one as on the other, it is also true that they will not grow as fast, or perhaps yield as many eggs upon the vegetable, as upon the animal diet. It is also true that an hundred trout, fed upon bread, will produce more meat for the table than an equal number fed on meat; and this for the reason that the vegetarians are healthier. Mr. Hale hardly ever loses a trout from the white mould so commonly attacking trout, wounded during the spawning season, or indeed from any disease. In his ponds the big trout do not eat the little one's, for the simple reason, that he is not guilty of the folly of keeping fish of different sizes in the same tanks. Then again, the bread fed trout are, to my taste, of better flavor than the liver fed ones.

Mr. Hale has hatched this season the eggs from the bread fed fish, and the young appear to present no more abnormities than those hatched from the eggs of the wild trout. The importance of the fact, that trout can be reared on a vegetable food consists in this: that in this way the rearing can be done at a money profit, and thus place the culture of trout among the profitable domestic industries. That trout will eat bread does not prevent their being fed with such animal food as would otherwise be wasted. Indeed, I have no doubt that it will be found most profitable to give them a mixed diet. Mr. Hale acts on this idea, for during the fall and winter he puts into the tanks, holding the half pound, pound, and larger trout, great numbers of little minnows, such as can be taken in large quantities in the spring holes and pools into which they gather for their winter quarters. He does this chiefly for the reason that the minnows, thus obtained are a cheaper food than the bread. If they could be had at all seasons he would feed them to his trout as far and as long as they were cheaper than bread. The feeding of minnows does not seem to wean them from the vegetable food, indeed, they rush for the bread, while the minnows are swarming around them, as eagerly as they rush for the minnows, when these are first thrown into the tanks. It is heretics to argue about the matter of trout thriving on a bread diet. They do so, and any body who will not believe the statements of those who know Mr. Hale's ponds, must continue in their unbelief until they visit them and see for themselves. It is possible that some of your correspondents would not believe it there, for "one convinced against his will, &c."

M. GOLDSMITH,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

STOCKING THE WILDERNESS.

ROCHESTER, February 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A. B. Lamberton has gone to the Fulton Chain of Lakes with some fifty thousand young salmon trout to put in their waters. The Fulton Chain region is known as one of the most famous summer resorts in all the wilderness. Headley says of the section: "The Eight lakes are connected by streams, and form a group of surpassing beauty. They vary, both in size and shape, each with a different framework of hills, and the channel is ever from beauty to beauty. There they repose like a bright chain in the forest, the links connected by silver bars. You row slowly through one to its outlet, and then entering a clear stream overhung with lofty trees, seem to be suddenly absorbed by the wilderness. At length, however, you emerge as from a cavern, and lo! an untroubled lake with all its variations of coasts, timbor, and islands, greets the eye.

Wallace in his Descriptive Guide appropriately asks, "Where within its limits (John Brown Tract) can be found a brighter array of glittering links than the Fulton Chain? Where a much lovlier sheet than Smith's Lake?" The Eight Lakes are, moreover, the point of entrance to the best route through the heart of the wilderness to Paul Smith's and Martin's. There is a good hotel at First Lake, as you go in, which is described by Wallace as large and commodious, containing ample accommodations for one hundred guests, standing on a slight elevation that slopes to the water. It is twenty-five miles from Boonville by stage to the Fulton Lakes. Boonville is about forty miles north of Utica, and is reached by the Black River Railroad. There are numerous small lakes and streams in close proximity to the Lake House, (Arnold's) which are well supplied with speckled trout. Mr. Lamberton having lately bought the hotel together with a large tract of land, about First Lake, is going to stock the waters with brook and salmon trout. The tourist and sportsman will find it the Paradise of the Wilderness. The fish were obtained from the State Hatching House at Caledonia. A.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I feel it right that I should correct an error made by me about three weeks since in one of my communications to your interesting paper regarding the planting of Eastern salmon in the Sacramento river, about two years ago, by Mr. Livingston Stone. I stated—rather inadvertently, I confess, and without due consideration of the matter—that another party, whose name was in my mind at the time—Mr. Seth Green—had brought with him here, and had put into the Sacramento a quantity of these same Eastern fish. This was not the case. It was Mr. Livingston Stone who brought out to this coast with him, with other fish, 1,000 *Salmo salar*, or Atlantic salmon. I the more regret this my blunder, on account of the merit of transportation belonging to another party than the one named. I referred also to the quantity of young salmon, or grilse, which have been caught now for two winters at the Oakland Long Wharf near this city. I ventured a conjecture that these salmon were probably the result of Seth Green's importation of eastern fish, whereas, of course, if of any person's introduction from that portion of the United States, they were Livingston Stone's. But they have been caught in too great abundance—amounting to many thousands—to have been all the consequence of Mr. Stone's planting. On the contrary, nearly if not quite the whole of this fish bonanza at Oakland, is certainly due to the successful and judicious efforts, for several years past, of our worthy State Fish Commissioners, who have planted each year a million or more of young salmon, raised on the Mecloud river, in the Sacramento river. Several persons, and practical fishermen, too, thought these Oakland or bay salmon different from the true Sacramento salmon, and I am free to confess that I at one time became almost, if not entirely a convert to that opinion; but time and the best of judges have now decided the point without my doubt. They are certainly our Sacramento and San Joaquin salmon (*quinnat*) and no other. We owe, then, for our sport at Oakland, to our Fish Commissioners, and probably no other parties, unless a few of them may be some of, or the progeny of some of Mr. Stone's importation. I write for the purpose of truth in such matters, and I am always glad to have any errors I may fall into corrected.

E. J. HOOPER.

The Kennel.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

THE opening of this book of record at our office has been received with expressions of approval from sportsmen of every section and we print below a list of over forty dogs whose names are already recorded in its pages. With regard to *litters*, we would say that where the dog and bitch and one of the puppies are registered we will issue certificates and stud book numbers for the rest of the litter without extra charge. We would feel obliged if gentlemen sending us pedigrees, or the names of dogs for registration, would see that color and marks are given. The stud book will be most carefully kept, and we expect at the close of the year to issue the first volume in a handsome yet economical form. That our contemporaries approve of our plan will be seen from the following extracts. Col. Skinner, the veteran Field Editor of *Turf, Field and Farm*, than whom no man in America is better qualified to speak on the dog question, kindly says:—

"From the day when the Bench Shows of dogs became an institution in this country, the necessity for a record of pedigrees, accessible to all kennel owners, became apparent; hence we are happy to announce to our readers the opening of a Kennel Register by our esteemed contemporary, the FOREST AND STREAM, the programme of which, as given in its last issue, we publish below. This is a happy conception of our neighbor, and we trust our zeal in the cause of field sports is too sincere to allow any contemptible journalistic jealousy to prevent us from giving it a hearty support."

The *Sportsman*, which, under the editorship of Messrs. Foster & McIntyre, so long identified with the *Spirit*, and Mr. Whitehead, has taken a position in the front rank of sporting literature, gives the Register the following pleasant indorsement:—

"Sporting dogs have increased so rapidly, both in value and numbers of late years, and the introduction of some of the best canine blood of England into our own kennels has given such an impetus to breeding, that it is quite time that steps were taken to keep a record in the shape of a stud book for registering pedigrees. Our contemporary, FOREST AND STREAM has established a kennel register for this purpose, which will be of immense value to breeders, as well as purchasers, of fine dogs, more particularly in the future, as enabling them to establish the lineage of their pets. The contents of the book will be published each year in the form of a handsome Kennel Stud Book, illustrated with portraits of famous dogs. The plan has our hearty indorsement, and we commend it to such of our readers who may own fine dogs."

SETTERS.	POINTERS.
Mr. C. H. Raymond's Pride of the Border, Fairy, Rock, Rod, and Guy.	Mr. Miller's Flirt.
Mr. Gleott's Flash.	Gen. A. S. Webb's Fritz.
Col. Granville P. Hawes' Bonnel Carre.	Dr. W. S. Webb's Whisky and Daisy.
Mr. Tileston's Glengarry and Lou	Mr. G de F. Grant's Pat.
Mr. Tuecalore Mosford's Don, May, Pass, and Bon.	Mr. Tileston's Phil II. and Meg.
Mr. Von Langerke's Dash.	Mr. George M. Whiten's Duke.
Mr. G. H. Wild's Duke.	Mr. S. B. Dilly's Ranger and Queen.
Mr. Thos. Rodman, Jr.'s, Daby Dean.	Dr. Strachan's Flash and Shot.
Mr. A. H. Copeland's Norah.	Mr. F. W. Steele's Flake.
Mr. J. H. J. Doane's Chloe.	Mr. Benton's Max.
Mr. L. C. McCley's Judy.	Capt. Grafton's Jim and Ned.
Dr. Strachan's Don II. and Rake.	
Mr. James Gordon Bennett's Pixy and Gill.	
Mr. C. W. Copeland's Turk.	
Mr. J. W. Knox's Belton and Dimple.	
Mr. Snellenburg's Sam.	
Mr. Hobart's Ruby.	

—Mr. F. H. Bierbower, of Maysville, Ky., has sold to Mr. D. Bryson, of Memphis, a bitch puppy by Plunkett out of his imported Irish setter Kitty.

—While attending the Chicago Bench Show we became acquainted with Mr. Jesse Sherwood, of Edina, Knox Co., Missouri, an enterprising field sportsman and breeder of dogs, who, while at Chicago, secured a number of fine dogs, setters and pointers, among which were Czar, the pointer which took first prize in the small pointer class; Fanchon, a bitch puppy by Rufus out of Friend, of Burges's kennel; red Irish Beauty by Colburn's Dash and Waddells' Fannie, Irish and Gordon; Fly, a thoroughbred Irish water spaniel bitch, now in pup by McIlroy's Pat, of Janesville, Wisconsin. Also a very fine thoroughbred nine months old pointer dog, purchased from a gentleman from Chicago. The care Mr. Sherwood is taking in selecting stock for his kennel is evidence of his good judgment.

STUD DOGS.—In our columns of advertisements this week, it will be found that Leicester and Paris, the splendid brace of *Field* trial setters, imported by L. H. Smith, Esq., of Strathroy, Canada, imported from Mr. Llewellen's kennel, are to be used for stud purposes. We had an opportunity of inspecting those dogs while they were on exhibition at the Chicago Bench Show last month, and can say that better specimens of high bred dogs have never come under our observation, and we would suggest the propriety of crossing our native stock with such dogs when we have the opportunity.

OPERATION FOR UMBILICAL HERNIA.—Dr. W. S. Webb operated most successfully, a few days since, on one of Whisky's pups, now three months old, for the radical cure of umbilical hernia. It was performed by cutting down upon the hernial sac, reducing the hernia, removing the sac of peritoneum, and bringing the sides of the opening together by silver sutures. The pup is now entirely well.

THE POINTER "PHIL."—It was generally supposed that this fine old pointer, now the property of A. C. Waddell, had been imported by the late Col. Sam Colt, of Hartford, and many regrets have been expressed by owners of his progeny that he was without a pedigree. A correspondent writing to us from Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, under date of February 12th, asserts that Phil has a pedigree, and, moreover, is a native and not an imported dog. His letter is as follows:—

"Why Col. Sam gave out that he imported Phil (if he did) is more than I can tell, unless taking him from this place to Hartford is importing. I will give you a history of Phil, and am able and willing to prove what I say. Col. Colt bought Phil of John McDowell, whose post-office address is Fishkill Landing. Said McDowell raised and broke him. The father of Phil was a dog named Pierce, owned by a Mr. Fred Orthlep, engineer and draughtsman, Williamsburg. He was very dark liver color, and either he or his father was brought from Texas. The mother of Phil was a black and white pointer bitch named Sue, whose owner's name I will also ascertain. Phil has two own brothers, owned by the Messrs. Le Roy, of New Hamburgh, N. Y. G. W. B."

Our correspondent promises to make further inquiries and give us the result. The advantages of a Kennel Register are apparent from this single case. It stimulates inquiry and provokes discussion, the result of which will be to clear up many doubtful points in the histories of some of our celebrated native dogs.

ARE DOGS PROPERTY?—An Ohio jury has been found to declare that they are, and strange to say, the members thereof have some idea of the money value of a good dog. A case was decided last week in the Ohio Court of Common Pleas in which a Mr. Eastham sued one Swinger to recover damages for the killing of a Gordon setter. The report says:—

"The dog, it appears, had wandered away several miles from his owner's place of residence, having followed a neighbor who was going away some distance on business. Swinger's defence was that the animal was running at large, contrary to law; further, that he supposed him to be mad, and consequently shot him. The jury were charged that the fact that the dog was away without his owner's knowledge or consent, some seven miles, and out of sight of the one keeping or harboring him, was no bar to a recovery; provided the dog was on the highway going in the direction of home, or the person he had been following, and was stopped, headed off and maliciously shot. Under the Ohio statute dogs are not taxed so much *per capita*, but according to their assessed valuation. The animal in this case was rated at $100, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, gave the plaintiff a verdict for the amount."

—A very singular circumstance happened to our friend Mr. David Bryson, of Memphis, a few days since. His bitch Madge, heavy with pups, was loaned by him to a friend under the impression that she would not pup for a month. The gentleman took her out hunting, and she pointed a quail which he killed. Madge dropped to shot, but when told to fetch she did not move, and when the gentleman advanced to her, it appeared that she had dropped a pup while at charge. He immediately started for home, but another pup was born before he reached there. Such a case as this never before came under our notice, and if there is any grounds for the belief that working a pregnant bitch is beneficial to her pups, this brace should certainly be possessed of very keen sporting instinct. —*Field.*

COLORS OF IRISH SETTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., February 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Probably not one in the whole list of sporting dogs has caused more argument than the game Irish setter. Not only over the ocean, in years past, has this dog been the subject of many letters, but also here, anew are his merits, color, &c., brought before the notice of sportsmen. In your issue of the 10th inst., just at hand, a correspondent questions rather severely the opinion of a contemporary of yours, and would have us believe that the pure Irish setter is of all colors, which the writer of

this most emphatically denies. He seems to imagine that every setter, which is bred in Ireland or comes from Ireland, is an Irish setter.

Now, he is all in the wrong, and can find no recognized authority that gives the genuine Irish dog as of all colors. This reply is not written to involve a lengthy or personal controversy, but merely that men who buy liver and white, or black and white dogs, or dogs of any color but red, or red with white, for the pure Irish, may look into the purity of their purchase. But if such purchasers are satisfied with the lineage of their animals, of many colors, as being true Irish, then many a kennel will contain a bogus specimen of the gamy Irish dog, and many a dealer of arrant frauds will laugh in secret, at the ignorance or credulity of the purchaser. Let us promise by saying that we have never visited the best Irish kennels, neither have we traveled all over Ireland, but that is no reason why we should not place faith in men who have made sporting dogs their life study, and who have been in Ireland and know the color of the Irish setter.

Has "Georgia" ever become intimate with Ireland and the most noted Irish kennels, by personal observation? What does he know of the Irish setter, but what he has seen of imported dogs of that strain, or what he has read of them. The writer of this, being especially a lover of the Irish setter, has studded all the authorities pertaining to that dog, and not alone from his own personal experience, but from the letters of men who knew from personal experience what they were writing about, he firmly believes the only color of the genuine Irish dog to be red in its different shades, and with more or less white

Had "Georgia" carefully followed the letters of the most noted of Irish breeders, which at one time flooded the columns of the London *Field*, he would not now, I think, "emphatically deny that the Irish setter must be red, or red and white to be pure."

It has been the practice of some dealers to sell to sportsmen dogs of all colors as the pure Irish, giving no more proof of their purity than their own word, which is about as genuine as the dog they sell. This is not right, and it is done by those who either know not what an Irish setter is like, or else knowingly believe the purchaser to be ignorant. It is all bosh for any man at this day, to try to establish the idea of the thorough Irish setter being of any color.

"Georgia" quotes as authority, "Frank Forester" on the Irish breed. Now we all know that the lamented Herbert was the most fascinating of sporting writers; that he has never been excelled, either before or since his time, in descriptions of sport by flood or field. But he is not regarded as particularly an authority on matters canine.

Your correspondent also alludes to your venerable Kennel Editor, whose personal opinion ought to bear weight, as he is the oldest breeder living next to Laverack. Now with all due respect to the "Squire," let us go back one step farther and refer to Laverack himself. Does he publish the Irish setter as of all colors, or of any color but red, or red and white? He certainly does not. He only says that the dark red Irish dogs sometimes have a black taint to their coats, and that even this black tinge is the result of a distinct cross with a black setter, though he does not very much object to the color. So highly does he hold the true Irish dog, that he visited the best kennels in Ireland with the idea of purchasing animals to cross with his own breed, but he found with exception of a few strains, that the grand old Irish dog had degenerated, and finally he concluded that they would not mix with his own.

The two very best authorities on sporting dogs—"Stonehenge" and "Idstone"—do not acknowledge the pure Irish setter to be of all colors, but most positively assert that he must be red, with more or less white.

Yes: "Old Calibar" has advertised chestnut-colored Irish setters; but what is chestnut but a rich shade of red? But this shade of chestnut, as found in the Irish setter, is not a liver color; neither is it that of the chestnut grown dark and black by age, but it is the brilliant rich red of the chestnut as found when it comes with a gloss and a glow fresh from the burr. It is this shade of red which is the perfection of color in the Irish dog, and which, when the animal is in good condition, varies with every flush of light and shade, from the tinge of red mahogany in its highly polished state, to the hue of a golden red. Not that the color really changes, but that the sunlight gives the tinge of blood to a color which, in the shadow, has a deeper, darker hue—a hue such as one sees in old mahogany burnished to a deep red ochre tinge.

Hutchinson's "Bob," regarded as a perfect type of the Irish breed, Stonehenge says was a red chestnut in color. But he does not mean a liver color; neither does he mean such a color as we find upon our spaniels, but a rich red, the tips of the hairs looking as if "dipped in port wine—a blood red."

There is a great difference between a red chestnut and a liver color. For instance, look at some of the spaniels which have the liver color in perfection, and then glance at the red chestnut of a thoroughbred racer, or at the hue of the chestnut itself, when new and fresh, and the difference is too marked to be mistaken.

To be sure there are many dogs bred in Ireland which are of all colors, but the fact of their being born in Ireland does not make them Irish setters any more than does the birth of an Irishman in America make him an American. No doubt there are fine strains of setters bred in Ireland of different colors, but it is only the red dogs that have made Ireland famous for its setters; and it is only the red dogs which to day are recognized as the genuine Irish—dogs that if kept pure hold their identity and superiority no matter to what clime transported.

NIMROD.

Although we have much confidence in any allegation that may be made in regard to Irish setters by our correspondent, and notwithstanding one of our contemporaries alleges that those who say that there are Irish setters of other colors than red, or red and white, are either "knaves or fools," we are not yet convinced that it is so. We never have been in Ireland, yet we have had considerable intercourse with Irish gentlemen, and have done much shooting over Irish dogs, and those dogs were either red, or red and white, as those colors we admire, but for full twenty years of our life we did much shooting with the late Robert Gamble, Esq., of New Orleans, an Irish gentleman of large means, and an enthusiastic, skillful field sportsman; and through his influence and efforts we obtained some dogs from England and Ireland quite equal to any we have ever met with. With Mr. Gamble we have spent weeks together camped out on the prairie, when we had ample time to discuss the merits of foreign and domestic dogs, and all matters relating thereunto, and by that gentleman we were assured that there was almost as great a variety of color among dogs bred in Ireland as in England or America. We have frequently heard him speak of a kennel of jet black dogs belonging to a friend of his there.

Now, our experience has convinced us that, sometimes when a black setter is crossed with a red, or red and white one the pups may come liver color, or liver and white, perhaps we should say *chestnut*, or *chestnut* and white, the latter is fashionable, you know. Perhaps some will say that the black dogs were not Irish. How long does it take a dog to change his nationality? If there is no limit to this thing, will we ever have dogs which should be called American dogs, or must they to the end of time continue to be called English, Irish, or Scotch?

DISTEMPER.

QUEBEC, February 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My Irish red setter dog Ponto, about eighteen months old, has lately had a severe attack of distemper, and soon became so ill that I greatly feared he would die. In FOREST AND STREAM, No. 26, Vol 5, I noticed a remedy given by one who signs himself "Canine" which recalled to my mind that I had seen some dogs, suffering from distemper, with a lump of wax (put on by their owners) between their eyes, and was told it was very beneficial. I gave Ponto two anti-bilious pills, which purged him well. I then clipped the hair off from close to the end of the nose well up between the eyes, covered a piece of linen with shoemaker's wax, and applied it on the bared spot warm. The next day the running from his nose was very profuse, and appeared to worry him a good deal. Some person recommended burning old leather under his nose. This I laughed at, but the day after, finding him very uneasy from the large quantity of matter still escaping, I decided to try it. An old boot was thrown on the fire, and when well scorched and smoking was put into a bag and the dog's head closed in and kept there as long as he could bear it. When the bag was removed he ran around sneezing, and in a few minutes appeared to have completely discharged the offensive matter, and was quite lively. I have left the plaster on, and every two or three days perform the smoking operation with most favorable results, and my dog is fast recovering his appetite and spirits. This remedy is so simple and harmless that I cannot refrain from giving it to you for the benefit of any of your readers who may have a dog suffering from distemper and are willing to try it. I did not try the arsenic mentioned by "Canine," nor have I given any medicine except the pills mentioned. His food, while ill, is oatmeal porridge, or sea biscuit in milk, or sheepshead broth.

STADACONA.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Mr. N. Saltus' imported red Irish setter Lill III. has a very handsome litter of dark red pups by his Dash, whose portrait was published in this paper a fortnight ago These pups are very promising, on account of the merits of their sire and the blood of their dam, who is one of the handsomest in the country, and one of the highest bred; her pedigree was given in the account of the dogs' portraits.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus.*
Drum, (two species.) Family *Sciænidæ.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*
Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus caxus.*
Grouper, *Epinephelpus nigritus,*
Trout, (black bass,) *Centropristis atrarius.*
Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Tautorlish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish continues to be in very abundant supply and moderate in price. We quote striped bass from North Carolina, 20 to 25 cents per pound; smelts, 15 cents for Eastern and 20 cents for green; blue-fish, 12½ cents; salmon (frozen), 50 cents; mackerel, 15 to 25 cents each, according to size; shad, Savannah, 50 cents each; North Carolinas, $1.25; the latter are very fine, weighing as high as six pounds each; white perch, 18 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel (refrigerated), 50 cents; frost fish, (tomcods), 8 cents; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish from Key West, 20 cents; red snappers, 25 cents; pompano, $1; cod-fish, 8 cents; black fish, 16 cents; flounders, 12½ cents; eels, 15 to 17 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; white-fish, 18 cents; pickerel, 15 cents; sun-fish, 12 cents; yellow perch, 10 cents; salmon trout from Green Bay, Wisconsin, 20 cents; black bass, 18 cents; eiscocs, 12 cents; green turtle, 20 cents, terrapin, $12 per dozen; lobsters, 12 cents per pound; scallops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per hundred; hard shell crabs, 50 cents per dozen.

—The season for salmon and trout fishing in England and Wales opened on the 2d inst.; in Ireland many of the rivers were open in January. The prospects for a good salmon season are reported as being unusually good. Four fish weighing twenty-five pounds each were taken on the first morning in the Severn and sold for four shillings sterling per pound.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There have been 30 arrivals of the fleet the past week, 19 from the Banks, and 11 with herring from Newfoundland, New Brunswick. The receipt of fish, in round numbers, is 585,000 pounds of halibut, and 395,000 pounds of codfish. The shore fleet have not done much on account of the rough weather. Sales of fresh codfish at $3 per hundred weight, and haddock for $1.50.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, February 18th.*

THE FISHERIES AND SEA LIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have lately met one of the Fish Commissioners of this State, and he informed me that there is little doubt that the Legislature will enact a law this session to remedy the evils to our fisheries in the use of nets with too small meshes by the Italian, Spanish, and Chinese fishermen. Whether the act for the protection of the sea lions will be repealed, there may be some doubts. A few interested parties for their preservation, as well as some others who do not believe that they effect so much destruction to fish as is believed by many, are making great efforts that they should be spared from either partial or entire extirpation. There are even some persons who contend that they do not devour or wound many fish, that they even live in part or in whole on other food, such as crustaceæ, or sea-weeds, &c. And yet they can hardly be supposed to be ignorant, so popular is that institution, that they are fed at Woodward's public park or gardens solely on fish, which they consume in large quantities too, and are so voracious that their keeper states they would eat double the quantity he gives them, did he throw it to them I really do not see what good carnivorous animals do us, unless as interesting studies of natural history in their wild condition, although we can examine their curious forms and habits, in a large pond at Woodward's well managed menagerie, and aquariums. We have had many articles in our newspapers on this subject, and we have had many remarkable theories and speculations regarding these seals and what they feed upon. One writer has said that a seal was observed from the Oakland Ferry Boat to gobble up a large shag or cormorant. This is not improbable, but still is hardly satisfactorily "proved," as the movements of both these creatures are so rapid in their proper element that it would take very quick eyes to be sure of the fact. But it is not improbable that they do live partly upon fowl as well as fish, and as these cormorants and many ducks as well as gulls, and pelicans, etc, live mostly on fish, the seals make some compensation and balance of animal life by destroying them This is all well, and must mitigate somewhat their destructiveness among all kinds and sizes of fish. It is difficult to decide which is the swiftest animal, the seal or the salmon, or the other rapidly swimming game, or carniverous fishes. I remember once reading of a gentleman in Scotland who so tamed a seal that he trained it to catch salmon and bring them to him, which he did in considerable numbers. The inference from this is easily drawn about the seal's activity, as we all, indeed, may observe both near the rocks at our Cliff House and at Woodward's Gardens.

Our Fish Commissioners have recommended the repeal of the law in favor of the sea lions, and it is quite probable that they know their business better than some outsiders and fault-finders, who are proverbially facile in pointing out medicines for the cure of every disease while they themselves raise the cry of "no quackery," (the signature of one of the most verbose and irreverent rambling among their communications).

Another intelligent arguer states that "in the years of our early settlement of the State, the rivers were filled with salmon, and the Bay teemed with numeless varieties of fish. The sea lions roamed its waters in undisturbed supremacy, and in numbers far exceeding the present time, and yet the waters abounded in fish, and its surface was covered with feathered inhabitants." What of this? The waters then so swarmed with fish that whatever quantities the seals consumed they could make no impression, of course, no visible or important diminution of their numbers, but now, and for years past, both the fishermen with their small meshes to their nets and the Sacramento River netters for salmon and sturgeon, have so swept the fish from the waters that now every remedy should be resorted to to cure the evil, and the diminishment of the seals should be one of them.

Besides, Mr. Kaeding, of the sporting firm of Liddle & Kaeding, who has been here from the earliest days, and has watched all these matters, assures me that the seals were allowed to be killed from 1853 to about 1864, to say nothing about it before that time, and he attributes the plentifulness of the fish within those years, particularly, to the seals having been in a great measure killed out. But there are interests at stake, besides the having fish cheaper, and with most of this opposition to the repealing the law.

E. J. HOOPER.

CASTING THE FLY.

CHATHAM, Miramichi, February 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I read with interest the remarks of Mr. Geo. Dawson on "Fly Casting," copied in your issues of 3rd and 10th inst., from the Albany *Evening Journal*. I cannot imagine a successful side-cast and have seen it practiced only by beginners. Our best anglers practice the direct movement, which, at its beginning, lifts the line almost bodily from the water, rolls it back in a gradually unfolding and graceful loop until it is almost extended its full length behind at an angle of from 10° to 15°; then brings it forward in form almost the exact reverse of that produced by the first motion, the extreme end of the line, and the leader only resting on the surface. I may remark, that the awkard casting of many anglers is due almost entirely to a want of appreciation on their part, of the forces contained in a little greenheart, or bamboo under deft manipulation. The arc which the tip of the rod is made to describe is too great and made too regularly as to time. Your unpracticed angler whips his twenty-five or thirty feet of line out of the water with a savage jerk and almost, if not quite, thrashes the ground behind him with the tip of his rod, which he brings forward again with an equally vicious motion that almost barbs it in the water before him. Nearly all the force required for this kind of performance may be saved by beginning with a gentle upward motion, quickened when the line is straight, so as to lift it clear of the water and give it a sufficient impetus backward. The movement of the rod to the rear should be so arrested when it reaches from five to ten degrees beyond the perpendicular that it may move slowly backward until the practiced hand feels that the line has reached the point from which it is to be brought forward. The forward motion commences rather slowly, but is made brisk and sharp very soon, and so continued until the rod is a little more than straight over head. Here, one may say, the cast ends, for it is only necessary to let the tip of the rod follow the line by a slow and easy downward motion as it stretches out in front. In this cast the motion of the rod is direct, but not straight over head for those who acquire the art of making it use either hand, and it is done slightly on one side—the rod cutting a line about 15 degrees off perpendicular.

S.

THE KRIDER ROD.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As an old angler, I offer a few remarks on fly rods, and what I consider the best, and the material used in making. It may not only be interesting, but advantageous to brothers of the gentle art. I shall endeavor to explain in a familiar manner, otherwise it would be a waste of time and paper, and calculated to confuse the reader. Fly rods I have used made by some of the best makers, from the principal woods used in rod-making, such as split and glued bamboo, lance-wood, green heart, log wood, and iron wood. I must say for a seven or eight ounce rod, I have no hesitation in recommending split and glued bamboo. For the last few seasons I have been using a seven ounce split and glued bamboo made by John Krider, Philadelphia. I have frequently tested it on the principal trouting waters with great satisfaction. The Krider rod is made in an entirely different manner to any that I have yet seen. In making split bamboo rods, the great object is in fitting up the strips so as to save as much as possible of the enamel or outside shell which is really the life of this wood. The Krider rod is made in the following manner:—Eight or nine strips of equal size are fitted so as to get the enamel on the inside of each strip and form a centre. By fitting the strips in this manner the pieces can be well rounded and finished without the least danger of injuring or working off the enamel, as you have the principal part in the centre of the piece.

The old style of making split bamboo rods is in using four strips with enamel on the outside in rounding and finishing, working off the principal part or enamel. Some makers use six strips with enamel on the outside, which is much better than four, as the more strips used, if properly fitted and well glued, the better.

My motive in writing this is simply to introduce to brother anglers the principle of the centre enamel split and glued bamboo or Krider rod

W. J. P.

—A Georgia paper says: There is in Georgia a great deal of gun to the square inch. We opine that there are now at least three thousand tons of it in continuous eruption, carrying destruction to the whole family of *fera naturæ*, from stag to starling. It is also suspected that much of the artillery opens at convenient times upon beef cattle, hogs, and sheep. Without further comment, however we remit the suggestion to the consideration of the assembled wisdom of the State.

—The kangaroo has been introduced on several large estates in France, and is now hunted in that country as game It readily adapts itself to the climate

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Feb. 24	10	53	8	13	6	51
Feb. 25	11	50	8	53	7	50
Feb. 26	eve.	10	9	33	8	10
Feb. 27	0	47	10	11	8	47
Feb. 24	1	25	10	49	9	25
Feb. 29	2	6	11	33	10	6
Mar. 1	2	49	morn.		11	33

YACHTING IN FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine Yacht Club inaugurated the season on the 12th ult., with a grand regatta. The club house has been enlarged and improved, and the club now has on its rolls over 100 members, embracing many prominent yachtsmen of the North.

The day was beautiful, with a light breeze from the southwest. At 10 o'clock A. M. a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Visitors from Jacksonville and St. Augustine soon filled the capacious club rooms and piazza, and at half past ten o'clock a fine start of the second and third class yachts was made. The race was over the usual course of ten miles.

The America won the first prize easily, and the Ida Lynn the second by a few seconds; the Eagle won the third class prize by one minute.

In the afternoon the first class boats, Seminole and Belle of the Bay, were started, followed by the special class yachts, Julia, Maud, Lucy, and Nellie. The Seminole won easily in her class, but the special class race was closely contested.

At the finish the Maud managed to pass the Julia, coming in thirty seconds ahead, with extra time allowance, the Lucy being a good third.

BALTIMORE YACHTING NOTES.—Efforts are being made to render the coming regatta season more interesting and attractive than ever heretofore. The yachts are generally being overhauled and brightened up, and in some cases remodeled so as to increase their speed. The first regatta will take place on Whit-Monday, June 5th, the stakes being two silver pitchers, and the course from Henderson's wharf to the White Rocks and back, a distance of twenty miles. The following yachts have been entered: First class, Fritz Buckheimer, John Barrett, Jr., John Milroy, John Adams, Col. E. J. Chaisty, The Nattie, and Nathaniel C. Robertson; second class, Annie Laske, Joseph Hebb, and Joseph Cromwell. All the boats belong to Fell's Point and Canton clubs.—*Sun.*

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected: Commodore, John M. Forbes; Vice Commodore, T. D. Broadman; Rear Commodore, Chas. Whitney; Secretary, Henry B. Jackson; Treasurer, Patrick T. Jackson; Measurer, F. D. Child. Regatta Committee, W. M. Whitney, John Jeffries, Jr., R. F. Clark, R. H. Steveuson, A. L. Huntington.

THE PALISADE BOAT CLUB.—The monthly meeting of this Club was held at Yonkers last Monday evening. The Recording Secretary reported a roll of forty-six active, and twenty-nine honorary members. The Captain reported that the club had rowed 5,030 miles during the ninety-one working days of the year, a daily average of 23¼ miles. The highest score, 617½ miles, was made by H. T. Keyser. Officers for 1876 were elected as follows: President, M. F. Rowe; Vice President, W. H. Guernsey; Recording Secretary, B. F. Vermilyea; Corresponding Secretary, R. G. Jackson; Treasurer, E. Underhill; Captain, C. H. Harriot; Lieutenant, H. T. Keyser; Trustees, E. M. Jackson, H. B. Starr, W. H. Stewart, W. F. H. Getty, W. H. King.

—Williams College has voted to withdraw from the College Boating Association.

—A number of gentlemen of Halifax, have organized themselves under the name of "The Fishermen's Rowing Association of Halifax," for the purpose of putting a crew into training for the contest at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They propose to raise about $3,000 for the purpose of defraying the expense of the crew they will collect and put into immediate training. A four oared crew and a champion sculler are required.

—The winning crew in the four-oared shell race to be rowed in England this spring being the Thames and Tyne crews, will come to this country to row in the Centennial regatta. The Thames crew will be Higgins, Green, Thomas and Spencer, four noted oarsmen. The Tyne crew will be Boyd, Bagnall, Lumden, and Taylor. The stakes will be £400, and championship of England.

ENGLISH OARSMEN AND THE CENTENNIAL.—The last issue of *Bell's Life* has the following paragraph on this subject:

Whether the Universities, or either of them, will feel disposed to attend the Regatta at Philadelphia remains to be seen. It is not likely, however, that both will go, and whichever crew is defeated in the forthcoming race on the Thames, that same University will probably not enter for the American event. The successful University in that contest might consider the matter, but what would be the result of their deliberations on the subject it would be very speculative to foretell or suggest. The chief objection would probably be in the way of expense, but if a suitable crew can be found ready to give up their time, and should be willing to go, such an objection as expense, in a country like our own, ought not for a moment to come in the way. If the resident members of the University are unable to raise a sufficient sum for the purpose, surely there are many old University men "down" who would be only too willing to help in a matter in which they, to a large extent, are interested! This matter may, however, for the present, be allowed to rest, and the final point for consideration is whether England is to be represented at all at the forthcoming International Regatta. From information at our command, we are glad to say that we have every reason to believe that she will. The meeting has every likelihood of being a grand affair; it is to be principally an amateur gathering; it is to be held at a most convenient time of the year, and English amateur oarsmen, occupying the position they do in the aquatic world, will be failing in their duty if no British crew is present at the great aquatic *fête* which takes place at Philadelphia next August. Although nothing has as yet been officially decided, we believe the matter has been more than talked over in the London Rowing Club, and that one of the officers of that representative English Rowing Club—if we may so call it—well known for his indefatigable efforts, has already interrogated one or two gentlemen as to the possibility of their being able to find time to go, which will, probably, be the only objection that in this instance can be raised to a crew being sent. As time goes on we shall, probably, hear more of the matter, and, in conclusion, we feel certain that we shall only be echoing the unanimous voice of metropolitan oarsmen generally in expressing the hope that one crew, at least, from old Father Thames may be seen at Philadelphia next August.

Billiards.

AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—On Saturday, February 26th, William Sexton will cross the Atlantic to contest with Maurice Vignaux, the three-ball champion of the world. The Colleuder Cup, emblematic of that championship, was won by Vignaux while in this country, over a year ago. Sometime since he wrote a friend in this city, stating that he would not be able to go to New York until May, but if any player was anxious to compete with him before that time, he would gladly accommodate him at Paris. No sooner was the gauntlet thrown down than it was immediately taken up by our youngest American player, Sexton. Vignaux was cabled, and his reply challenge was received agreeing to the match. The match is already creating great enthusiasm in billiard circles, and hearty co-operation greets it everywhere. We confidently predict that no contest since that between Phelan and Secreiter, for a grand stake of $15,000, at Detroit, April 12th, 1859, will have created so great an excitement as that which is to come off in France next month. It is expected that a number of friends and representatives of the press will accompany Sexton.

THE CENTENNIAL TOURNAMENT.—It is now positively settled that we are to have a tournament at Philadelphia, purely Centennial in all its details, and free from all the objectionable features that have characterized those recently held in this city. The prizes are in the aggregate $5,000, divided as follows: $2,500 first, $1,000 second, $750 third, $500 fourth, $250 fifth. The $1,000 prize is a donation from Frank Queen, Esq., of the New York *Clipper*. Horticultural Hall has been engaged for the purpose from May 15th to 27th, inclusive. The official prospectus will be issued in a week or two.

National Pastimes.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.—It seems questionable after all, whether the style of wrestling which of late has come so much into vogue is entitled to the appellation given it, for, according to the account given by the correspondent of an English paper of one of the *fetes* given by the Prince of Wales in India, wrestling by the natives after the style of Messrs. Christol, Miller and Bauer, formed a portion of the entertainment:—

"The two wrestlers, holding their bodies as far away from each other as possible, clutch each other by the raised and projected hands, and then, if they can, get to closer quarters with a grip of head, shoulder, neck, or throat."

—There will be two base-ball conventions this next ten days. One convention of the National Association of professional players, which takes place next Wednesday, March 1st, at New Haven, and the Amateur Convention, which is to be held in Philadelphia on March 8th, at Assembly Hall, in Sansom street, at 10 A. M. At the former the Philadelphia, New Haven, Washington, Peabody, Chelsea, Lynn, Bridgeport, and other professional and semi professional clubs, will be represented, while at the latter only the legitimate amateur clubs will send delegates, among which will be the Knickerbocker, Gotham and Press Clubs, of New York; the Excelsior and Nameless, of Brooklyn, etc.

—Owing to the action of the National League in trying to make money out of the sale of their book of rules, the playing code of rules have been delayed in their issue for a month, and after all the League will be unable to print them, as none of the publishing houses will pay for the exclusive use of the work, it not being a saleable book.

—There will be three codes of playing rules in operation this season, one, the National Association code, governing all professional clubs not in the League; the Amateur Association code, governing all the amateur clubs, and the League code, which the eight clubs of the League will alone abide by.

—The first of the championship matches for the Western pennant, will be played in Louisville, April 25th, when the Chicago and Louisville clubs will meet for the first time.

—Ball playing was indulged in at Prospect Park, on Washington's birthday, by a lot of enthusiastic ball tossers, though it was cold and windy.

—The Mutual Club will, in future, be the representative club of Brooklyn among professional organizations. New York now has no professional club. They should have changed the Nameless.

TO MEND RUBBER BOOTS.—The following simple recipe on this point from the *Christian Weekly* may be found worth remembering:—Cut virgin or native India rubber with a wet knife into the thinnest possible slices, and with shears divide these into threads as fine as fine yarn. Put a small quantity of the shreds (say one-teath or less of the capacity of the bottle) into a wide-mouthed bottle, and fill it three-quarters full of benzine of good quality, perfectly free from oil. The rubber will swell up almost immediately, and in a few days, especially if often shaken, assumes the consistency of honey. If it inclines to remain in undissolved masses, more benzine must be added; but if too thin and watery, it needs more rubber. A piece of solid rubber the size of a walnut will make a pint of the cement. This cement dries in a few minutes, and by using three coats in the usual manner, will unite leather straps, patches, rubber soles, backs of boots, etc., with exceeding firmness. The India rubber, unvulcanized, can be obtained at most large stores where rubber goods are sold, and at some drug stores.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

H. M., Baltimore.—Is S. J. Bestor, of Hartford Conn., reliable on cocker spaniels? I wish to purchase one from him if he is. Ans. Yes.

G. W. R., Baltimore.—Please inform me if there is any duty on dogs imported into this country for breeding purposes; if so, what percentage upon the original cost? Ans. There is no duty on dogs.

C. P., New York.—Can you inform me what fishing and shooting is to be had in the neighborhood of Ann Harbor, Mich., in the season? Ans. Perch, pickerel, bass, quail, woodcock, etc.

E. C. J., Uncasville, Conn.—Please inform me where I can get a pair of close shooting breech loading shot barrels made to fit a muzzle-loading stock of the best quality? Ans. Address Clark & Snider, No. 214 Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

S. W. B., Connersville, Ind.—The reason why your India rubber did not dissolve was because it was not cut in fine shreds. See a receipt published in another column.

J. M. C., Waterbury, Conn.—There is no such law in your State as that mentioned in the slip forwarded to us, unless it is some local enactment referring to the licensing of net and pound fishermen. The writer of the paragraph probably had no intention of being understood as referring to rod fishermen.

B. F. P., St. James.—Will you please inform me whore I can get a book that treats on poultry? Ans. Jos. M. Wade, No. 39 North 9th st., Philadelphia, can supply you at prices ranging from 50 cents to $5.

D., Chicopee, Mass.—I would much like to own the back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, can they be had in bound volumes? If so, at what price. Please reply in "Answers to Correspondents. Ans. Yes; price $4 per volume.

F. H. G., West Newbury.—Will you inform me what "Belmontyle oil" is, and where is can be procured? Ans. Belmontyle oil is a patent preparation, and we do not know its ingredients. It can be had of H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtlandt street, this city.

C. D. M., St. Marks.—1 Is the fox hunting good around Smithboro, Mass.? 2. Who are the best gun-makers in Boston, and where can I get a Remington rifle in that city? 3. What is the price of a full blooded fox-hound that will run a trail a long time. Please answer in your next issue, Ans. 1. We do not know. 2. See our advertising columns. 3. Address Peter Knox, Newton, N. J.

J. B., Hannibal.—1. Where, and at what price can I find an Irish water spaniel puppy? 2. What dog is best adapted for training to retrieve—on land as well as water? 3. What rifle of bore 32-100 would you advise me to buy? I want a good article? Does the Remington of this class rank high? Ans. 1. Address J. H. Whitman, Chicago, Ill. 2. The water spaniel can readily be taught to retrieve from land or water. 3. The Remington ranks high, but we cannot discriminate between manufacturers.

H. B. P., Davenport, Iowa.—1. What would a good second-hand Scott or Greener gun cost, 10 bore 32-inch barrels, 9 lbs. weight, top lever? 2. Where can I get those packs made of caribou skin? Ans. 1. It would depend upon the quality. Address H. W. Sackett, Pittsburgh Pa., who has one for sale. 2d. Address Frank Good, Manchester, N. H.

W. L. H., Princeton.—A and B are shooting pigeons, 21 yards rise, 50 yards boundary. B shoots and wounds his bird, which flies out of bounds but returns and falls dead and is gathered within bounds. How should such bird be counted? Ans. After a bird has once gotten out of bounds it is equivalent to a miss, and cannot be counted.

BRANDON, Bald Mountain.—I see by the papers the Providence Arms Co. of Rhode Island had failed. As this is the Company that manufactured the Peabody rifle, can you inform me if this rifle will be any longer made? Ans. The Company have resumed and are making the rifles again.

G. P., South Norwalk.—Will you please inform me which is the best sporting rifle, Remington or Sharps? Ans. Cannot answer questions of merit; they are both good. Does a breech loader cost any more for ammunition than a muzzle loader, after the first cost? Ans. Yes; unless you use brass shells, or reload your paper cases.

AUSTIN ORMIN, New York.—My better half finds her Winchester sporting rifle too heavy at the muzzle, and wishes to have a few inches cut off. Can this be done without materially affecting the power of the rifle, and how much would it be safe to amputate? Ans. Cutting it off would interfere with the magazine arrangements. Why not exchange for a carbine?

M., Baogor, Mo.—Which is the best route to reach Decatur, Peoria, Hannibal, and the intermediate shooting grounds, from Toledo? Can one rely on time over the road? Will it be pleasant to travel over, and what of the accommodations? Ans. Go by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road. It will take you through the best country for game. The road is well appointed throughout, has superior accommodations, and is not surpassed by any road in the West.

J. W., Bridgeport, Conn.—I have a dog that is troubled with a kind of lice that I never saw upon any dog except him. Now, I take the liberty of asking you if you have anything that will kill or drive them away without hurting the hair, or a receipt for the same? Ans. Almost any kind of oil or grease will expel lice from animals. Anoint your dog thoroughly with oil, and after a day or two wash him well with carbolic soap, or common brown soap. If the above is not successful, anoint him with mild mercurial ointment, being careful that he does not lick it off.

T. M., Jr., New Harmony, Ind.—Does a dog get too old for breeding purposes? I have a very good pointer, the best bred dog we have ever had in this place. He is now about fourteen years old. He visited my black pointer bitch about two months ago; no sign of pups, do not know whether the bitch lost them, or the dog to old to do any good. Ans. Your dog is too old for stock purposes.

G. P., Jr., South Norwalk.—Will you please inform me which is the best rifle of these three—Remington, Sharp, or Whitney? Ans. We do not decide as to the merits of manufacturers. We would advise you to "mark, learn and inwardly digest." Will it cost any more for ammunition for a breech-loading rifle after the first cost than a muzzle loader? Ans. Not if you reload your shells. Which is the best length, a 34 or 40 inch rifle? Ans. 34 inch.

SUBSCRIBER, Easthampton.—1. Do you know of any place in New York where live quail can be found, and at what price? 2. If quail were introduced into the northern part of Vermont, do you think they would flourish there to any extent? 3. Is there any place near Montreal where good duck shooting can be had in the spring and fall? 4. I am about to purchase a shot gun, would you advise me to get one English or an American breech loader? Ans. 1. It is too late in the season to get live quail, but you might address Whitely & Morris, Washington Market, this city. 2. We do not think they would. 3. On the St. Lawrence, from thirty to fifty miles above Montreal there is excellent duck shooting. 4. Much depends upon the quality of gun you want. We cannot discriminate between manufacturers.

TO TAKE KEROSENE STAINS OUT OF CARPETS.—Sprinkle good dry pipe clay over the spots and pass gently over it a hot iron. Allow the clay to remain some time in contact with the carpet, and then remove by means of a good stiff brush. Repeat the operation if the first trial proves ineffective.

FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager

COACHING.

ALTHOUGH we think it a generation too soon, we wish the gentlemen who have undertaken the revival of coaching in this part of our country every success in their efforts. We use the word "revival" advisably, and in preference to "introduced," which is the term applied by some of our contemporaries, who forget that we have not always had railroads, and that coaching, if never followed purely as a pastime by any of our gentlemen of wealth, as it is, and was in England, was yet in olden times the only means of travel. And, in fact, this country is still the home of the stage coach, and affords more of that pleasurable excitement to be found "on the road" than is, or ever was, to be had elsewhere. In many parts of the West and Southwest, notably in California, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, the stage coach is the only means of communication between distant points, and our English visitor can not only be carried over the Sierras, by the rocky shores of the Pacific, and across great sandy deserts, but we can give him a taste of that variety in coaching which he has not known since the days of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval. The heroes of Hounslow Heath seem now almost like mythical characters, but our "road agents" still flourish in Nevada and California, while the playful Apache awaits the traveler in Arizona to relieve him alike of purse and scalp.

As for distance, a continuous trip can be made on the Pacific coast of a thousand or more miles, and lasting night and day for a week. Or the traveler can remain over at his will at any of the stations. Probably no coaching trip can be named to exceed in interest that which is made by starting at Gilroy, or Hollister, or the furthest point from San Francisco reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and driving through the Salinas Valley and over the coast range to Santa Barbara; passing through scores of those beautiful natural parks of live oaks, and attaining an altitude of five thousand feet or more. Thence following the coast with the wheels sometimes washed by the waves of the Pacific, through San Buenaventuro to Los Angeles, and through the lovely San Gabriel Valley to San Bernardino.

It is generally supposed that the horses used on these Western stage lines are miserable little mustangs, but this is a mistake. The "cattle" generally consists of fine American horses (so-called to distinguish them from the native stock). We remember once driving into Gilroy, where the cars were waiting to take us to San Francisco, behind us as handsome a team of six roan horses as could be turned out anywhere; and gotten up as to grooming and harness in a style that would not have disgraced "the avenue." Everybody has heard of Hank Monk, the Nevada coachman who took Mr. Greeley at such a pace over the Sierra Nevadas, and pretending to misunderstand his petitions for caution, exclaimed "Sit still, Mr. Greeley, I'll get you there in time." And every one who goes to San Francisco and visits the Geysers must have been struck with that remarkable bit of coachmanship, where six horses are taken down and around a mountain over a road barely wide enough for the wheels, with a steep precipice on one side.

As much as we wish for it, we fear that Messrs. Bennett, Douglas, and Kane will experience some difficulty in making their coaching club the success in point of numbers of teams that it deserves to be. We have as yet too limited a number of young men of wealth and leisure, who have at the same time the inclination and the ability to "tool" a coach, to ride a steeple chase, or follow hounds. Having no laws of primogeniture, even our large fortunes are, as a rule, cut up and divided between so many that even an eldest son rarely finds himself in a position to follow where his inclinations lead. Then again, the position of this city deprives the club of all roads but one, without the alternative of crossing the ferry. To be sure that one is very delightful, and has Jerome Park and the club house for a turning point, but variety is as essential in coaching as in anything else. The following pleasant paragraph, which we take from the London *Field*, shows that the originators of the scheme have the sympathies of their friends on the other side:—

"Our cousins, we are pleased to see by an article in the *New York Herald*, intend going in strongly for coaching this year. They have already established a coaching club of our own pattern, with a President, Vice-President, and other officers, and while last year at Jerome Park the club turned out with five coaches, this summer more than double that number it is expected will put in an appearance. Of course, Rome was not built in a day, but it says much for the growing taste that already so much interest has been excited about the club. American gentlemen can drive, as we know. Two seasons ago Mr. Tiffany was on the Brighton road, and those who sat behind Mr. Kane last summer during that pleasant drive to Virginia Water know how well his coach was horsed and how to a minute it kept its time. We hope to meet him and others of his countrymen over here again this summer; but meantime we congratulate the New York people on their new institution, and sincerely hope it will take root and flourish.

GAME PROTECTION.

Game Laws of New York.

WE presume that Mr. Royal Phelps was reported incorrectly as having said, at the last meeting of the New York Society for the Protection of Game, that he desired no change in the game laws as at present existing in this State. In fact, the amendments to the law, which we published a few weeks since, were prepared under the direction of the society of which he is President, and must have had his sanction. This amendment, if passed, makes the close season for quail until October 20th. We trust that the Assembly Committee will see fit to extend the close time to November 1st. The law regulating the sale of game should also have the attention of the committee. As it now exists, grouse and quail can be sold in our markets until March 1st, a most absurd regulation, and one to which, next to snaring and trapping, is owing to the rapid diminution in the number of game birds in this and adjoining States. We should also like to see summer woodcock shooting abolished and the close season extended to September 1st; not only on account of protecting the birds, but so that the merciless slaughter of chicken partridges by woodcock market shooters might be stopped.

We find in an exchange the following memorandum regarding Mr. Sherman's committee in the present Legislature,—

"The Committee on Game Laws of the Assembly has been subdivided into three divisions, with reference to the proper division of its labor. The first division consists of Messrs. Lyne, Webb, and Halliday, and has charge of "Tide-water fish, and game restoring to the shores of tide water;" and second division, on "Game and fish of the northern wilderness, and on the borders of the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence," consists of Messrs. Bowen, Taber, and Sherman; and the third division, on "Game and fish in the interior of the State, except in the northern wilderness, and on the borders of and in the Great Lakes and in the St. Lawrence River," consists of Messrs. Bowen, Green, and Sherman. The committee intend to make a revision and codification of the game laws, so that they may be more readily understood, and more efficiently administered than they are at present. The committee ask for suggestions from sportsmen who desire to assist them in their work. At present the laws are inconsistent, and are construed diversly by magistrates in different parts of the State."

MAINE STATE ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF FISH.—The annual meeting of this association was held at Augusta last week, when it was voted to memorialize the Legislature for a continuance of the work which is being carried on by the Fish Commissioners, and to recommend a revision of the Fishery laws of the State. It was voted to recommend, as far as practicable, general instead of special legislation for the protection and propagation of fish. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, John H. Kimball, Bath; Vice-President, W. S. Badger, Augusta; Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Clapp, Augusta; Directors, J. H Kimball, W. S. Badger, Wm. G. Davis, of Portland, E. M. Stillwell, of Bangor, S. D. Leavitt, of Eastport, Charles G. Atkins, of Bucksport, Prof. Jotham B. Sewall, of Brunswick, Wm. B. Hazeltine, of Belfast, Mannasseh Smith, of Portland, Henry O. Stanley, of Dixfield, Warren Johnson, of Augusta, Samuel E. Smith, of Wiscasset, S. C. Strout, of Portland, Seth D. Wakefield, of Lewiston, and G. D. Bisbee, of Buckfield; Executive Committee, J. H. Kimball, W. S. Badger, W G. Davis, Warren Johnson, and E. M. Stillwell.

The association has addressed a memorial to the Legislature in relation to fish culture, and calling particular attention to the unusual natural facilities existing in Maine for its prosecution. On the 12th inst., a bill for a general close time for land-locked salmon, trout, and bass was presented to the Legislature. It provides for an annual close time for certain fish in the State as follows. Land locked salmon, from September 15th to March 1st; trout, October 1st to March 1st; black bass, and Oswego bass, April 1st to July 1st. Suitable penalties are provided for violations of the law, and the fish particularized can only be caught by sportsmen who use single baited hooks, or artificial flies.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Game and Fish Protection Society of Halifax met recently, and elected the following officers: President, Mr. Robert Morrow (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Lieut. Col. Clerke, and Mr. E. G. Stayner (re-elected); Treasurer, Mr. M. B. Almon; Secretary, Fitz Cochran (both re-elected); Council, Captain Todd, Eighty-seventh, Dr. Jennings, Benj. Smith (Kentville), F. H. D. Vieth, A. Downs, Charles Stayner, L. P. Fairbanks, M. B. Daily, L. G. Power, J. W. Jackson (New Glasgow), all re-elected; and Captain Barue, Sixtieth Rifles, and Mr. Charles Beamish as additional members.

"Among other interesting topics discussed," says our Halifax exchange, "was the subject of rabbit canning. It appears that since last autumn there has been an establishment in operation in Shubenacadie, where large quantities of these animals are put up in cans for exportation to the old country. To such an extent is this carried on, that from *six to eight hundred* pairs have been purchased in a single week; and these are brought, not only from the surrounding country, but from long distances. It is a question whether it would not be wise to extend the close season, which is at present from 1st March to 1st September, so that they can now be lawfully killed for six months in the year. This seems too long a time. We are glad that the society is moving in the matter."

—A bill has been introduced into the Maryland Legislature prohibiting the taking of terrapins or their eggs from May 1st to August 1st.

—The following decision of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, in a case of infraction of the game laws, settles the question as far as Missouri is concerned, and will be of interest to our readers:—

IN THE ST. LOUIS COURT OF APPEALS.

The State of Missouri, Respondent, vs. David S. Randolph, Appellant.
Appeal from St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Defendant was convicted on 23d of July, 1874, in the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, of a violation of Section 3 of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of Game," approved 7th February, 1874, by having in his possession three prairie chickens in July, 1874. The language of the act is as follows:—

§ 1. "It shall be unlawful in any place in this State to catch, kill, injure, or pursue with such intent, any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August.

§ 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase have in possession, or expose for sale any of the birds or game mentioned in the preceding section, 1, of this act, during the season when the catching or injuring the same is prohibited."

The conviction was upon the first count of the complaint, of having in his possession three pinnated grouse, on or about 8th of July, and defendant was fined nine dollars, being three dollars for each bird. The evidence is that three prairie chickens were cooked and dressed by the servent of defendant at a restaurant in St. Louis, for which defendant acted as proprietor, by the direction of defendant during the month of July, 1874; that on July 7th, 1874, there were sold and delivered to defendant in the city of St. Louis, six prairie chickens imported from the State of Kansas; and that on the 8th July, 1874, two prairie chickens were served to customers in the same restaurant.

We think there was evidence enough to support a conviction. It is urged by defendant that, inasmuch as it appears that these prairie chickens were imported from Kansas, there can be no conviction. But the act in question makes it a penal offense to have prairie chickens in one's possession from 1st February to 15th August, in Missouri, no matter where they were caught. It is insisted that if this be the meaning of the act, it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, Congress alone having power to regulate commerce among the several States. We see nothing unconstitutional in the act. The game laws would be migratory if, during the prohibitory season, game could be imported from the neighboring States. It would be impossible to show in most instances where the game was caught. The State of Missouri has as much right to preserve its game as it has to preserve the health of its citizens, and may prohibit the exhibiting for sale within the State of provisions out of season without any violation of the Constitution of the United States. So far as we know this right has never been disputed, and its exercise by the absolute prohibition of the having in possession or sale of game within the State limits, during certain periods of the year, is no more an illegal attempt to regulate commerce between the States than would be a city ordinance against selling oysters in July.

The judgment of the Court below will be affirmed. The other judges concur. R. A. BATEWELL, Judge.

GAME LAWS OF JAPAN.—The Japanese have a general game law applicable to the whole Empire, which for brevity and conciseness is worthy of imitation. The doing away with close seasons, and having a "shooting season" instead is not a bad idea:—

ARTICLE 1. The hunting of birds and beasts with fire arms as a business is called *shoku riyo* (professional hunting); as a pastime, *yu riyo* (pleasure hunting).

ART. 2. Shooting without a license is forbidden.

ART. 3. Hunters, professional or amateur, must obtain a license and carry it with them when out shooting.

ART. 4. The license is not transferable; it is only for one season, and cannot be sold or lent.

ART. 5. Professional hunters must pay one *yen* ($1), and amateur hunters one *yen* ($10) for license.

ART. 6. No license shall issue to any person *non compos;* under sixteen years of age; unacquainted with the use of a fowling piece; or who has been convicted of a violation of these regulations.

ART. 7. Shooting is forbidden, even for a person having license; in towns; in crowds; within 100 yards of a house; within sacred inclosures; in fields bearing crops at the time; or on posted lands, the prescribed notice being two fowling pieces crossing each other and over them the four Japanese characters, denoting "shooting forbidden here."

ART. 8. No military rifles shall be used in hunting.

ART. 9 The shooting season is from September 15th to March 15th.
ART. 10. No shooting allowed from sunset to sunrise.
ART. 11. Hunters must exhibit their license on demand.
ART. 12 Land-owners must post their land prescribed in the last paragraph in article 7. and also enclose it with a line, cord. or temporary fence to render hunting thereon by licensed hunters unlawful.
ARTS. 13 15. The fine for infringing any of the above regulations is not less than three *yen* ($3) nor more than twenty *yen* $20) to be doubled for a second offense. the offender to be also amenable in damages and the informer in all cases to have half the fine.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., February 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your article "Game Protection," in the issue of February 3d, you invite suggestions relative to the proposed amendments of the game law, and promise to lay such suggestions before the New York Association for the Protection of Game.

There has been considerable discussion among the sportsmen of the Mohawk Valley relative to the close season for woodcock, and I believe it is generally conceded that the 3d of July is too early to commence the season. Many of the birds are so small at that time as to be unfit either to shoot or for the table. I saw woodcock with down on their heads which were shot 5th July last, little things hardly able to fly.

In this vicinity woodcock leave us soon after moulting, and we get very little or no fall shooting, and consequently must kill our birds early if at all.

Our association, and the sportsmen generally about here are of the opinion that the opening of the season should be deferred to August 1st, then we will have a week or two of shooting before the birds moult, and what we get will be better and stronger for the delay. I would suggest that the law be so amended that the season open August 1st. To defer the opening beyond this time would deprive us who live and shoot near the breeding grounds of any sport, and we certainly think we are entitled to our share. Large numbers of woodcock breed along the streams and springy lands at the edge of the great Northern Wilderness, and furnish a considerable portion of the migratory birds which delight our friends of the "Southern Tier." The season should be the same for all portions of the State, and the 1st of September, which is advocated by some, is too late for us in the central and northern portions of the State who obey the law, and endeavor to induce others to do so. We succeeded very well the last year in protecting the birds, and shall use our best efforts to enforce the law, but should the season open later than August 1st I fear we shall be unable to enforce the law at all, our tenure on those who disobey sometimes is too slight, and is controveried largely by public sentiment, and public sentiment says that the 1st of August is late enough.

WATTS T. LOOMIS,
President Herkimer County Sportsmen's Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticed your remarks in regard to offering brook trout for sale in Batavia, in this week's FOREST AND STREAM, and trust the dealer will be made to suffer. One of the firms here have been doing the same thing, and I have put the District Attorney on his track, and he will be made to suffer the full penalty, if possible. I am greatly surprised at the lack of interest in the Forester Club, of this city, in matters of this kind. The club comprises among its members a large number of our best citizens, some of whom are ardent anglers and gunners; but they don't seem to care whether the game laws are lived up to by hunters and dealers or not. The firm I speak of, or any other, might offer brook trout for sale all through the close season, or black bass either, as they invariably do, and our citizens would look on with indifference—probably buy some of the fish without once thinking there is such a thing as a game law. I hope some of the members will read this and take it in good part, as it is meant for their benefit. HAGESTOLZ.

SALEM, Mass., February 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice an article from Newburyport upon game protection in your last issue. Generally, I agree with the correspondent, though in the matter of snipe, I think there are other things than the multiplicity of sportsmen which affect our sport with this bird. Among my reasons are these: First, all observers of such things know that birds change their courses of migration, influenced by scarcity of food close pursuit, either too wet or too dry seasons. Then again, I think the turning up of the rich Western lands, bringing to the surface, or near it, much food, may affect our Eastern shooting. As regards the grounds about Newburyport, I think the mining interests have disturbed the snipe, and again many of the best fields are being cultivated, and they get encroached upon each year. About here, in the spring, and of late years, I have seen our pastures alive with woodcock, and tame too, but scarce any remain to breed. All sportsmen know that we have our good and bad seasons for birds. I do not think the sniping in this vicinity has grown so very much poorer in the last five or six years. Everything now is "Go West," and it is possible the snipe have accepted the invitation. Not to facts. I have known your friend "Dry Land," and another gentleman to bag thirty-five snipe in one day on the Newburyport grounds within four years. and have myself started forty in a day.

Since the time above mentioned, we have had no favorable late springs, and for a number of years back dry falls, and if spring shooting is stopped we shall have very little dog work in Eastern Massachusetts. However, this will be giving the "solid men" of the Rod and Gun Club all the better chances in the Connecticut Valley State, Nutmeg State, and so of course we of the sea-board must be content with an occasional waif and the bay birds. TEAL.

BROOKLYN, L. I., February 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

Under the heading of "Game Protection," in your paper of February 10th, I notice in a letter signed "Fred. H. B.," a strong plea in favor of the proposed amendment to the existing game law. With regard to woodcock, we, of Long Island have but little to say, and care as little, but in respect to snipe, we most respectfully venture to differ with the gentleman. A simple statement as to the prevailing scarcity of snipe, in this region at least, will, I hope, suffice all reasoning minds The extensive marshes heretofore abounding in the counties of Queen's and Suffolk, have of late been so drained and improved that the former grounds for snipe have almost entirely disappeared, and the number of the birds is yearly becoming "small by degrees, and beautifully less." In this region at least, we find snipe the most useful bird to train a young dog on, and should this law pass, we might as well establish a regular battue of dogs, and let the snipe have their own sweet will. In conclusion, we must submit, that, owing to the recent disappearance of the swamps, if we may shoot no snipe in the spring, we shall have more to shoot in the fall.

Hoping that the Legislative wisdom of the State now assembled in Albany will see the justice of our remarks, we can only repeat that if this amendment be past, with regard to snipe, a majority of the valuable dogs now owned in this State, will become practically useless, as it will take at least one half of the time allowed us to shoot, to get the dogs into the training which has become destroyed by their long enforced idleness. T. T.

—A petition is being circulated for more and better buoys at Fire Island Inlet. The three inner buoys being spars iustead of cans, it is said that they are entirely submerged when the tide is strong. The amount of travel through Fire Island Inlet, particularly in summer time, is scarcely appreciated. All of the towns on the Great South Bay procure their lumber, bricks, and many of their supplies in this way, to say nothing of the large fleet engaged in the menhaden fisheries. This matter requires immediate attention.

LONGEVITY IN MAN.

FLOURENS and Buffon consider that the natural term of existence of man is one hundred years. In Genesis (VI., 3), his days are numbered at one hundred and twenty years. Elsewhere in the Scriptures a good old age is estimated at three score and ten. At the present time the age reached by mankind is much influenced by circumstances—by hereditary influences, by the observance of sanitary laws, as well as by the necessary friction through life dependent upon labor, mental anxiety, and exposure to morbific causes, which in a great measure influence the standard of perfect health and longevity. In considering the conditions which constitute perfect health we must take into consideration the incidents which occur from the cradle to the grave, or tendencies imparted by progenitors to their descendants which admit of modification by training and education. A writer has remarked that "the Mosaic account of the origin and development of the Jewish race has a red line of genealogical doctrine running through it which presents features of the greatest interest to the student of mankind." The "*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis*" of Horace is one of the many instances of a recognition of the same principle by profane writers of antiquity, which has received larger and more scientific treatment by philosophic inquirers of recent times.

The evidences to determine the existence and character of hereditary influences are derived from descendants, from collaterals, and from preceding generations. Great disparity of age is considered as exercising a prejudicial influence, although other points may be favorable. The offspring of blood relations are less capable of resisting morbid influence which sooner or later may be present. The change of climate has its healthful effect, and children born in tropical climates, from healthy parents, are apt to succumb unless transferred to colder climates. It has been found, according to the sanitary reports of the Bengal Presidency for 1871, that deaths in the plains of India of European children amounted to 91·4 per 1,000, while at the school on Mount Aboo, which is 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, deaths have only been 8 per 1,000. Hot house plants, over stimulated by fertilizers, are the exact phototypes of children reared in climates which change the normal period of development. The artificial mode of feeding hand-reared children has also a tendency to dwarf the brain growth. The processes of nutrition are stunted, and by this means the blood is impoverished which should support the muscle growth.

The period of manhood is fixed by law at twenty-one years, but physiologically there is no fixed period for man to obtain his majority. Until the age of thirty the great index of vital power, the chest, continues to expand. It has been shown that military recruits are capable of bearing more fatigue when men of maturity. In the United States the average height of males is five feet and nine inches, while that of females is five feet and two inches. In persons exceeding the normal height the chylopoetic viscera do not keep pace with the muscular and osseous system. With persons of smaller stature it is different. They are better nourished, and consequently better fitted for the brunt of life. The full growth of the body is reached in the decennium of life in the male; in the female at a still later period, but, according to Quetely, at the age of twelve the weight of both girls and boys is the same. Considerable deviation in the avoirdupoise of individuals may arise without impairing the prospect of longevity, and these deviations depend on sex, age, habit of life, employment, race, etc. Respiration and life are synonymous. Hence the value placed on a well developed chest which serves to keep up the combustion of the system. The vital capacity of adult human lungs is estimated as varying from 108 to 300 cubic inches.

The decline of life is governed by hereditary and the acquired vigor of the individual. Exhausting influences which effect nutrition will cause decay and premature old age, which is the only natural termination of life. It is recorded in the 14th and 15th Registrar-General's report of the mortality of England that of 395,396 deaths from all causes, 25,996 are said to have died of old age, or 6·5 per cent. This, to American minds, appears to be too much. The experienced physician in this country will not attribute this proportion of deaths to old age—to the wearing out of the machinery unaccompanied by disease. Intemperance has an important influence on longevity. It is very difficulty to ascertain when intemperance begins, but when it has left its permanent impress, then there is no doubt. Venereal excesses and the intemperate use of tobacco, all have their influence in breaking down strong and hardy constitutions.

The consideration of an age is important in reference to this *vis vitalis* of the individual. When persons appear younger than they really are it favors longevity, but the reverse indicates precocious development, and if manhood is reached it is a sign of prematnre decay and want of normal vigor. The occupation of an individual has an important bearing on his prospect for long life. Some employments are more favorable than others. Certain kinds of business develop the taints of disease, inherited or acquired, while others neutrallze, as it were, the inherent tendency to decay. As a rule, cities are not so healthy as rural districts, the rates of mortality often gives country residences eight per cent. the advantages. The modes of life must also be considered. The average duration of lives of thirty-five English sovereigns is 32.03 years, while statesmen's lives are reckoned at 56 years. Dr. Guy found the average of the learned professions to be 70½ years, and of these medical men are classed the highest, a circumstance which is surprising, considering the risk they encounter from exposure to contagion, and from mental anxiety. Among the trades the mortality varies much. Farmers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, and laborers have better chances for long life than miners, bakers, butchers, and inn keepers. Diseased persons can often prolong life by pursuing favorable occupations. Asthmatics are improved by out-door employment, and those with heart diseases in pursuing a business free from excitement, or that does not tax their minds. Excess in drinking is admitted by physicians to be the frequent direct or indirect cause of fatal illness. A constitution enfeebled by the use of alcohol never recovers so readily and fully from enervating diseases.

It is a fact that the longevity of females is not affected by parturition, this statement is proven by the reports of the Registrar-General in England, which embraces a period of twenty-five years between the years 1847 and 1871, during which the number of deaths of mothers to 10,000 children born alive, was 49, or one in 204 parturient women. It would seem from this that pregnancy is women's safeguard. Hufeland iusists, in his "Art of Prolonging Life," that bachelors do not live to advanced age. The same is said of persons without occupations. The experience of most writers confirm these statements.

The procreative powers of man arrive at matnrity at the time of puberty, and are sometimes annulled at an early age by excesses, or by disease. Instances are on record when healthy men have become fathers at an advanced age. Thomas Bailey, in his "Records of Longevity," gives the following: "Thos. Parr, of Winnington, Shropshire, who died 1635, aged 152, married at the age of 80 for the first time, and lived with his wife for 32 years, but during her lifetime, and when 105 years old, he had an illegitimate child by Catherine Milton, for which he did penance in Alderbury Church. After the death of his first wife he married again at the age of 122, and had one child." The vigor of the offspring depends upon the vigor of the parents. It is, therefore, not physiologically desirable that there should be a great disparity of age between father and mother. The writer recollects a case where the father at 85 married a wife whose age was 30, and three children were born to them, all of which possessed the known weakness of intellect of their father, and at the age of puberty were scarcely able to take care of themselves. It seems desirable, in order to favor longevity, that both parents be in full vigor, for if the parents are very young, or very old, the same stamina of constitution is not imparted to their offspring. J. S. B.

—What Springfield does she does well. The great poultry show in that city, in which the Poultry Associations of Massachusetts and Connecticut had the assistance of the Rod and Gun Club, was a great success, due not less to the gentlemen of the club than to the breeders of fine poultry throughout the State, who sent their best specimens, and made a display worthy of the occasion. The efforts of the Rod and Gun Club will next be directed towards their great Beneh Show of dogs to be held on the 27th of April.

—Last week 25,000 California salmon trout, from the Donegal hatching-house, arrived at Easton, and were placed in the Bushkill, under the direction of Commissioner Mr. Howard J. Reeder, of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

—There is no better indication of the growth of field sports in this country than the manner in which public holidays are passed. The rifle butts and pigeon traps even at this season attract crowds who before looked upon the matinée as the popular means of amusement.

CAMP LIFE IN FLORIDA.—For those who are prevented from taking their anticipated trip to Florida we can commend this book as a substitute. The graphic descriptions of the most interesting and beautiful part of Florida are only exceeded in interest by the localities themselves. Everybody who is at all interested in the State should have a copy.

—I go to the woods after game; but if the game is not there, I get nuts; if there are no nuts I gather flowers or leaves; if all fail, yet I get health, a little woodcraft, or by grace of heaven, a thought. I am not of those who find that the road is only good to leave behind them.—*Golden Rule.*

—Robert B. Taylor, who resides in Gunpowder Neck, in Harford county, Md, killed the other day on Chesapeake Bay, a swan weighing 25 pounds and 2 ounces, and measuring 7 feet 6½ inches from tip to tip.

—Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Judge of the Court of the City and County of New York, member of the American Rifle Team of 1874, and Captain of the American Rifle Team of 1875, writes as follows to the Sharps Rifle Company, Bridgeport, Conn.:—

E. G. WESTCOTT, Esq., President:—

Dear Sir: "I have used your different Rifles for the past two years with great pleasure and success.

"I regard them as second to no Rifle in the world for strength and simplicity of mechanism, excellence of finish, and accuracy of execution. No one need have a better arm than they have proved themselves to be in the International matches, at Creedmoor in 1874, and at Dollymount, Wimhledon, and Clandeboye, in 1875.

"Yours very truly,

"H. A. GILDERSLEEVE."

"New York, December 1st, 1875."—*Adv.*

THOMPSON & SON, 338 Broadway, use no sugar of lead in waterproofing their suits. Sugar of lead will not stand washing, and amongst old sportsmen is considered detrimental to health, making them liable to rheumatic attacks. Thompson's suits are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof, even after being washed, and are as good and cheaper than any other suits in the market.—*Advertisement.*

The Rifle.

THE N. R. A. PROGRAMME.

The fourth annual spring meeting of the National Rifle Association will open on the 25th of May. Three days will be required in which to complete the matches. The programme is as follows:—

FIRST—DIRECTORS' MATCH.

Open only to directors and honorary directors of the National Rifle Association. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle within the rules; rounds, five, with two sighting shots; entrance fee, $1; prize, the Directors' Championship Gold Badge, shot for annually and held by the winner during the year.

SECOND—SHORT RANGE MATCH.

Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle within the rules; seven shots, with two sighting shots; entrance fee, $1. Ten prizes, aggregating $100.

THIRD—MILITARY MATCH.

Open to teams of five from any company, troop, or battery of the National Guard of New York, or any other State or Territory within the United States, to be composed of company officers and privates, certified to be members of the company they represent on March 1st, 1876; distance, 200 yards; standing position; seven counting and two sighting shots, teams to use the rifle their company is armed with; entrance fee, $1 per man. Teams representing organizations armed with carbines will be allowed to use the full shell. Prize, Trophy offered by the State, to be won three times before becoming the property of the organization; other prizes to be subsequently announced.

FOURTH—MID-RANGE MATCH.

Open to teams of five from any company, troop or battery of any State or of the regular army, navy, or marine corps, or rifle club; position, any without artificial rest; rounds, five; weapons, those using regular military rifles to shoot at 500 yards; special military rifles to shoot at 600 yards; "any" rifle to shoot at 700 yards; second class target, 24-inch bull's eye in all cases; each company, troop, battery, or club may send as many teams as they choose, and each team may enter for more than one distance by making a separate entry; entrance fee, $1 per man for each distance; prizes to be hereafter announced.

FIFTH—INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

Open to all comers. The terms are identical with those of the preceding match, except that the competitors will shoot as individuals instead of teams. The system of handicapping having proved unsatisfactory the Board of Directors have decided to give this new system a trial.

SIXTH—LEECH CUP MATCH.

This match is under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club and is open to all native born citizens of the United States, and to all resident members of the Amateur Rifle Club, regardless of nationality; distance, 600, 900, and 1,000 yards; position, any without artificial rest; rounds, fifteen at each range without sighting shots; weapon, any rifle within the rules; entrance fee, $1 for members of the Amateur Rifle Club; $2 for all others. Prizes, Leech Cup, to be held by the winner during the year, and a championship gold badge, valued at $50.

SEVENTH—PATRICK HENRY RIFLE MATCH.

Open only to the American team and reserve of 1875, (Dollymount); distance, 1,000 yards; ten rounds, without sighting shots; any rifle within the rules.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The return match between the gentlemen of the Citizens' and Continental Insurance Companies took place on Saturday, the 19th, and resulted in the defeat of the Continentals by one point, the score being as follows:—

CITIZENS'		CONTINENTAL.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
F. W. Parker	39	Lloyd Roberts	43
G. W. Jones	38	G. H. Hope	39
J. Donaldson	36	C. E. Tompkins	35
R. Chapman	34	J. W. Oakley	33
J. W. Edwards	34	W. Ellsworth, Jr.	31
Total	182	Total	181

The final match of the Home and Continentals will take place next Saturday.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The twelfth weekly competition in lying position took place at Hellwig's new gallery, 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, Wednesday, Feb. 16th. The winners of the prizes were as follows: B. Ginger, first prize, 45; Frederick Kessler, second prize, 40; R. C. Wheeler, third prize, 20. These competitions take place every Wednesday until the prizes are won.

FOUND.—A Creedmoor badge was found on Clinton street, Brooklyn, and left at Mr. Miley's Gallery, No. 26 Court street, where the owner can find it.

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The meeting on the 22d of February, at Glen Drake, was well attended by most of the noted off-hand shots of this city and vicinity. The arrangements were such as to win encomiums from all present, and the liberality of the Association bids fair to add to the numbers of its members and increase its popularity. Three matches were shot, all at 300 yards distance; canvass targets, of the third class. The management was such as to allow of the matches all being in operation at the same time. The subscription match prizes amounted to the sum of $30, divided between the three highest scores. In the all-comers' a gold badge of $25 value was the first prize, a silver badge $15 value the second, and $3 in cash the third. The prizes in the military match were the same as in the previous one. Lieut. Geo. H. Thompson was the officer of the day. Mr. Edward Gay, and Dr. A. Starr, took excellent care of the refreshments and the guests. We are pleased to notice that Sergt. W. H. Madden, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was the fortunate winner of the first badge in the All Comers' Match. We give the highest scores in match below:—

Distance 300 yards; any rifle; trigger pull, 3 pounds; position, off-hand; 5 scoring shots.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Sergt. F. Backofen	4 4 4 4 4	20
Capt. E. Baker	3 4 5 3 4	19
Sergt. F. Backofen	4 3 4 5 3	19

Conditions—Distance, 300 yards; any rifle; trigger pull, 3 pounds; position, off-hand; 7 scoring shots.

Name and Regt.	Total.	Name and Regt.	Total.
Sergt. M. H. Madden, 37th	22	F. N. DeWitt	20
J. McGlensey	22	T. Duke	19
Lieut. J. A. Gee, 8th	22	T. M. Henderson	19
Sergt. F. Backofen, 47th	22		

Conditions—Distance, 300 yards; military rifles only, state pattern; trigger pull, not less than 6 pounds; position, off hand; seven scoring shots; open to any *bona fide* member of the National Guard.

Name and Regt.	Total.	Name and Regt	Total.
W. S. Bevans, 8th	27	Capt. A. W. Peck, 37th	18
Capt W. C. Reddy, 12th	22	Lieut. J. A. Gee, 8th	19
Capt. E. Barker, 8th	19		

MORSEMERE.—A new competition, to be called "The Off-hand Match," will take the place at this range of the Harris match now concluded. The conditions are: 10 shots off-hand at 300, and ten shots off hand at 500 yards, two sighting shots at each distance. The same rifle to be used at both ranges. Entrance fee, 50 cents for members and 75 cents for others, this match being open to all comers. The prize is a sporting rifle, to be won four times before becoming the property of any competitor.

SYRACUSE.—Competition at Yates' Dragoon Rifle Range for prizes as follows: For the five best strings of five shots each, 110 feet distance, a Barber & Lefevre Creedmoor rifle, valued at $100; for second best, a Smith & Wesson silver plated revolver; for third best, another revolver, handsomely finished. The following are the winning scores:

Name.	Score.	Total.
F. Singer, 1st prize	25 24 24 24 23	120
Charles Hart, 2d prize	25 24 24 23 23	119
M. B. Nicholson, 3rd prize	24 23 23 23 23	115

CALIFORNIA MARKSMEN.—The long-range marksmen of the Summer Light Guard, of San Francisco, Cal., indulged in a little shooting at the distance of 1,000 yards recently. The result is shown below in the strings of fifteen shots each:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Capt. J. H. Burns	5 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	65
J. Robertson	4 5 3 5 5 4 4 5 3 2 3 4 4 2 3	55
D. Watson	4 5 4 3 5 3 5 5 3 3 5 4 4 4 3	60
T. E. Carson	2 4 5 5 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 3 4	54

The San Francisco Cadets, Capt. George Bigley, inaugurated their range at San Bruno, by practicing at the 200 yards range, five shots each, with very good results, as will be seen from the following scores, considering that it is only the second time these cadets have fired at that distance:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. Leary	21	G. Johnson	18
J. O. Den	21	F. M. Searcy	17
J. McNamara	20	H. Carrig	17
A. Bennett	19	Capt. Geo. Bigley	17

—The Harvard University Rifle Club had their regular monthly match at the range opposite Mount Auburn, Saturday last. There were eight participants in off hand practice at 200 yards, the grand Creedmoor average being 38.7.

—Mr. Geo. S. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has received a letter from a resident of Austria, who innocently proposes that if the National Rifle Association will pay the passage and expenses to this country of a team representing the Tyrolese, he will undertake to select one. Mr. Schermerhorn has modestly declined the unique proposal.

THE CENTENNIAL MATCHES.—Owing to the impossibility of securing a rifle-range at Philadelphia, for the purpose of contesting the Centennial rifle matches, the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association has decided to hold the tournament at Creedmoor, Long Island. While we should have preferred seeing the matches shot at Philadelphia, there is unquestionably no comparison between any range that could have been temporarily prepared there, and the permanent arrangements at Creedmoor. The success or failure of the meetings at Creedmoor this summer, rests almost as much with the railroad company as it does with the committees. The joint committees having in charge the final arrangement of the matches comprises the following gentlemen: National Rifle Association, Gen. J. B. Woodward, Col. G. W. Wingate, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Hon. N. P. Stanton, James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Kilburn Knox, Hon. D. W. Judd, Gen. E. L. Molineux. Amateur Rifle Club, E. H. Sanford, George Crouch, G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Robert Johnson, A. Alford, W. B. Farwell, Major H. S. Jewell, William B. Conghtry, and Major Joseph Holland.

—The Long Island Shooting Club are about erecting a 200 yards rifle range on their grounds at Dexter Park. Canvas targets to be used.

—The Norwich, Conn., rifle club has decided to accept the invitation to affiliate with the National Association, and has taken the necessary steps to do so.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., February 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Yesterday, the 18th, being our regular practice day, a few of the enthusiastic members of our association proceeded to our range at Wauwatosa to shoot twenty-five shots at 500 yards. The weather was chilly and disagreeable, with a very strong 4:30 wind blowing. Under the circumstances the following scores may be considered very good ones:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
W. B. Sketch	4 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—124	
E. D. Bangs	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—122	
E. Fielding	*3 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—121	
Chas. Turner	4 4 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 3 3—105	

*Base of shell burst.

The chief point of interest in the above shoot was a contest between the veteran rifleman Sketch, who shoots a Remington gun, and Fielding, who glories in a Sharps. The parties are about as evenly matched as they well can be. The hopes of victory with both resting principally on an accidental bad shot of the other. In this case, the majority of one point for Sketch was gained on the first bad shot of Fielding's. This time the glory falls "where it will do the most good," (for the club) on Sketch. Than whom, a more generous victor, or thoroughbred, modest gentleman, would be very hard to find.

There is considerable interest being manifested now towards our association by the liberal ones of our city. E. H. Broadhead, Esq., President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, has presented to the club two very elegant field glasses as prizes, one to be competed for at 200 yards, and the other at 500 yards, each to be won three times to become the property of the member so winning it. The competition for these prizes will not commence until the weather becomes pleasanter, in order to draw out all the club. I will send you the scores when the time comes.

WAU WAU.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says that the "Wet Wimbledon" of last year was, after all, not such a failure as might have been expected. The loss was only £800, caused by the absence of the general public. The entrance fees were larger than ever. The N. R. A. Report just issued says:—

"The entries for prizes were very much in excess of those of previous years; the shooting never was better at any of the previous meetings; and although the Council have to announce that the receipts were slightly less than the expenditure, it will be seen that the deficiency arose solely from the great falling off in the attendance of the public, consequent upon the exceptionally unfavorable state of the weather during nearly the whole of the meeting. Had the weather been favorable, there can be no doubt that the meeting of 1875 would, in every respect, have been one of the most successful since, our contemporary continues, the foundation of the Association."

The canvas targets are reported to have worked marvellously well; "not only did they withstand a constant rain, often accompanied with a strong wind, but they were perfectly visible, the marking was most accurate, and the shooting was never stopped for an instant." It was admitted on all hands that the shooting must have been suspended if iron targets had been used during such weather as prevailed at Wimbledon last July. We are glad to see that the Council intend to introduce canvas targets at the extreme ranges this year, though the change will probably render the continuance of long-range scores more complicated.

An arrangement for improving the back sight for rifles has been invented by Mr. S. Hill, of New Street Borough Road, London, says the *Broad Arrow*. Its object is to do away with the haphazard or uncertain aim, and blur from the effects of sun, strong light, and most especially from wind, the sighting bar being extra and traversing on front of old or other ordinary sliding or sighting bar. The top of the same having a reversed V to aim through, this peculiar shape prevents, to a great extent, the sun and light from affecting the aim. The bar is also made to traverse, by means of a screw, either right or left, thus giving a wind guage on the ordinary or back sight flap that is sufficiently open. With this apparatus the firer can always aim dead on his object, at the same time retaining the ordinary open bar and fixed foresight. It can be used on any rifle.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—This is the last occasion on which we will have to quote game in our markets which was out of season, or under protection, two months ago. Quail have been in demand, and the price has advanced from $5 to $5.50 per dozen; grouse of both varieties are about the same as last quoted, say $1.50 per pair. Ducks are rather scarce, and slightly higher. We quote: Canvas backs, $3.75 per pair; red-heads, $1 to $1.25; mallards, $1 50 to $1.75; sprig tails, black ducks and widgeon, 90 cents to $1; broad bills, 75 cents; teal, 75 cents to $1; brant, $1 50; geese, $1.25 to $1.50 each; wild pigeons, $2.50 to $2.75 per dozen; hares, 40 to 50 cents; rabbits, 50 to 60 cents.

—Jack snipe have been seen and killed already in the marshes near this city—a good sign of the early approach of spring.—*Alexandria Gazette*, 17.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Since the withdrawal of the Prince of Wales, and his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, from the leading shooting club of England, the sport appears to have fallen into disfavor in that country, and the best pigeon shots go to the Continent for their amusement. The little principality of Monaco is now the great European center of "sport." Since the withdrawal of the gambling licenses from Baden-Baden and Homburg, it has become famous as almost the only place where public gambling is permitted, and as an additional attraction the authorities have organized these international pigeon matches. The last, which was shot on the 25th and 26th of January, was truly international in character, representatives of England, Germany, Belgium and France, being respectively first, second, third and fourth. That was a nice little prize won by Capt. Aubrey Patton, the Prix du Casino, a work of art valued at 3,000 francs, and nearly 20,000 francs in money; or, to put it in round numbers, about $4,000. To win this, Capt. Patton killed five birds at 29 yards rise, and six at 29½ yards, the conditions being, 5 birds at the first distance, and seven at the second, the winner being the only one who killed eleven out of the twelve, notwithstanding there were seventy-four competitors. Capt. Patton won this same prize last year, and at the present meeting he also won the Grande Poule d'Essai, another valuable prize, and was also successful in a match for £100, with the Baron Tschirschky, who was second to him in the principal match. One of his birds was retrieved while on the wing, by a clever dog named Nell, having been hit slightly hit, and just saved a tie.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT RYE, N. Y.—At Beck's Central Hotel, on Saturday, February 19th, several matches took place. The first was a match for $50, 15 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. The score was as follows: Josiah Buckley, 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0, killed 8, missed 7. Wm. Whithers, 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0, killed 7, missed 8. Sweepstakes, 5 birds, 21 yards rise 80 yards boundary, $5 entrance:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
A. Theal	1 0 1 1 1	4	F. Davis	0 1 1 0 0	2
P. Hunt	1 1 1 0 0	3	Jas. Govers	1 0 0 0 0	1
A. Wilkinson	0 1 1 1 0	3	R. Benedict	1 0 0 0 0	1

Sweepstake same conditions:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
A. Wilkinson	1 0 1 1 1	4	P. Hunt	1 1 0 1 0	3
R. Benedict	1 0 1 1 0	3	Will. Purdy	0 1 1 0 0	2

LONG ISLAND.—The members of the Long Island Shooting Club assembled in force, on Tuesday, to shoot for their club cup. The conditions were 7 birds each, 25 yards rise, nineteen entries. After a tie with Mr. Gildersleeve the cup was won by Mr. T. J. Thomas, who killed six birds in the first round. We have not space for the scores in full.

TOURNAMENT AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.—The largest gathering of sportsmen ever held in the State occurred at Davenport, Iowa, last week, no less than twenty-two cities being represented. Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion, was present, and his decisions as referee gave general satisfaction. The shooting lasted through four days. On the first a sweepstakes with 33 entries was shot, S. F. Gilman and W. Barker tieing on 8 birds each, the former finally winning first prize, James Joles the second, Henry and Charles Young dividing the third, and John and Louis Smith taking fourth and fifth.

On the second day there were 36 entries for the $10 sweepstakes; eight tieing on eight birds each; on shooting off, Capt. Bogardus outlived all opponents and took first prize. As the absurd plan of shooting out all who tied in the first round was followed, Mr. S. F. Gilman who had killed seven birds, took second prize, while seven men who had

each killed eight birds on the first round, got nothing.

On the third day there were 46 entries for the principal match, the rules being the same, eight single birds at 21 yards rise The first money, $122, was taken by W. F. Swearingen; the second, $102, by H. Smith; the third, $82, by W. Barker; the fourth, $62, by L. Schmidt; the fifth, $42, E. Dorwart.

On the fourth day there was an exhibition match of Capt. Bogardus, and a sweepstakes with 40 entries, in which the first money was taken by J. C. Smith, the second money by C. Schuck; third by Geo. Wells; fourth by Jas. Goshorn; and fifth by L. Frouk.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Messrs. Eyre and Robinson shot a match at Bird's Point, Alameda yesterday, for $100; conditions being 16 single birds at 21 yards; and 8 pairs at 18 yards. The result was as follows:—Mr. Eyre—single birds, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16. Double birds—10 10 11 10 10 11 11 11—12. Mr. Robinson—Single birds—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—13. Double birds—11 11 11 11 10 10 00 11—12.

Subsequently Messrs. Kennedy and Robinson shot a similar match at 10 single and 5 pairs of birds which was won by Mr. Kennedy. A match has been arranged for $250 a side, between Mr. Robinson and Mr Orr. L.

ALLEGHANY, February 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

An exciting pigeon match was shot at Friendship Park on the 18th inst., in which there were thirty three entries. The conditions were 10 birds each, 21 yards rise. Messrs. Diem and Klonitz tied on 10 birds for first prize and divided. Messrs. Bloor and C. B. and T. B. Lovett divided second money. Mr. Marshall took third and Mr. Born fourth. Capt. Bogardus was present and gave an exhibition shoot. D.

[We regret that the crowded condition of our columns prevents us from publishing the full report sent by our correspondent.—ED].

ALLEGHENY, February 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

A pigeon match took place on the 16th inst. between A. H. Bogardus and C. B. Lovatt, at Friendship Park, Pittsburgh. One hundred single birds. The weather was cold with strong wind and spitting snow. Bogardus killed ninety-one, and E. B. Lovatt killed eighty-six. A. D.

"FINE" GUNS vs. "CHOKE-BORES."

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 2d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In looking over several of the latest issues of your excellent paper—the *Field* of America—I gathered from the numerous communications upon "choke-boring" that the subject has excited the same interest and attention in America as it has done in England, and I therefore send you an account of the results of some experiments I have lately carried out, thinking it may prove of interest to many of your readers.

The gun with which I experimented was a 12-gauge, modified choke, by the celebrated makers J. & W. Tolley, of Birmingham, England, and had been lately sent out by them to a friend of mine. The gun against which I pitted it was also made by Messrs Tolley, having been built for me some eighteen months ago by them. It is not, however, a choke-bore, but a fine, 10-gauge of the very best quality, and the most powerful weapon of its gauge and comparative weight it has ever been my lot to possess during a long and varied experience of guns and gunnery. I may mention, to show its power, that, although but 6 lbs. 5 oz. in weight, I have, with a charge of 3 drachms Curtis & Harvey, and a full ounce of No. 8 shot, frequently killed English hares and rabbits, ferocious of life as they are, when fully sixty yards away. I had, therefore, in this gun, an excellent standard by which to test the new system of boring. The charge was the same for both guns; the shot, No. 6 English; the distance, 40 yards; the target for pattern, a 30-inch circle, and those for pattern some pads of 36 sheets I had made myself from some Pettit paper I had brought out with me from England. I will not go into the details of the trial from a fear of trespassing too much upon your space, but shall confine myself to stating the results at which I arrived, and the conclusions I have deduced from them. I found that the choke bore surpassed the fine gun in pattern and penetration, so as to render it superior; but not markedly superior to the latter in range. I found also that the charge of the choke bore was thrown with remarkable evenness upon the target—in fact, some of the patterns made were specimen patterns. Bunches of shot were conspicuous by their absence, and yet there was scarcely a spot on the target where a humming-bird could have escaped unstruck. This regularity of pattern is of course an unmixed gain. After a careful consideration of this trial I have come to the following conclusions, viz:

First—That the choke-bore is superior to the fine gun in pattern and penetration, and therefore, in range, but not to any very great degree.

Second That it is not worth while for any sportsman possessing a fine gun of known power to have it choke-bored, or to supercede it by a choke bore.

Third—That an extreme choke is not to be recommended for general game shooting, but might be useful for special work at long ranges.

Fourth—That large shot can be used in the second barrel of a choke-bore with advantage.

Fifth—That a well-made modified choke, say of 170 to a 180 pattern No. 6 shot, English, and 33 to 35 sheets penetration with 8 pellets, possesses the advantages, without the disadvantages, of both systems of boring.

I may add, in order to prove that in giving you my views upon the above subject, I am not speaking entirely "without book," that, during a sporting experience of twenty-two years, I have owned or used guns by almost every "crack" English maker, and have tried scores of weapons, and fired hundreds of shots at the target, the shooting power of guns having always been a matter of great interest to me.

FOREST AISLE.

THE ENGLISH GUN TRIAL.

LONDON, Eng., Feb., 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The editorial to Mr. Pape's letter on the English gun trial in a recent issue of your paper requires a few remarks and some explanation, to enable your readers to arrive at a correct conclusion. Had Mr. Pape's letter appeared in an English sporting paper, I would not have troubled to reply, as his extraordinary conduct at the late *Field* Gun Trial is well known, and generally condemned by our English sportsmen. However, as he has thought proper to publish his letter in the American sporting papers, I think it nothing but just that the American sportsmen should know a few facts connected with the late *Field* Trial, (in which Mr. Pape played such a conspicuous part), and your readers will then be able to judge for themselves.

The first we heard of Mr. Pape on the choke-bore question was, that such close and strong shooting could not be done, and that it was a gallery dodge. When this was exploded by the Editor of the *Field* coming to try the guns in the open, and having proved that such was not the case, Mr. Pape then comes forward, and claiming the system as his own, declaring at the same time that he had made better shooting years ago. Mr. Pape's charge against the soldiers who helped to count the targets is both cruel and unjust, for he well knows that the soldiers were there only part of the time during the trial and then merely assisted in the work, by counting the shots on the targets outside of the centre pads, and the count was finally checked by others of the *Field* staff. The penetration of all the guns was decided by Mr. Cox, of the *Field* Committee. All this was done in the presence of the competitors. As to the Wear and Tear Trial, Mr. Pape is again misrepresenting the fact. He well knows that the winning gun was not entered in the Wear and Tear Trial; this was announced in the *Field* at the time—it was a fresh gun in the unfinished state. Mr. Baker's gun was the only one used in both trials, and this gun was fourth in the trial for the cup, and we beat this by 37 points in the wear and tear trial; the conditions, however, in this trial were totally different to those in the trial for the cup. This wear and tear trial extended over twelve days in wet and windy weather. By comparing the performance of Mr. Baker's gun in both trials it can be seen that there was an apparent falling off of about 70 points; this was owing to the altered conditions. Now, as to Mr. Pape's gun being disqualified as being dangerous to life, the plain facts of the case are these: The parties who watched the targets discovered a hole the size of a wad through the target immediately after Mr. Pape's gun had been fired. Upon investigation it was found that a round hole had been punched through the iron target the size of a 12-gauge wad, and about twelve shots lodged in the bottom of the hole embedded in the wood backing; some hollow wads were picked up that had evidently been loaded with shot. Each competitor having found his own wads the committee called a meeting of the competitors, and these addressed Mr. Pape as follows, explaining that a number of wads had been found that had been loaded with shot, and there requested that Mr. Pape would allow his gun to be shot over again by the committee. He promised to do so the next day, but failed to show up. He being suspected of having used the wads, they gave him the opportunity to clear up the matter, if he could, but he failed to do so. No other competitor was asked by the committee to allow their guns to be shot over again but Mr. Pape. Any one who cares to look over the *Field* reports and correspondence upon the subject, will find what we state to be correct. Mr. Pape is fond of charging people with fraud. He proves himself in this very letter, in reply to "Fair Play," that he is himself guilty of unfairness, if not actual fraud, by entering his own guns in the name of Davidson, contrary to the published conditions of the *Field* Trial. We have now done with Mr. Pape entirely, and we decline to accept any challenge coming from him. He evidently cannot bear defeat. W. W. GREENER.

[This correspondence is now ended, as far as we are concerned. Our columns are open to gentlemen who may desire to discuss any subjects relating to guns or shooting, but they can no longer be the medium for manufacturers' bickerings and recriminations.]

SOME NOTES.

DULUTH, Minn., February, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have seen nothing of late regarding the cartridge question, and suppose it has been settled in favor of the cartridge and against the gun. On my annual shooting and fishing trip to the western part of this State last fall, I took three hundred U. M. C. Co.'s cheap brown paper cartridges, all of which were used by myself and an associate. I used about two hundred, but one of which missed fire. In my companion's gun several of them missed, but were afterward exploded in my own gun upon first trial. The guns were from same maker, but we had noticed that there was a difference in the chambers. The theory of the Superintendent of the U. M. C. Co., claiming that the trouble regarding the non-explosion of cartridges arises from the different sizes of chambers, is conclusive to my mind. We found the same results in using Ely's blue cartridges. To my mind, the coming cartridge is yet to be invented, unless Shuttevant's patent with moveable anvil, fills the bill. In theory, it seems to be the one I have been longing for, and trying to invent, but which, owing to my lack of inventive and mechanical genius, I have been unable to do. I am talking about paper shells, for I have been converted to them against my inclination.

I think I have found a method of carrying shells much superior to my belt or vest I have yet seen or read of. Having occasion to start suddenly, for a few hours' shooting, I had no time to don my shooting rig, so went in store clothes, having time only to snatch my gun and magazine, (or sachel), which I always keep in readiness for a sudden call. When we reached our grounds and started for the dogs, who were at point, I was puzzled as to the distribution of my cartridges, and hastily put them around in my different pockets. I found the change pocket in my coat answered the purpose better than anything I had struck, and I at once had my shooting coat made with such pockets—six on each side—two stories, with three pockets in each story. The pockets are just as deep as a paper shell before crimping—the breadth just sufficient to place three shells side by side, easily. If your shells are not crimped, the last one in will not fall flat, and you never will find your shot charge loose in your pocket. If they are crimped, as they ought always to be, the last one of the three will, of course, lie flat, but that will do no harm. Any maker of good shooting coats is at perfect liberty to avail himself of the hint. I will send my size upon application.

One more note and I am done. I have found the Western part of Minnesota the finest sporting grounds I ever hunted over. I have tramped in Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, through Iowa, and Eastern Nebraska, but am much better pleased with Western Minnesota than the other localities. Game may not be plentiful enough for market shooting, but for true sport it fills the bill for me. While chicken shooting, we always find more or less ducks in the numerous ponds and sloughs, to give a pleasant variety in a day's shooting. Black-bass are abundant in most of the hundreds of beautiful lakes, and the charming scenery is not the least enjoyable feature connected with sporting in said locality. The last season I had the pleasure of meeting some of your New York and New Jersey sports on these grounds who had never before shot in the West, and they were wonderfully pleased, as well they might be. Come and see for yourself. CHICK.

SHOOTING AT CURRITUCK.

NEW YORK, Feb., 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"Well, Lon, everything in the boat? Both guns, lunch, and bottles of ——water?"

"I reckon so." "Well, call Mary. Here she is," and off we go, drifting out into the bay, hardly a breath or wind, and warm as a June day, although it was the 20th of November.

Lon looks dubious. His face says plainly, "not much show for birds to day. Weather too warm, and when there is no wind, ducks are lazy and do not fly." Lon starts a white ash breeze, and the little boat skims along toward a small island far out in the sound. Ducks, geese, and swan lay in great numbers half a mile outside of the island, perfectly motionless—too sluggish even to eat. Occasionally a solitary duck starts off on a little skirmish, darts around the island, and then off to the north; and for those stray and misguided birds we conclude to put out decoys (after a learned discussion about the weather) on the northwest point. Lon thinks that if the wind blows at all and don't blow a little from the west, or a little south, or perhaps north of west, it will certainly blow easterly, or south, or north of east. Hence the selection of the northwest point of the island, and any one can see at once the wisdom of our choice. While Lon was putting out the decoys, Mary and I were busy fixing up a blind. As soon as I had nicely thatched up a nice front, Mary would come dashing through it, taking the bulk of it with her, and tearing down the balance. So I tied my Mary to a stake, got the rubber blanket spread and the guns out (a Scott breech loader, and a Moore and Harris muzzle-loader, both No. 10). Lon has stowed away the boat and we crawl in the blind with a good stock of patience, when comes a "sh-e-e-s-h" and "lie down, Mary," from Lon. I look through the blind and see a canvas back coming nicely for the decoys, little thinking what is in store for him. He settles over the decoys and up I jump with the Scott, and away goes the bird. Lon sings out, "hold well ahead of him." He was now going like chain lightning; fingers tighten on the trigger and down comes bird, feet up, stone dead, Mary jumps through blind, bird soon in hand, with scarcely a feather ruffled, and certainly a good 3½ pound duck.

I can be quite particular about that poor miserable duck, as that shot was to last me for four long mortal hours. What few birds flew seemed to know the fate of the canvas-back, and gave us a wide berth. We tried everything "for luck" but all to no purpose, and finally, in sheer despair, all fell asleep, Lon, myself, and the dog, sandwiched in the blind, the sun pouring down on us, and no gentle zephyrs to cool our cheeks; no honks of geese; no bark of the swan, or whistle of the duck to disturb our rest. How long I slept I know not, but I was awakened with a cold shiver going through me. The sun still shone, but the atmosphere had certainly grown colder by ten or fifteen degrees. I looked over the blind and saw to my delight a large black cloud bank, completely covering the northern horizon. A little breeze had already started up, and a commotion seemed to exist in the rafts of ducks, geese, etc., out in the sound. I woke up my companion who, on scanning the horizon, exclaimed, "In less than twenty minutes you will see the loveliest flight of birds you ever witnessed."

The indications of a young hurricane seemed certain; got rubber coats and hats ready, took in most of the decoys, and awaited the event. In less than twenty minutes it did come! Everything fairly jumped—spray flying, rain beating in our faces, the water a seething, boiling mass, ducks, geese, etc., on all sides, the immense flocks broken no, flying, and drifting by in small bunches, decoys going to the leeward at a fearful rate. And now the slaughter commenced. I put my gun on a pair of canvas-backs that decoyed splendidly; killed both and cut another out with second barrel; then the right and left barrel of the muzzle-loader at five geese, two knocked out with first and one with second, Mary going crazy—too many birds down at a time! Right and left at a mallard not thirty yards off—did not touch a feather. "Old man, you are getting excited," says Lon; got a small bottle of "Mumm" ready to shoot down my throat, which settled things. Rain coming down in torrents—no matter, blood boiling—haugt bang! successantly for three quarters of an hour, until the breech-loader was so hot that it was not safe to shoot. Cooled it off by using the muzzle-loader. Birds still coming, wind and rain increasing, and it becoming a serious matter about our making land before dark, some four miles distant. On counting game we had 49 ducks and 5 geese; 27 of the ducks were canvas-backs, 11 were red-heads, and balance mallard, wild-goose, and black ducks. For the time that the shooting was done it was the best I ever had in my ten years' experience at Currituck. One of our party, who laid upon a small bit of sedge grass, bagged sixty-two at the same time.

A great deal has been said and written about the shooting at Currituck but my experience has been that so much depends on the depth of the water and state of the wind, that it is simply a stroke of luck about hitting the right time to go. In the ten years that I have visited there, only two have brought what I call good shooting, although I have been satisfied, as the climate is delightful and the surroundings pleasant. The water does not rise and fall with the tide, but is subject entirely to the wind. Water is brackish, and great quantities of wild celery grass abounds, which is the attraction for the ducks.

C. H. R., Grand Hotel.

New Publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL AND SPORTING FIELD. By Arnold Burges.

We have received the advanced sheets of Mr. Arnold Burges' new sporting book, published by J. B. Ford & Co., of this city. From a brief examination of the work, we are convinced that it is admirably adapted for the requirements of the field sportsmen of this country. His suggestions as to breeding, raising, and breaking dogs for field purposes, if strictly followed by shooters who raise and break their own dogs, will be of great service to them. In England, we believe, setters and pointers are rarely need to retrieve the game shot to them. In this country, however, the value of such dogs are justly considered much greater, when broken to this accomplishment—and in Mr. Burges' book will be found the same rules for thus breaking them, as we were taught by a German gentleman named Cober, who resided in Philadelphia fifty years ago, and it is a good one. And then, too, we find in this work a long list of pedigrees of some of the most prominent dogs imported and bred in this country, which will be found of considerable value to future breeders.

We entirely agree with our friend Col. Skinner, the *ancient* Field Editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, when he says he has often thought that too much stress was laid on color by importers and others. The Col.'s head is level upon this subject, and from his very large experience in the matter of field sports, his opinions are entitled to consideration; for when we commenced shooting and selecting dogs for the purpose, some fifty years ago, the Col. was looked upon as good authority in all matters pertaining to fur, fin and feather; and Mr. Burges, too, we are glad to find, is free from prejudice against any particular strain or color of dogs.

Taking the work altogether, we consider it well worthy of consideration from all field sportsmen. The book itself is handsomely gotten up, and, as an addition to the sportsman's library, reflects great credit upon the publishers. The illustrations comprise portraits of celebrated dogs from the kennels of Mr. Chas. H. Raymond, Mr. N. Saltus, Mr. Luther Adams, and Dr. Strachan.

DON, THE POINTER.—The animal in question was named Don, and was, in his master's opinion, the "prince of pointers." His scent was extraordinarily keen. For example, one day, when out shooting, he suddenly came to a point, and stood like a rock. His master went up to him; but no game rose, and still the animal continued to point. His master walked on in the indicated direction, until he was stopped by a stone wall, and on looking over it he saw a hare closely crouched to the ground. The keen scent of the dog had detected her in spite of the intervening wall. As often happens, birds got wild towards the end of the season, and used to rise well out of shot. Now Don knew the range of the game as well as his master, and invented a singularly ingenious mode of literally circumventing the birds. His peculiarly keen scent enabled him to detect them at a considerable distance, so that they would not be afraid of him. Instead of going directly toward them, Don used to circle round them, gradually contracting his lines until he came within range. He would then look back at his master, as if to say, "It's all right, we have them now;" and so they had.

STRUCK BY A SWORD FISH.—The brig P. M. Tinker, which lately put into Norfolk for repairs, was found upon examination to have the sword of a sword-fish broken off in her bends, about fifteen feet abaft the fore foot. The fish, in striking the vessel, must have come with great force, as the sword penetrated the copper sheeting, a four inch birch plank, and through the timbers about six inches; in all about ten inches. It occurred on the morning of the 23d of December, when the brig was eighteen days out from Rio, and in the neighborhood of Cape St. Roque.

—A York county marksman is engaged in shooting crows, and thinks it a good cause. The other day he fired into a flock, and with two loads killed sixteen.

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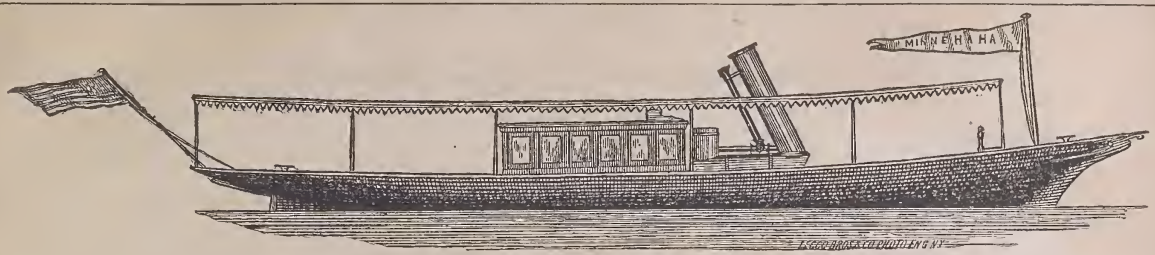
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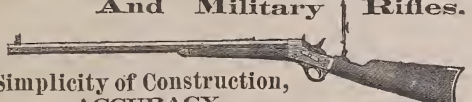
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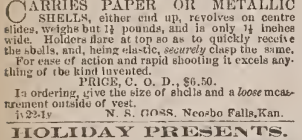
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Unrivalled SportingGuns.
Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.
1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.

Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Greener	Greener.
2d—Pape	Davidson.
3d—Pape	Pape.

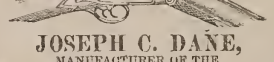
Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score raise counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.
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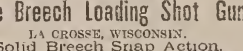
Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Pape	Davidson.
2d—Pape	Davidson.

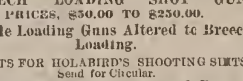
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1st—Pape, Davidson
60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.
1st—Pape, Davidson
The Pape champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1⅛ oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2¼ oz. shot.
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1875.

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SETTERS AND POINTERS TAUGHT to Retrieve, Point, Hunt, Charge, To-Heel, Hie-on, To-ho, and controlled by hand and whistle, for $50. Extra field practice, $50. Tricks taught. Dogs boarded for $6 per month. FRANKLIN SUMNER,
Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass.
P. O. Address, Blue Hill, Mass.
Reference: Wm. R. Schaefer, gunmaker, 61 Elm street, Boston. nov18 6m

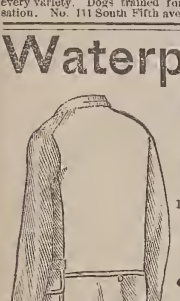
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EVERY GARMENT MADE SPECIALLY TO ORDER.

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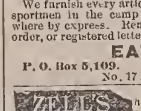
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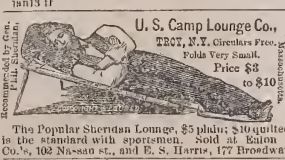
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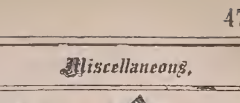
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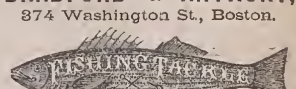
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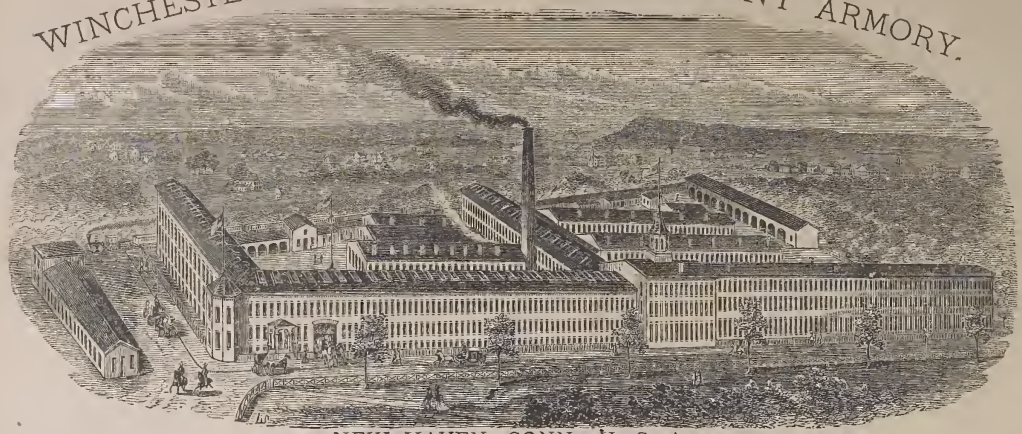
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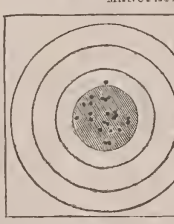


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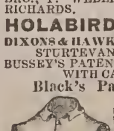
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 4. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Caleb Loring.

IN a late number of the FOREST AND STREAM I find an admirable article on the late Caleb Loring, a true-hearted man, and the most renowned among Eastern sportsmen; and as its author hopes that other similar reminiscences may be volunteered, the present writer being for some years an associate with honest Caleb, wishes to add his tribute to the memory of his old friend.

Under the sod, dear Cale! That strong right hand that pulled so well the matchless oar and the fatal trigger, now but poor dust and ashes! When we think of friends departed, how vividly flash back upon our recollection, their very look, smile, step, and gesture! The tone of their voice, the ring of their laugh, are again audible to us, as if but moments, not years, had intervened.

Several years since, in the good old city of Boston, a few lovers of field sport formed a mutual association that they might often meet together and talk over the pleasures of rod and gun, and contrive ways and means for the enactment and enforcement of game laws. The club consisted of some twenty members, including officers, among whom were the late Capt. Henry J. Sargent, and Col. Fletcher Webster, "dead on the field of honor." Caleb Loring was one of its most active members, and here we first made his acquaintance. He was then well-known as a most expert sportsman, unrivalled in the pursuit of game and the handling of rod and gun. The club then occupied a handsome room in a large building at the corner of Summer and Washington streets, which was decorated with painting, and supplied with a billiard and card tables; no liquors, and no betting permitted. A good fire always welcomed one in the winter days, and the light of gas made cheerful the evenings. The club had also a convenient building of several rooms, constructed in the city, which was placed in pieces upon the cars, conveyed to the shores of Scarboro River, in the State of Maine, and there erected. This house was thoroughly built, and made secure by iron doors and window-shutters, and the key of it was always at the command of any of the members, who wished to enjoy duck, geese, and bay-snipe shooting; and very many hours of social pleasure were enjoyed under its humble roof.

One day, early in the month of April, Caleb came to the writer to propose a trip to the "shanty." He said that the Scarboro River was free from ice and that the geese and ducks were there in great numbers, and suggested that we should provide provisions and ammunition sufficient for a few week's consumption, and go forthwith to our shooting ground. This tempting proposal was at once acceded to, and at the dawn of the next day we were rolling through Washington street in a carriage filled with the *impedimenta* for our campaign. After a ride of ninety miles, the cars deposited us at a little depot, within a few miles of our shanty; and just at the dusk of evening we stood upon its piazza. It was not a cheerful scene. A cool Northeast breeze swept drearily across our river, and as it moaned through the dead, yellow salt grasses of the meadows, gave us but inhospitable greeting. But soon the rusty old door creaked upon its hinges, the iron bars were removed, the window-shutters thrown back, our guns and stores deposited in the parlor and kitchen, good fires blazing in our stoves, the evening lamps filled and lighted, the coffee pot and frying pan in full operation, and we, ourselves, made comfortable and happy after a substantial meal, in the smoking of the evening pipe. Our next business was to drag out two of our little boats from the boat-house, deposit in them a proper set of decoys, and launch and secure them, all ready for service in the morning. This done, we ascended through our trap door to the large sleeping room, which was provided with a dozen double bunks, with ample supply of blankets. Before break of day Cale was out of his nest, called me, and we descended to our little parlor. Coal was freshened up in the stove, coffee was disposed of, and then taking our guns, we stepped into our boats and rowed away in the dark, each for our selected shooting place. When sufficient light permitted, we set out our decoys and continued to shoot until ten o'clock, when we returned to the shanty, cooked our dinner, and after a good smoke, rowed out again to our decoys and continued the sport until dusk, when we returned home; enjoyed our supper, and then retired early to rest. This was about our daily routine for several weeks, except in very stormy weather, at which time we remained at home, employed in overhauling boats, decoys, and ammunition, and in reading, writing, chatting, and wishing for good sport on the morrow.

In all these sports, Cale exhibited superlative skill, not only in cutting down passing fowl, but in *approaching* them in his shell of a boat. This craft was cunningly trimmed on its edge with salt grass, and as it was almost even with the surface of the water, it was a common practice with him to *scull* noiselessly within fair gun-shot of a flock of geese, or of feeding ducks. He would lie flat on his back in the boat and propel it with a short paddle, passing through a hole in the stern of the craft. This he would do so skilfully, that I could not detect his sculling-hand project above the rim of the boat as he moved upon his game. So expert was he in cutting down a swift-flying bird on the wing, that I can readily credit the account of his killing, on wager, ninety-four woodcock out of a hundred; forty-one of which were got consecutively, as were also thirty-eight. Capt. Bogardus could have hardly excelled this shooting, nor could Frank Forester have done better. By the way, the latter splendid shot and writer reminded me of Caleb in many respects. They were of about the same (middle) size, both of dark complexion, and black hair and eyes; both of sinewy mould and energetic action. Both had great powers of endurance, defying wind and weather; both were prompt with the gun and quick with the trigger. Both were enthusiastic lovers of the gun, ready at joke and repartee, genial comrades; and Cale, at least, was ever in good spirits and kindly humor; never losing temper or equinimity, under adverse circumstances. We first became acquainted with Herbert at the office of the *Spirit of the Times*, in Porter's time, and though we conversed with him on rod, gun, and game, we had not the pleasure to be out with him in the field as he had but little prediction for wild fowl shooting. His choice sport was, with the help of a good trained dog, to hunt up quail, woodcock, partridge, and prairie fowl, more especially the latter.

As a specimen of Cale's quickness with the gun, we might mention, that on one occasion we saw him cut down six old squaws out of seven, with his double-gun, and then we thought that the survivor would escape, but no, for Cale caught up his heavy single ducking gun and stopped him at a very long shot.

We were both at the shanty when that terrific spring gale swept the Atlantic coast. It was that fearful storm when the famous Minot's ledge light-house was swept away with its two keepers. We had "turned in" that night with no forebodings of the hurricane, and the unprecedented high rise of tides that was impending. Our shanty was planted without cellar or foundation, at what was supposed to be a safe distance from the river, and beyond the reach of the very highest tides. In the middle of that night I was awakened by the heavy roar of winds and the mad rush of the waters against the building. I roused up sleeping Caleb and we hurriedly descended to our little parlor below, to find with dismay that the water was several inches deep on the floor. On opening the door to look out, we were made aware of the overwhelming fury of the tempest. The river was all around us, and we were isolated as in the middle of a lake and no land to be seen. The river was one sheet of plunging billows and tossing foam, the waves rushing like wild horses, with flowing manes, ready to trample down all opposition. The piazza was flooded deep with water, and the house trembling with fear. We expected every moment that it would be engulphed and swept away, and our only hope was in one of our boats, whose painter was luckily fastened to the piazza. But after watching the scene for an hour, we were relieved to notice that the water on the floor began gradually to subside, and soon we were safe from danger.

For several weeks we enjoyed a glorious time in that lonely shanty, having plenty of provisions and being supplied often with fresh eggs, milk, and butter, from the nearest farm-house. Our ice-house furnished a sumptuous supply of wild fowl of various sorts, quantities of which we sent away to friends in the Hub as tokens of our regards and trophies of our success. On Sunday's we were elegantly hospitable, as we at such times invited some of our rural neighbors to dine with us, and on these occasions we treated them with all "the delicacies of the season;" preparing for them nice cakes and puddings, and the very choicest game of our larder. These neighbors all protested that they never before had so rioted in rare abundance.

Caleb was a capital hand to kill a goose and produce him on the table afterwards. We had plenty of crockery and cutlery, sufficient for a large dining party, and as we disliked the trouble of washing and cleaning up dishes after each meal, we *dumped* them, when used, into a big basket, which would be heaped full by the end of each week, which was our general washing day. Fried clams, stewed clams, and baked clams, were our most frequent and favorite food, as they were handy to catch, and easy to cook. We would sometimes amuse the hour with reading elegant extracts from our old cookery book, and so discuss the merits of various delicacies—beyond our reach. Cale would read aloud with emphasis the best modes of preparing beef *a-la-mode*, boiled salmon, turkey with oysters, floating-islands, ice-creams, &c., and then would *move* that we have fried clams for dinner and I would second the motion, which was always carried. I would step out some fifty paces from the house and soon return with a peck of the big blue bivalves, to find Caleb all ready with his pan and pork, and the table set.

Those were jolly days, full of toil and excitement, but never to return; and we suppose that the dear old shanty may still remain on the shore of distant Scarboro River, and imagine that the ducks and the geese, and the bay-snipe, each in their turn continue to resort there, to scream and quack, and honk, and whistle as of yore, over the waters and the meadows. But many of the choice companions that were then there, are now low in the dust, and among them such kindly spirits as Loring, and Sargent, and Webster, and Dixon, and others, who will consort there no more for ever. Yet ere we close let us essay a few tributary verses to the memory of dear old Cale:—

Though eight years of the spring time
O'er thee have cast their blooms,
Red roses and blue violets,
Fair garlands, soft perfumes,
Yet as all loved who knew thee,
Though dead, thou art alive,
The true-hearted never perish,
Though lost, they still survive,
In life immortal, free from stain
Their memories remain!

When in the autumn stubble
The quail its plaint repeats,
When on the fallen hemlock
The drumming partridge beats,
When from the swampy thicket
The startled woodcock springs,
When o'er the salty meadows
The curlew speeds its wings,
When o'er the russet uplands
The golden plover soars,
When by the sandy beaches
The blackbreast skims the shores,
When o'er the bay's expanses
The circling black ducks sweep,
When all the wild geese squadrons
Follow the surging deep,
Then shall we miss and mourn thee,
And green thy memory keep. ISAAC MCLELLAN.

Greenport, Long Island.

VESSEL BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1875.—The total number of vessels built in the United States in 1875, is 1,318, against 2,147 built in the previous year. The number of ships and barques built last year, however, exceeds that of 1874 and the two previous years. The

whole number of ships is 114. The number of steamers built in the same year is 340, which includes many small craft. Three-fourths of the sailing vessels were constructed in the ship yards of Maine, although Massachusetts, next in order, turned out the greater number of heavy craft. The grand aggregate of the tonnage built last year is fully up to the yearly average of the past quarter of a century.

For Forest and Stream.

A TRIP TO CRANBERRY LAKE.

THE morning of August 31st found me at Griffin's, *en route* to Cranberry Lake and vicinity. I was to be alone until I reached the foot of the lake; there I was to meet some friends who were going in *via* Clifton. A good substantial breakfast and a wish for good luck from Mr. G., and family, and I am off at eight o'clock with a small amount of tackle, luncheon for the day, and one of "Rushton's sporting boats," weighing twenty-nine pounds, on my shoulders for a seven miles carry to the landing.

Right here it may not be amiss to tell the readers how we carry such a boat, it being a mystery to the unlearned how one person can carry such a bulky and apparently unhandy article as a boat. We have a neck-yoke made of light framework, with straps across it near the centre, between which you put your head, the straps resting on the shoulders, and the boat turned bottom up over your head, the gunwales resting upon the yoke near the ends and balancing so well that you need but one hand grasping the gunwale to steady it. In this manner a man will carry a boat as easily as he would a pack of the same weight.

Three hours of moderate walking, including several rests, brought me to the river, where an hour was spent in resting and eating my dinner. At a quarter past twelve I took the stern of my little craft, paddle in hand, having first trimmed her by putting stone in the bow. The river was quite low, the gates at the reservoir dam above being closed to enable mill-owners below to make their annual repairs. I had no trouble, however, in getting along, as I could run in three inches of water, and half-past three o'clock found me at "The Caryo," seven miles up the river, having spent an hour of the time at Chaumont (sho-mo) spring hole in a vain attempt to catch some trout. A rest of half an hour, a carry of forty rods past the rapids, and a run of another mile, brought me to "the old Indian fishing ground," a place where a spring brook puts into the river, and once famous for the size and quantity of the trout taken. Here another half hour was spent fishing, but with the same result as before, and, night drawing near, I shouldered my boat and carried it past the rapids and mill, a distance of about a mile, to a place where the road and river met. A paddle of half a mile, and a carry of about equal distance, brought me to the reservoir dam, at the foot of the lake. Here I found that my friends had arrived in the forenoon, and with boats and guide had gone up the lake on to the flowed land at the inlet, leaving word for me to follow. Rather a cool proceeding I thought, considering that I was on time, but supper being a matter of more, or at least nearer, interest to me, I once more embarked, this time for my last pull for the day.

A short mile and my keel grated on the sand at the landing in front of the hotel. Here I was greeted by my friend E., who had been enjoying himself in the wilderness for about six weeks, visiting in that time most of the ponds and streams above the lake, and now so far on his way home. I also found several other gentlemen—some here for hunting and fishing, and some for the benefit of their health. A pull at something shorter than a paddle and stronger than lake water, a pull not all alone, a good supper, and, weary with my first day out, I soon sought my room to sleep soundly till the ringing of the breakfast-bell next morning awoke me.

September 1st.—To-day is fine, the lake is quiet, and at eight o'clock I am off on my ten mile voyage. An hour and a half of paddling took me out of open water, passing in the meantime Lightning Point, where Rev. W. H. H. Murray and party camped earlier in the season. Another hour spent in following the winding channel of the inlet among dead and fallen timber, where one was quite as likely to go wrong as right, brought me to the foot of the rapids, where I found my friends. They had been fishing with fair success, having a dozen or more very fine trout of one-half to one and a half pounds weight. An hour or so later we had dinner, when we tested the quality, and I may say quantity, of the catch to our entire satisfaction. In the afternoon, while fishing from the boat a short distance below our camp, a very large black bear swam across the river within ten rods of us. We did not see him till he had got ashore, and our guns were all in camp, but the way that bear got through the dead timber made us think that he was afraid there would be a funeral somewhere if he did not get out of the way. Of course after this no one cared to fish, and we spent the rest of the day paddling up and down the stream looking for bears, but none were seen. Night came—still, warm, and dark—and with "jack" and gun we "floated for deer." Two shots and one deer was the result of our labor, and we returned at midnight to camp.

September 2d.—To-day was spent in fishing, sleeping, and eating. The venison steak tasted much as it did last year, and it took about the same quantity to go around. Quotations for this market are: Fishing, fair; sleeping, quiet; eating, brisk, with a downward tendency. At night we again went for deer, and got a very fine buck within sight of our camp fire, W. killing him very neatly at a distance of about six rods, and, being his first deer by jack-light, he felt quite big over it. This was the only one we saw to-night, though we heard others back on the flow, where we could not get at them for fallen timber, and at midnight we again returned to camp.

September 3d.—To-day we fished, and jerked our venison. One thing we never forget while in the woods, and that is to eat. A man can eat oftener and more at a time here than anywhere else in the world, and if he does not work too hard he will gain flesh and return home feeling stronger and fresher than when he left it. To-day the ribs and brisket of our best deer were placed on a huge wooden fork and roasted over our fire of maple logs, and then, seated on the ground with a goodly quantity of other eatables spread before us, we made a meal that a king might have envied. Toward night our tent was struck and baggage packed, and one of the party, taking it in the largest boat, rowed down to the open water on the lake and put up the tent on the bank, while the rest of us waited till dark and then hunted down, arriving at camp at midnight, but without seeing a deer in the whole distance.

September 4th.—Broke camp at daylight and ran down to the foot of the lake, where we got breakfast. The rest of the party now left for home, while I returned to the hotel to put in the balance of the day resting and sleeping. To-day the hotel people went up the lake to obtain a supply of fresh meat for the table, and returning at night with two very fine bucks their guests are, as well as themselves, in the best of spirits.

September 5th.—It is Sunday, and rather a quiet one. Some of the party have gone over to Grass River, a distance of about three miles, just for a walk. Others are reading, or writing letters home, while another gentleman and myself take a row to the head of the lake and return. There is wind enough to-day to raise the white caps, but we enjoy our fourteen mile ride all the more for that. Evening finds our party all together again, and it is passed as most of our evenings in the woods are, in story telling. In this particular match our host, whom we call Captain, took first prize, and no ties to be shot off either. We all did very well on small game, but when it came to bears the Captain had us. He was asked by some one of the party if he could tell us how bears got the honey out of trees. He said, "I know how one didn't get it out once. You see I found a bee-tree in the spring and left it till fall before I should cut it. There was another tree just at the foot of this one, turned up by the roots, and some of the roots were sticking up long and sharp, and when I went there in the fall to get the honey I found a big bear with one of these roots stuck clean through him. I suppose the bees stung him too hard, or he lost his hold from some other cause, and fell right on this root. He had been dead just long enough so that the hair would come out."

September 6th.—To-day I went over to Dead Creek, a small stream emptying into Grass River, on the "windfall," and distant an hour and a half by a woods road from the hotel. I had a fine day's fishing, and returned at night with seventy fine trout, some weighing half a pound.

September 7th.—My friend E., and myself again visited Dead Creek to-day, fishing it above where I fished it yesterday. Our catch to-day was 103 very fine brook trout, of three-fourths pound weight and under. The greater number were small ones. On our return we found a team waiting to convey us home, and next morning we packed up and bade adieu to the lake, to the Captain, his family and guests, promising to return another season. A drive of fifteen miles, accomplished in five hours, brought us to Clifton, and, we might say, "out of the wilderness."

NOW AND THEN.

For Forest and Stream.

TROUTING IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

NOT long ago you published a readable article by "J. G. M." entitled "Tronting Among the White Hills," in which, as a subsequent mathematical analysis by "X. Y. Z." conclusively demonstrates, the writer's catch was more remarkable for numbers of fish taken than for size or weights. Permit me now to say a few words on White Mountain angling as it was nearly thirty years ago. In each of the years 1845–6–7–8 and 9 I spent several weeks at "Old Crawford's," just above Nancy's Brook, in the Saco Valley, in pursuit of speckled trout. In 1852 and 1853 I repeated my visits, but found the fishing had much deteriorated. My last visit was in 1856 or 1857, and I was so disgusted with the barren condition of the streams that I abandoned that locality and transferred my affections to other points. Those were days when comparatively a small band of anglers had the sport to themselves; but even then pot-hunters were numerous. Harding, Hooper, Bemis, Ellis, Tuckerman. The well-remembered lineaments of each and all rise upon my recollection as I write. A worthy brotherhood! Peace be with them! In those elder days the boulders and trees along the beds of the various streams were to the writer as familiar as Washington street or Broadway. With rod always in hand except in time of freshet, many, many hundred weight of fish from first to last fell to his lot. Now, in all that time, how many pound and a half trout does J. G. M. suppose I captured? I will tell him. Exactly *one*, weight one pound ten ounces, and fish weighing a plump pound were seldom taken by any one. Mine would scarcely reach a score in number. Even then fish-talk ran upon the vanished glory of the streams, and I have often heard the old man Crawford say, that when he first settled there he could take as many pounder's as he wished at any time during the proper season. Yet, here comes a recruit, whose opening casts are rewarded with a pond and a half fish. *Credat Judæus.*

In those days I made it a business to carefully return to their homes all fish not fully reaching my standard of size; others did the same, and in general about one-half of all the fish taken were restored to the water. At best the fish were small, and at a later period I made the acquaintance of localities where my penchant for sizeable fish was fully gratified. In proof of which I now offer a few grains of truth for J. G. M.'s benefit, my original diary now being on my desk as I write.

At daylight on the morning of August 9th, 1872, I awoke from my broken slumber, aroused my two Indians, and ordered them to get my canoe ready for a few casts. For two and a half days we had been forcing our way up stream through pools and rapids, and had finally attained our objective point the evening previous, with just time enough left us to extract from the tea-kettle its cheerful song, to greet our tent, and make due preparation for passing the night. We had no neighbors save moose, bears, caribou, and other wild animals. It had rained in torrents for some days, the stream was high for the time of year, somewhat turbid, and in good order for angling. The weather had now settled, and at intervals during the night and early dawn the plash of heavy fish could be heard breaking water in the pool, on whose border my tent was pitched, making sweet music for the tired sportsman's ears. At half-past five exactly, I stepped into the canoe, and quickly anchored just in front of our camp. For some two hours and a half I wielded my trusty greenheart to the best of my ability, and when, at a quarter past eight, having tried the length and breadth of the pool, some three hundred yards in length, I gave it up disheartened and returned to shore for breakfast; a more disgusted man never stepped out of a canoe. But mark; I had taken plenty of fish, such as they were. As my canoe struck the beach my attendants threw out one after another; one, two, three, yea, some eighteen or twenty speckled trout, averaging at least three pounds apiece. These fish and many others, had been positively persecuting me. As a mere matter of curiosity we weighed a number of the largest, which showed by one of Prouty's best spring balances, upwards of four pounds each, the very largest five and a half pounds, plump. From the beginning to the end of this bit of angling, I had given every fish except two, as much slack line as possible at the moment of striking, to the end that he might reject the fly and go about other business. I had only captured those which, hooking themselves, left me no choice but to lower the point of my rod and direct the stearsman to take hold of the line and pull the fish in by hand. If the hook tore out, as often happened, so much the better. I lost the only two fish whose acquaintance I was desirous of making, by the hooks coming away from them after a moments strain, probably hooked in the skin of the lips. These two fish were "heavy weights," but to me, at that time and place, the large trout were no more than were the finger-links in those early days among the mountains, when I regarded the capture of a two-pound trout as the acme of any angler's ambition.

My diary goes on to state, that after a hurried breakfast, unwilling to give it up so, I ascended the stream to the next good pool, where I had good sport, and was comparatively unmolested by the ravenous speckled nuisances. At one o'clock I returned to the camp, with just five salmon, weighing 28, 25, 26, 10½ and 29 pounds, respectively. At some future time I may take occasion to communicate my experience in search of salmon, for the benefit of whom it may concern. I certainly entertain some convictions on the subject measurably different from anything I have read in my favorite authors. In fact, I set down much that I read on this subject as pure, unmitigated hosh, undoubtedly worked in to use up printers' ink, and to make additional pages.

In connection with the above, allow me to state, in regard to one or two of your answers to correspondents, that there are two rivers Nouvelle on the north shore of Bay Chaleurs; Nouvelle Magnasha, near Dalhousie and Little Nouvelle, just to the eastward of Paspebiac Point. The former is the noted river. Port Daniel is not at the mouth of Petite Nouvelle, but is some twelve or fifteen miles to the eastward. In company with a friend, I once tried angling for trout from the point of a sand spit, at the mouth of Nouvelle Bay. The time of year was unfavorable, about the 1st of July, it being, as we were informed by Indians, just between the early and the late runs of fish, and the weather was raw and cold, in fact, a good imitation of a Boston east wind. We fished in the salt water of the bay, and took back to Dalhousie ten fish, averaging nearly if not quite three pounds. This is my entire experience at Nouvelle Magnasha. RUSTICUS.

HOY'S WILDERNESS.

One correspondent asks for information regarding Hoy's Wilderness, and another kindly furnishes it. If as represented, this would be a glorious place for a summer or fall camp, and we doubt not that Lloyd Kitsmiller will find himself called upon many times during the coming season:—

UNIONTOWN, PA., February 25d., 1873.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

You ask for information in regard to Hoy's Wilderness, how to reach there, guides, etc. We have obtained from Wish Miller, of this place, who is an old hunter, and well acquainted with the wilderness the following, and give it for the benefit of any of your readers who may be desirous of visiting that place for hunting and fishing:—

Oakland, Maryland, on the line of the B. & O. Road, is the point where you leave the railroad. A team or teams can be found at this place to convey parties across the "Backburn Mountain," a distance of thirteen miles; thence to a place called "Shook Shop"—Abernathy's, about eight miles thence to the "Pine" region—Wm. Kitsmiller's—about seven miles. This is as far as you can go with a wagon, but horses can be had at Kitsmiller's to take you three miles further on to his brother's Lloyd Kitsmiller, and you are at Hoy's Wilderness. Lloyd is an old experienced hunter and fisherman, and always ready to give any information in this line, and also to act as guide. The old Dobbin House, a short distance from Kitsmiller's, and in the very heart of the Wilderness, was built many years ago by a Baltimorian, for himself and friends to occupy during the hunting and fishing season, long since deserted, but left in charge of Lloyd Kitsmiller, is a splendid place for a party to stop. The house has plenty of room, with furniture and bedding, and will cost the sportsman nothing. Kitsmiller will provide it with a cooking stove, and play the genial host and guide, for a nominal sum, (plenty of the extract of maize) for hunters are his delight and a godsend in this out of the way place.

It is seldom one hears of a wilderness with a lordly mansion in its very centre. Deer, panther, bear, wild cats, turkeys, and in fact, game of all kinds right at the door of the palatial establishment, with all the comforts of a city within. The Blackwater is full of the beautiful speckled trout, and Kitsmiller guarantees them by the thousands. The fall of Blackwater is always a good guide, and parties can locate themselves by the fall, for it can be heard for several miles—having a perpendicular fall of eighty-five feet. STANDARD.

—Mr. Gunning (appropriate name), of Chincoteague Island, a few days since, after having imbibed sundry mixtures of "bug juice," came to the conclusion that he was Nimrod No. 2, and that he was "called" to go a-hunting on this particular day. So, after wrapping around his portly bosom enough ammunition to kill half the ducks in the bay, he meandered up the island. Half-way up the island Mr. Gunning was observed to "draw a bead" on Uncle Kennel Jester's nose. The latter individual dodged behind an old wreck, and as Gunning closed up in front, Mr. Jester could have been heard to exclaim, "Spare us, good Lord!" Mr. Gunning finally caught sight of one of Mr. Jester's feet, and lowering his fowling-piece, he burst into a loud laugh.

"Hic! goo—joke (hic) old man—(hic) thot 'er nose (hic) was 'er red-hot—so lon'."

And he staggered away.

As the evening shades drew down over the island Mr. Gunning was found leaning over an old log, while at intervals in the afternoon he had been hanging away at a lot of wooden decoys, anchored a short distance from the shore. But his fun was over, for the unfortunate sportsman had shot off the thumb of his right hand.—*Snow Hill Messenger.*

—The annual grasshopper legislation has begun in Kansas with the passage of a bill giving a state bounty of five dollars a bushel for grasshopper eggs, and fifty cents a bushel for young grasshoppers.

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONERS ON INLAND FISHERIES.

THIS voluminous Report opens with a description of the operations of the fishways during the past year, the action of which have, upon the whole, been satisfactory, certainly as regards all other fish but shad. The fishway at Holyoke was, last spring, put under the care of Charles D. Griswold, of South Hadley, who closed it twice a day for the purpose of noting what was in it. A great number of silver eels, lamper eels, and suckers went through to the river above; also, quite a number of black bass, striped bass, chubs, perch, bream, and a variety of smaller fry made their way through. On the 5th of July, Mr. Griswold found two yearling shad near the upper end of the way, and subsequently quite a number of these fish passed over. On July 6th, among the number of yearlings was found one mature shad, measuring nineteen inches, and weighing about four pounds. These facts are important; first, as showing that it was the yearling male shad, bred above, that led the way and probably attracted the others; secondly, these fish, having passed freely over, the question whether the Holyoke fishway is a suitable one for the passage of shad is settled. All efforts hereafter will be directed to putting fish above the dam, and such improvements as can be made around the foot of the way.

It having been found that the Lawrence fishway was so located that, although other fish passed up freely, the shad would congregate in the pool below the dam, an alteration was made, and new works constructed leading to the pool. Fishways have been built in the Neponset River, but, with the exception of the individual exertions of Mr. Estey, no efforts have been made to restock the river; nor have the towns bordering on the river ever appointed fish wardens to look after the fishways. It was suggested to change the location of the fishway in the Taunton River, but the Commissioners considered that it was unnecessary to go to the expense of building a new fishway, unless assurance was given that parties interested will stock the waters above with shad or salmon. The California salmon would probably do well in this river, and the spawn and fry of both these species of fish can be had on application to the Commissioners. The fishway at Turner's Falls is completed for the passage of salmon.

THE ALEWIFE.—Owing to over fishing in previous years there has been a scarcity of this fish, and the Commissioners consider the practice in some towns of annually selling at auction the right to take these fish to parties whose interest terminates with the season, as one of doubtful policy.

SHAD.—On the Merrimac River there were taken during the season 1,433 shad, from whom were procured 6,670,000 eggs; hatched and turned in above Lowell, 825,000. A quantity (not stated) were delivered to Mr. Estey for Neponsit River; the balance turned in at North Andover. The establishment at this place during the past season appears not to have been carried on with the usual care. Orders were given Mr. Hardy to have all the spawn and young fish not required elsewhere carried above the Lawrence dam, while the report shows that less than one-sixth of the whole number taken were thus deposited. In 1871-2 nearly eight million young shad were turned into the Merrimac. The catch last season is reported to be the largest in twenty-five years, and at Newburyport they were salted and barrelled as in olden times. The shad operations on the Connecticut River are summarized in a letter to the Commissioners from Mr. Jos. W. Milner, giving the following figures:—

Connecticut River, above dam, from Smith's Ferry to Mount Vernon, Vt., 1,265,000; at fishery, 580,000; total, 1,785,000. Streams in New England other than Connecticut River, 320,000; Started for Germany, 400,000; rivers in United States other than New England, 530,000; total from Connecticut River, 3,035,000.

The Commissioners again recommend a law requiring net fishermen to report the number and variety of fish taken by them and the market value. The statistics which would be thus obtained would be very valuable.

TROUT.—The Commissioners make the following suggestions as to the cultivation of brook trout, which they claim would not exceed in expense that of fencing an acre of land:—

"At the foot of the stream, or where the owner's right terminates, should be constructed a dam sufficient to insure a depth of not less than six feet of water, and the overflow carefully screened; above this a number of small dams should be made, the distance between them being determined by the fall of the stream; not being so near as to flow back upon each other, but far enough apart to allow a portion of the stream to remain unchanged. Nor should they be so high as to materially change the temperature of the water. Small fishways or shutes should be built over these dams to enable the fish to pass and repass.

"Around the dams, right and left, trenches should be made for the purpose of raising young fish and conducting the overflow in time of freshets. The trenches for the young fish should be gated so as to give, at all times, an even flow of water. It is desirable that the water falling over the dams should be broken and aerated as much as possible. At the head of one of the trenches may be built a small hatching-house; or wooden troughs with covers could be used instead of the house. The south sides of the ponds and the stream, if it is open to the rays of the sun, should be planted with willows, and portions of the stream covered with plank or slabs for the fish to hide under. During spawning season the fishways may be screened, the fish caught and stripped, and the eggs impregnated by the dry method."

SALMON.—About 250,000 young salmon (*Salmo salar*) were distributed in the headwaters of the Merrimac under the direction of Commissioner Wodleigh, of Laconia. Young salmon are reported very plenty in the upper waters of the Merrimac, and more or less continue to be caught in the mackerel seines in Massachusetts Bay, and forwarded to Boston and New York markets. A large number of salmon spawn will be received in January from Bucksport, and still more may be expected in October from California.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON.—The Commissioners have, as yet, been unable to procure a supply of the spawn of this valuable fish; but now that the hatching-house has been removed to Grand Lake stream and placed in charge of Mr. Chas. G. Atkins, who has succeeded in obtaining 900,000 spawn, the portion coming to Massachusetts will be sufficient to supply the demand. The Commissioners have asked for the control of one or more pouds in which a number of these fish can be placed, so that in time they may not be obliged to go out of the State for their spawn.

CALIFORNIA SALMON.—Eighty thousand spawn of these fish were presented to the State by Prof. Baird. Something over 75,000 of them hatched, producing very healthy young fish, which will be ready for distribution about the 1st of January.

The Commissioners have made a full investigation into the condition of the fisheries in North River, in Plymouth county, and its tributaries. Formerly, shad and alewives abounded in this river. Of these the shad have become almost extinct; and although alewives still annually ascend the stream in considerable numbers, they have ceased to be of any special pecuniary benefit to the bordering towns. No river in the Commonwealth is better adapted to become a good shad and salmon stream; and the value of such a fishery would greatly exceed that of any supply of alewives, however abundant. With this view they recommend the passage of an act prohibiting fishing in North River for the term of five years; and in the hope that the Legislature will adopt this recommendation, they have already placed in the river 25,000 California salmon, to which they propose to add an equal or larger number annually until it is thoroughly stocked. The supply of shad already in the river will be sufficient to stock it with that species of fish, if allowed to propagate undisturbed for the period named.

The Report contains a voluminous appendix, in which is included a valuable "Sketch of the Progress of Fish Culture in New England," by Theodore Lyman.

HATCHING YELLOW PERCH.—I find the following record of one of my early experiments in fish hatching, made in the city of Albany, N. Y., in the spring of 1868, just before I bought the farm at Honeoye Falls and commenced fish breeding as a business.

April 20th, 1868, while fishing a few miles below Albany, took and impregnated 10,000 spawn of the yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). This fish is known in the South as "ringed perch," "raccoon perch," and "banded perch." The spawn comes in a long ribbon, or rather a cylindric one, double like a stocking leg, but with numerous wrinkles; the eggs are seen as bright spots the size of a pin head scattered through this mucous mass. The spawn was partly pressed and partly pulled from the fish and put into the old wash basin used as a boat bailer with water, and the milt from several males put with it. Took it to Albany in my dinner pail, and remembering that the aquarium at the State Geological Rooms was empty, I asked permission to use it for hatching, which request was kindly granted by Prof. Hall, Curator of the State Cabinet. Noticed life the third day; about 100 dead—all dead by May 1st, don't know why.

I found that this fish hung its spawn over twigs under water, and have found it often hung in the gill nets I was then using. Have often seen it hanging high and dry at least a foot out of water, where it was laid at a higher stage of the river. My spawn was hung on a twig near where the water entered the tank to insure a circulation.

May 2d, took about 20,000 and put in same place, raised the curtain, but the sun did not strike the eggs; life in over two days. Some one let down the curtains and pushed down the strainer on the waste pipe; about two-thirds of the eggs went down the waste pipe, (it was in three bunches,) half the remainder dead, probably from handling, as I was informed that somebody lifted them out. The embryos are in constant motion in the egg—a regular beating movement like clock work. In ten days from impregnation 1,000 hatched from the 3,000 left, notwithstanding the eggs were often disturbed by visitors. Six days after hatching, the sac was absorbed, and I fed them clotted blood every day. My notes say: "In twenty days they had all disappeared down the waste pipe, but had not yet lost the embryonic fin." I regard the latter statement as a little doubtful; for though I looked at them with all the light I then had, I now look back on it as only a faint glimmer, and myself as a very green specimen of a fish culturist, and I was not at that time very familiar with "embryonic fins."

I have not seen the young of this fish since, but remember that they swam when hatched, and that the sac was a bright dot that did not protrude much from their little transparent bodies. I hope to repeat this at the Centennial this summer, and think I can now see with more light. My kind pisciculturalfriend, please bring me fish eggs of any kind, from sharks to sticklebacks, is the earnest request of

FRED MATHER.

STOCKING CANANDAIGUA LAKE.—We noticed last week that the stocking of this lake had been successfully accomplished. The following letter, addressed to Mr. Seth Green, Superintendent of the N. Y. Fishery Commission, by three well-known gentlemen is so important as placing the matter beyond a question, that at the risk of some repetition we print it in full.—

DEAR SIR:—

Three or four years ago Canandaigua Lake, like many others in this State, seemed to be nearly depopulated of fish, especially salmon trout. The very free use of seines, gill nets, and all other appliances for catching fish seemed to have nearly exhausted the supply. Trout were so scarce that the most experienced fishermen frequently labored a whole day faithfully with hook and line without catching more than one or two fish, and sometimes not any. In 1873 a few of those taking an interest in such matters took upon themselves the task or restocking our lake by transporting the young fish from the State Hatching House at Caledonia. After raising by subscription funds sufficient to defray expenses of transportation, we procured and placed in our lake about one hundred thousand salmon trout fry. Again, in 1874, we deposited in our lake one hundred and fifty thousand trout and twenty thousand white fish. In 1875 we secured about seventy thousand trout, making a total of three hundred and twenty thousand young salmon trout, and twenty thousand white fish in three years. Now for the results. In the spring and summer of 1875 the fishing in Canandaigua Lake was such as had never been known before. It was not remarkable to make a catch of eight to twelve trout in a few hours, and some were fortunate enough to take even more. The largest catch of any one person in a single day was twenty-one fine salmon trout, taken with hook and line by trolling. This very decided increase, taken in connection with the fact that very many of the fish were uniform in size, makes us believe that there were of those placed in the lake in 1872 and 1873, (there were about twenty thousand trout put in in 1873 by other parties), and that a greater portion of the fish we put in are yet to come on as sizeable fish for catching. Consequently, we expect the number of trout caught this coming season will exceed the number taken last season. We design putting in another lot of the young fish this winter, as the results are so very satisfactory as to convince the most skeptical, and all those who have fished in Canandaigua Lake for the past few years, were last season thoroughly convinced of the efficiency and practicability of the artificial propagation of fish, and that our barren waters may be restocked to any extent by this process. We give you these results to let you know that the efforts of the Fish Commissioners and Superintendent of the State of New York are appreciated in this locality.

Very respectfully, yours,

G. A. FINLEY.
GEO. B. CHAPIN.
LAROY BENHAM.

FISH CULTURE NOTES AND ANSWERS.

BY FRED MATHER.

SMALL BAIT.—A seal was recently caught in the Delaware river, at Trenton, N. J.....Miss F. W. Webber, of the Cold Spring Trout Ponds, says: "The eggs from trout fed on curd alone produced young, of which not more than a third were perfect fish, but were monstrosities with double heads, or curved spines, and were subject to "blue swelling".....A French scientist has invented a new bait: A bottle is lowered into the water and lighted by electricity, it attracts the fish from some distance and they follow it into the net.....A "golden trout" is reported found in California, but lacks confirmation. Prof. Gill has not yet described this auriferous salmo.....The six-pound Maine trout has been stolen from the ponds of B. B. Porter, Oakland, N. J.....Genio C. Scott calls the whitefish a "sucker-mouthed, succulent delicacy," and still they retail for only twelve and a half cents per pound, and have never struck back.....The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad has issued a pamphlet entitled "Northern Michigan and its Summer Resorts," which gives description of the grayling and its habitat.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS—DR. M. V.—We have no spawn or fry to sell, and will have none; there are others still furnishing it who will be glad to fill your orders. Glad to know that your experiments have been so successful that you are continuing them.

M. J.—Prof. G. Brown Goode has charge of the exhibition of the United States Fish Commission, which will exhibit models of boats and clothing used, plaster casts of fishes, all the products of the fisheries, as skins, oil, teeth, bone, shells, coral, sponge, preparations of flesh and roes, as dried, salted, smoked, pickled, canned, etc., oils, spermaceti, gelatine, isinglass, glue, manures, etc. All the implements used in capture of fish by civilized and savage men, as bows, arrows, spears, harpoons, lines, hooks, floats, sinkers, reels, rods, artificial flies and baits, nets of all kinds, traps, weirs, etc., models of smoke and salting houses, plans of piscicultural establishments, hatching apparatus, fishways, and everything pertaining thereto. Address Prof. S. F. Baird, Washington, D. C. If you have anything of interest in this department, either ancient or modern, send it. The food fishes will be displayed by Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, N. Y., in refrigerators. This is also part of the display of the U. S. Commissioner. The Agricultural Bureau will exhibit live fish in both salt and fresh waters, and want specimens of wild and cultivated fish; also, reptiles and crustacea, and all the small fresh water forms that are either food for, or enemies of young fish. These will be shown either alive or in alcohol. Mr. Mather will have charge of this, and we will state the plans more fully when they are perfected.

M. C.—Smelt are found in fresh water, notably in Lake Winnepiseogee. They spawn about the last of April in that locality, and their period of hatching is about two weeks. We believe that Dr. Fletcher, of New Hampshire, has hatched them. They are called "frost-fish" in some parts, we have heard.

PHILA.—Seth Green is Superintendent of N. Y. Fish Commission, and his address is Rochester, N. Y.

IND.—You should get your trout eggs before March; get your bass as early as possible so that they know the pond before spawning; they spawn in May and June.

—The report which appeared in the Boston *Journal* a few days since, to the effect that the Maine Fish Commission had been abolished, the act to take effect Feb. 15th, 1877, was incorrect, and has been contradicted by that paper.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin has appropriated $10,000 for the propagation of fish, and the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* thinks that the Northwest can be made the fishing ground of the country.

—Twenty-two States have undertaken the propagation of food fish, and Kentucky and Georgia will soon bring the number up to twenty-four.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

THE POMEGRANATE.—The pomegranate is one of the most profitable fruits grown. The trees bear fruit in three years from the cuttings, and will grow on the most ordinary soils without irrigation. The pomegranate is a delicious fruit, and possesses medicinal qualities of great value. It will bear shipment better than any other fruit. It may be barreled up and sent around the globe in good order. The padres of California made their hedges of pomegranates and "tunas," or the high-growing prickly pear, which were not only cattle proof, but "things of beauty." The flowers of the pomegranate are a beautiful crimson in color, and look as though made of wax. This fruit, however, reaches the greatest perfection in China, where the trees attain considerable size—as large or larger than a dwarf apple or pear.

LIST OF ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.—As this is the proper time for planting shrubs for decorating pleasure grounds in the Southern States, we append a select list. Shrubs once planted will yield an ample reward in the shape of flowers for an ordinary lifetime. As they bloom on the wood of the preceding year, therefore, to secure a good bloom, they should be well sheaved in, or pruned, as soon as the bloom is over. Then they push out plenty of young wood to bloom the following year. If left until Spring, and then pruned, you loose much, if not all, the bloom. We now give the list. All of them can be procured of any good nurseryman, and cost but little more than bedding plants, and require no protection in Winter, and no renewing:—

Dwarf white and pink flowing almond corchorus, deutzias daphne mezereon, forsythia hydrangeas, previt, cornelian, cherry, wiegela rosea, Missouri and other currants, dwarf pavias, Persian, white, and common lilacs, spiræas, guelder rose or snowball, magnolias, conspicua and grandiflora, jasmines, (yellow and white), mespilus, fringe tree, fly, and Tartarian honeysuckle, pyrus, japonica *creeping* plants, gelsemium nitidum honeysuckles, passiflora jasmines, climbing roses, mist tree, or rhus catinus, bladders seuna, and many others.

Although the above list embraces the most desirable free bloomers, the common crab apple tree (*Pyrus coronavia*) that grows wild all through the Southern States, is highly spoken of as an ornamental shrub, and will also probably make a good hedge plant. In can be propagated from seed, and from cuttings of the root about an inch long, planted in a hot bed. The pyrus japonica and pyracantha can be propagated in the same way. Let our Southern friends begin the year by endeavoring to make their homes more attractive by planting, painting, good carriage drives, etc., with fine avennes of live oak or tulip, poplars, or cedars of Lebanon.

LIMA BEAN SEED.—Many gardeners have been annoyed by their lima bean seed failing to vegetate, and attribute it to the seed rotting by too much moisture. We are of opinion that the most frequcut cause of failure is from planting *immature* seed. Mature seed is white and plump; immasure is greenish and shrivelled. Good seed should be allowed to ripen on the plant; *if picked green* it can never be relied on.

ACORN FOOD.—The Indians in California make a wholesome food from acorns by shelling them, and pounding them in a mortar to a fine powder, and pouring water on it until all the bitter taste is removed. It is then dried for future use, or baked in cakes, or parched, when it tastes like chestnuts.

FLOWER POTS in parlors and sitting-rooms are rather unsightly unless kept very clean or painted. Our better *two-thirds* gets a roll of dark green wall-paper, and pastes it over the pots, and with care in watering, it lasts all winter.

CALIFORNIA RADISH.—A new variety attains a large size. In Illinois one weighed seven pounds, and they *averaged* 8 to 12 inches long, and 8 to 10 inches in circumference, and were as solid and crisp as early spring radishes.

CAULIFLOWERS.—If you want large cauliflowers water them well and frequently in summer, or better still, plant in rich swampy ground not *too* wet.

HORTICULTURISTS IN COUNCIL.—At the last regular monthly meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, at Cooper Institute, thirty-five new members were admitted, and Messrs. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Charles Downing, of Newburg, and Thomas Hogg, of Yokohama, Japan, were chosen honorary members. Mr. Bennett, of the Committee on Plants, reported that a large number of valuable specimens had been received for exhibition. A firm on Bay Ridge sent several beautiful buds of the new tea-rose "Duchess of Edinburgh." This promises to be a great acquisition to the present stock of tea-roses, the color being very beautiful, and the plant rare. An exquisite group of violets, grown in pots, came from the gardens of the President. L. B. Parsous & Sons, of Flushing, Long Island, exhibited several specimens of the *Juniperus Japonica aurea*, a member of the red cedar family. This plant is of moderate growth, and keeps its golden tint under the severest trials. The present samples were sent from Japan by Mr. Thomas Hogg, who also forwarded the following additional rarities: the *Cryptomerica Japonica pygmea*, a dwarf coulfer, peculiarly adapted to both open ground and pot culture, especially the latter. It is very hardy, contrary to the nature of the ordinary Cryptomerica, and is comparatively unknown. The *Athyrinium Japonica variegata*, a very permanently variegated fern from Japan, is a very hardy and handsome plant, and has also been heretofore unknown in this latitude. Several samples of the *Gymnogramina decomposita*, a rare golden fern, coming originally from the Kew Gardens, were likewise on exhibition. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to represent to members of Congress the propriety of abolishing the duty on plants. Mr. Lynch, of the Committee on the June Exhibition, reported progress. Arrangements had been made to secure the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth Avenue, a building which would furnish them over ten thousand available feet of space, and afford ample opportunity for a horticultural display of the largest proportions. Mr. William Elliott, of New York, called attention to the species of plant swindling which had been carried on for years past in certain localities on Broadway, and which it behooved the honest members of the profession to put a stop to. A few days ago he called, in company with a brother member, at a shop kept by a foreigner, and asked to see his latest novelties. He was shown a "strawberry tree," and was told that the fruit produced on it was almost as large as a man's fist, and of a flavor equal to the best cultivated strawberry. Rose plants, which the French dealer affirmed would grow striped, scarlet, yellow, black, and blue roses, of nearly six inches diameter, were offered at ridiculously low prices. Asparagus, which ordinarily takes three years to mature, was sold at the same place, warranted to produce a crop within six weeks. Seeds of this vigorous plant, which usually retail at fifty cents per pound, were offered by these Continental horticulturists at five cents a piece, or over one hundred dollars a pound. The gladiolus, which is known to horticulturists only in pink and white, is offered for sale by these enterprising gentlemen, in blue. A blue gladiolus, a plant never before recorded, would be worth $1,000 as a mere curiosity, and yet these French and German dealers on Broadway, were selling plants which they termed "blue gladiolus, at $1 a piece. On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the President to examine into the matter, and ask of Mayor Wickham that respectable horticulturists and the public be protected against this species of imposition. After transacting some further business the society adjourned.—*Times.*

—The forest trees in Winthrop, Me., are found to contain immense numbers of caterpillar eggs upon their branches this season. Unless some providential destruction overtakes them, there will probably be an abundance of caterpillars next year in that section.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—A. B. Covert, collector for the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., describes the capture, last October, of a white song-sparrow, the tail and wings of which had cream-colored shaft lines. He also tells of a white robin which for five successive years built her nest in the door-yard of Prof. A. J. Edgston at Three Rivers, Mich. None of the young, however, were white.... Mrs. E. J. writes that she was surprised to see a very lively phosphorescence in the wake of the steamer, during a voyage up Loug Island Sound about Feb. 1st, and asks if it is not somewhat unusual to observe the light of large phosphorescent animals so late in the winter.... "Senex," (Stratford, Conn.,), commenting on the mildness of the season, mentions that frogs were seen and heard piping in his vicinity on New Year's day.... Fred Mather, (Honeoye Falls, N. Y.,) tells us that on Feb. 21st he saw a crayfish (*Astacus Bartoni*) with young in the tail appendages. The young were about one-fourth of an inch long. The writer never saw them so early in the season before. He proposes to feed the mother, and note when the young feed, and their rate of growth.

BIRDS RESIDENT AT NEW HAVEN.

The birds which remain in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., during the *entire* year, and their comparative abundance, I have observed to be as follows.—

Red tailed hawk. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Red-shouldered hawk. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Great horned owl. Rare at all times.
Mottled owl. Common summer and winter.
Barred owl. Common at all times.
Downy woodpecker Common summer and winter.
Golden winged woodpecker. Common in summer; rare in wioter.
Kingfisher. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Robin. Common in summer, and not rare in winter.
Blue-bird. Not rare in winter, and common during the summer.
Chick-a-dee. Rare in summer; common in winter.
Cedar-bird. Common throughout the year.
Purple finch. Rare in summer; common in winter.
Yellow-bird (*Chrysomitris*). Common summer and winter.
Song sparrow. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Meadow lark. Rare in winter, but common during the summer.
Crow. Common both winter and summer.
Blue jay. Commonly found all the year.
Wild pigeon. Rare in summer; rare in winter.
Ruffed grouse. Common summer and wiuter.
Quail. Common throughout the year.
Dusky duck. Rare in summer; common in winter.

Possibly there may be one or two more species, but having carefully observed the habits of our birds, I am inclined to believe that all are included in the above list.

SPECULATOR.

ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA.—In his recent dissertation upon the geographical distribution of animals in the Nearctic Realm, published in the Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 1, Prof. E. D. Cope gives the number of species of vertebrates found in America, north of Mexico, as follows: Mammalia, 310 species, 139 of which are rodents; birds, 756 species, nearly half of which belong to the "singing birds"; reptiles, 257 species, 132 of which are serpents, and 82 lizards; batrachians, 101 species almost entirely of the frogs and toads and the salamanders; fishes, 825 species, making in all 2,249 vertebrates, which is probably less than the truth, for many fishes, both of the ocean and of fresh waters, remain undescribed. Probably 50,000 is below the mark as an estimate of the number of species of insects, and 1,000 species are to be added for the myriopods, spiders and crabs, besides the worms. The number of mollusks of North America is about 1,824, of which 400 are marine, 1,034 live in rivers and lakes, and 400 are terrestrial and air-breathers. The *Radiata* include about 275 species, and the *Protozoa*, which are well-represented in our waters, perhaps as many more; but these have not been enumerated.

THE COMING OF THE BIRDS.—The *Times* says that Major W. H. Spera, of Ephrata, Pa., has prepared the following notices of the time that the various migratory birds arrived in Lancaster County, Pa., last year, it will be interesting to compare it with the dates of the arrival this year: Robin, February 3d, large flocks seen February 17th; blue jay, February 11th; blue bird, February 17th; meadow lark, March 10th; red-winged blackbird, March 17th; crow blackbird, March 18th; flicker, March 18th; pewee, March 15th; thrush,(?) March 17th; kill-deer, March 19th; Whip-poor-will, May 2d; chimney swallow, May 9th; barn swallow, May 11th; house wren, May 1st; night hawk, May 4th; pigeon, large flocks May 31st and April 1st.

HEDGEHOG'S COAT.—In the bristles of the common hedgelog we find a very curious bit of mechanism. The hedgehog has no horny studs, either fastened into the skin, as in the armadillo, nor yet has he a bone-formed dome, covered with horny scales as in the tortoise. Instead of this his horny covering assumes the form of spines, or bristles, each set firmly into the skin at one end. These bristles the owner can erect in groups, with all the points outward, presenting a most formidable array of weapons; but the hedgehog has also power to lay back all these sharp pointed spines in one direction, viz., from his head backward. In this position they form a carpet, which, if smoothed the right way with the hand, is as soft as velvet. In order to find out how all this mechanism was carried out, I have dissected a hedgehog, and was surprised to find how very slight are the muscles which command the spine. They are fine strings of fibre, very similar to the *corrugator supercilii*, or frowning muscle in our own forehead; in fact, when a hedgehog curls himself up, he begins to work with a tremendous frown as he tucks his head inwards. The muscles that work the spines are attached to promiuences which project from the back bone, and especially do they spring from the ribs, which I find to be of unusual strength and abnormal width for so small an animal. * * * Being anxious to settle the point mentioned by White, as to whether the spines of the hedgehog at birth are soft, I obtained a hedgehog from my brother-in-law, the Rev. H. Gordon, Harting Rectory, Petersfield. To my great delight I one morning found, among the straw in the box, one baby hedgebog just born. There had been probably a large family born, but the mother had eaten them all except this one. Here is a life-sized picture of him. White was correct. The spines were soft and flexible at the birth of the little beast; they were little dumpy spikes, much resembling the incipient feathers of a young bird. Even in the few hours the hedgehog lived these bristles grew considerably.—*Frank Buckland's new edition of White's "Selborne."*

BOSTON, February 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

When, in 1827, I was living in Ayrshire, Scotland, a mulatto boy, who lived near us, brought me, one April day, a young sparrow (*Pyrgita domestica*) which I gave into the care of my good mother, who named it Philip. For two weeks I fed the little fledgling; it was then able to provide for itself. Every fly or spider which escaped the searching seeons fell a victim to her (she was a hen-sparrow); and we never caged her—she roamed at liberty. When my mother wished her company she would go to the door and whistle, or call "Philip!" and the little creature would issue from a hedge or hawthorne near by, and perch upon her head or shoulder. When winter came she would sit on the window-sash and listen to the howling wind, turning her head from one side to the other, with that knowing air peculiar to some birds' then she would fly to my mother, and nestle down at the back of her neck, in the white cambric neck-handkerchief she always wore, and remain there for hours. Philip was our guest at table, hopping from one person to another, grateful for my crumbs. If my father drove her off, she would fly upon his bald head and peck at his scanty hairs. When winter fairly set in she took a fancy to a pitcher to my bedroom, which stood on the shelf which my mother ornamented with old china and antiquated goblets. In this pitcher the little lady built her nest, collecting straws, feathers, and threads for the purpose, and here she retired every night. Philip not only claimed the pitcher for her own, but the shelf on which it stood. As her fame spread, for paragraphs appeared in our *Gazette* noticing the remarkable bird, strangers from miles around would come to see her; and if they put their fingers on the shelf or pitcher she would peck at them with the fierceness of a Scotch terrier.

In one of her rambles she found a mate. He every evening escorted her home, and left his fair lady at my bedroom window, which I left open for her entrance. Every morning he came to the window and called her. She always answered while flying from the pitcher to the window, and if it happened not to be open she would perch on my head, and pull my hair till I woke and let her out. We soon discovered that the pair were building a nest abroad. After this we saw no more of Philip for three months, and we all feared she had fallen a victim to some gunner; but at the expiration of that time, to the joy and surprise of us all, particularly of my mother, she flew into the house, hopped on to the tea table, and seemed perfectly at home again. She then examined her nest in the pitcher, which appeared to want some repairs, as she busied herself about it, and then took possession of it for the winter, living in the family as before. The next spring she left us, and again returned as winter approached. This she continued doing for five years. Finally she did not come back, and we could only conjecture that she died the death of a sparrow. J. C. K.

A LETTER OF PROMISE.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., February 30th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your issue of February 17th is at hand. I shall arrange my notes on the arrival, breeding, and departure of the birds of lower Michigan, taken about here, and send them so that they will reach you March 1st. In regard to the idea that birds are able to perceive coming weather, I find the following among my notes: "Ann Arbor, April 23d and 24th, heavy fall of snow; find many blue-birds and song sparrows frozen in the woods and fields." Now, if birds are able to foresee the coming weather, why had they not departed, and escaped death? I expect the birds to arrive this spring much earlier than usual. A few blue-birds are here, and are singing merrily about the house this morning.

A. B. COVERT.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—Two monkeys (*Macacus cynomolgus*); one ocelot (*Felis pardalis*); two badgers (*Taxus Americanus*); one red deer (*Cervus Virginianus*); one five-horned sheep (*Ovis aries*), from the Atlas Mts., northwest Africa, presented by Mr. S. E. Martin, Morocco, Africa; one herring gull (*Larus argentatus*), presented by Samuel W. Francis, M. D., Newport, R. I.; two bullfinches (*Pyrrhula rubricilla*); two black-caps (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

The Kennel.

—We have inquiry from a correspondent in Cuba for a colley, or shepherd dog. Can any of our readers, either in the United States or Canada, inform us of any thoroughbred ones for sale; dogs say from two to three years old?

—In answer to many inquiries, we would say that the address of Mr. S. B. Dilley, the owner of Ranger, is Lake City, Minnesota, not Michigan, as erroneously printed before.

SPLIT NOSE POINTERS.

St. Louis, February 24, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

If E. H. L. will read again J. W. M.'s article, in FOREST AND STREAM of February 3rd, concerning the Baltimore dog show decisions, after J. W. M.'s assurance that he meant no reflection on the winning pointer because he had a split nose, the article will assume another appearance. J. W. M. merely rediculed the idea of the judge awarding the prize, simply because he once owned a good dog with a split nose. Had he once owned a good dog with his left eye punched out, and a big wart on his right lip, and two inches of his tail chopped off, no doubt he would have witheld judgment, unless a dog similarly provided with these requirements (?) had been on exhbition. Equally ridiculous is the reason given by another of the judges, that because the dog was light-colored (white I think) he could be seen farther in the field, and should have the prize on the bench. Where did this judge learn that color in pointers secured any points on the bench? If my memory serves me, only ten points are given for the combination of color, symmetry, and style. It is said one judge declared Stromberg's dog too finely bred. What was the dog at the show for but to show his fine breeding? Had it been a field trial, it would have made no difference what his breeding was. J. W. M. made his criticisms of the awards to correct, if possible, the flagrant errors of judgment on the part of the directors, and of the judges after they were chosen. Baltimore can get up as fine a display of sporting dogs, owned by her citizens, as any city in America, comparatively speaking, and since quite an interest is awakened there on the subject, let her go to work right to make her next show a grand success; but by all means let her get competent judges. If any gentleman is asked to be a judge, and does not feel sure that he knows enough about a dog to pass judgment, let him be candid enough to decline to act. But J. W. M. has something to say to E. H. L. about his pets—the split nose pointer. When he went home, after reading E. H. L.'s article, he took down from his book-case the first work on the dog that came to hand—Youatt—having made up his mind to quote only from one author, be his views what they might, and to select only our worst. Youatt says, "The French pointer is distinguished by a furrow between his nostrils, which materially interferes with the acuteness of smell." Lewis, the author of Youatt's work, American edition, can't see why the split nose—"the slight deviation from nature"—should affect the properties of the olfactory apparatus, but does not question that they are inferior in scenting powers to English dogs. "The furrow is merely a deformity," he says, and "must have been originally the result of accident, but has been extensively inherited by succeeding generations until it has become a distinctive mark of a class of dogs."

The split nose is a deformity, nothing more or less, and a very ugly one at that, as E. H. L. will admit, if it were found in a man, a horse, a bull, or any other animal. A hair lip in a dog would be just as desirable. The peculiarity does not belong to pointers either, for Joe Turner, of Baltimore, has a little terrier with it, and Henry Malcom, of Baltimore, has a bull bitch with it also, and there are plenty of curs in St. Louis with it. If E. H. L. thinks it an improvement in the pointer, he can get some of Turner's or Malcolm's stock to cross with his pointers. Did he ever hear of a split nose pointer winning on the bench or in the field in England? J. W. M. does not deny that a split nose pointer can be a good dog, but he does deny that the dog is a good one because of his split nose, and he denies that the split nose makes any dog better than if he had a perfect nose, and he denies that the split nose makes the dog more stylish or higher headed. And he asserts that when that split nose dog gets briers or tough grass caught in that split nose, he will wish he had the old ordinary sort of a nose for the once. With kindest feelings for E. H. L., I remain, yours truly,

J. W. M.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 26th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I would like to add my testimony to that of "E. H. L." in relation to split or double nose pointers. I have owned and hunted one for the last eight years, and never shot over a finer dog in my life. He was staunch and reliable on all kinds of game, and his get have all turned out well. His mother and sire were imported during the summer of 1860, and he was one of a litter of seven, all dogs, born on shipboard. His sire and dam were a deep rich red, and he took after them in color. This coming summer, if he lives, Barney will be fifteen years old, and I am afraid has days of usefulness are over. Last fall Barney was only good for a few hours a day, but the time he did hunt was well put in. I never saw him make a false point, or flush a bird in my life.

I agree with "E. H. L." that evidence can be accumulated which, while it may not show the superiority of split nose dogs, will not show them inferior in the least to their single nose brothers. I hope others who have owned double nose pointers will give a notice of their usefulness.

JAS. N. DAVIS, JR.

PORTLAND, ME., February 18, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the FOREST AND STREAM of 17th inst., I have just read a letter by "E. H. L." on the subject of pointers and "split noses." I think, from what I have seen of pointers, that they are far inferior to setters for our work here in Maine, and, while I have no doubt that the pointer is *the dog* for the Western prairies, I think his friends are claiming too much when they hold that he is better for general New England shooting. Now, I am a lover of setters, and am so strong in my preference that I would not "take the gift" of the bluest-blooded pointer in this country on the condition that I should keep him and shoot over him here in Maine, because the well bred pointers, (that I have seen), "with hide like velvet," will "hunt for two days among bull briers," if his owner has the heart to let him; but he is equally sure to come out at night (of the second, if not the first day) with "this mottled ados ensangumed as were Lady Macbeth's hands," "when from ears to hip not a finger could be laid upon him and not be frescoed with his blood.

Now, no one doubts the courage of the well-bred pointer, but who, save a butcher, could enjoy hunting with an "affectionate" dog, with whose "docility" he has been "comforted," and then glory in his coming in at the end of the second day of his master's sport, so torn and lacerated that his proud master could wash his hands in the gore canding from every "frescoed" pore of his velvet-skined favorite. Because I have a good setter, and E. H. L. has a good pointer, is no reason for each to decry the other's dog. The impartial truth is that both dogs are good. For some work the setter is best; for other work the pointer, and perhaps in some cases they are equally good.

In regard to the "split nose" business, I think argument is unnecessary, if not absurd. It is simply a defect—i. e. a "cleft palate"—and E. H. L. might as well argue that a sportsman with a similar deformity would shoot better than a man perfectly formed, as claim that a dog with the same deformity is better than one perfectly formed. In either the deformity does not affect the special qualities sought for, and, as it is a deformity, I for one should far prefer a well-formed dog to one with the unsightly deformity of a cleft palate, even if the deformed one happened to be a little better.

But as to this point I will only say, further, that I read with much interest the article by your Kennel Editor upon this subject, and think there is nothing to be said in addition thereto. My own experience has been too limited to be of value as testimony; but such as it is I will give it. I have known personally three split nosed pointers and two split nose setters, and not one of the five was worth "a tinker,s condemnation," although two of the pointers and one of the setters were of undeniably good stock, and of one of the pointers, in particular, I know that his mother was called the champion of "Tantremar Parish" His father was a very fine dog, all his brothers and sisters were splendid dogs, and he was perfectly worthless.

One word more as to the merits of the two dogs—setter and pointer—I have never had the good fortune to meet with an "affectionate" pointer, although I have seen many that were clean limbed, sleek-haired, springy, etc.; but I have rarely seen a setter that was not affectionate, and most of them very strongly so; and this latter quality of the setter would alone cover a "multitude of sins" if they existed in him, as they do not, *me judice*. I admit that, as E. H. L. claims, the pointer's "retention of knowledge when once broken" is far superior to the setter's in the field, and also believe that they are easier to train, save for retrieving, but I don't think any one would think of calling a pointer a "lovable" dog, and I know some who do call a setter thusly. MAC.

If sportsmen, in giving their experience in regard to the merits of the two varieties or dogs—setters and pointers—would divest themselves of all prejudice in the matter, amateurs who are looking for information upon the subject would be less frequently led astray in selecting their dogs to shoot over. We know of no one who has given the matter a more thorough practical trial than ourselves. We have made periodical trips to the prairies during the past twenty years, sometimes using pointers and sometimes setters, with the view of testing their qualifications, and now let us say that we cannot agree with our correspondent that the pointer is the best dog for the Western prairies. During the first month of grouse shooting there, say from the 15th of August, when the season opens, until the middle of September, a pointer would, no doubt, be equally as serviceable as any setter, and perhaps not be quite so much affected by the heat. But we do not advise our shooting friends to go to the prairies to shoot grouse, snipe, and ducks before the middle of September. It is true that during the first few weeks of the season much larger bags of grouse can be made, but then the weather is frequently so excessively warm that there is little comfort for man or dog, and then frequently large lots of game spoil on the hands of the shooters before it can be used, consequently, years ago, we resolved never to go to the prairie to shoot before the middle of September, and then we find not only enough grouse to make excellent sport, besides the fine snipe and duck shooting to be found after that time up to the 1st of November; and during that time we have found that the setter is decidedly preferable to the pointer.

We have, however, done much shooting on the Ohio bottoms in Virginia and Ohio, and in other places where the Canada thistles abound, the burs of which become so wound into the feathering of the setter as to almost make him useless. In such places the pointer is decidedly the best dog to shoot over.

In regard to retrieving, our correspondent is in error when he says that the pointer is inferior to the setter. When a dog is broken to retrieve artistically, as we have our's broken, there is no difference between the two—either will find and retrieve the game surely when ordered.

NATIVE AND IMPORTED SETTERS.

NEW YORK, February 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Very seldom has anything aroosed such a general interest amongst the sportsmen of America, as the question: "Which are the best and most saltable dogs for our hunting, the imported English or our own setters?"

Many sportsmen, and mostly the Knights of the so-called Bluebloods and importers of English dogs, stick to a certain strain, and don't allow any fresh blood of other strains in their kennels. Hereby they invariably *in-breed*, the father to his own get, brother to sister, etc.; and as this is against all natural laws, sportsmen should, as much as possible, not practice it, as it after a while must degenerate the offsprings.

One writer asked, some time ago, when writing against American dogs and sportsmen: "Which dog would the sportsman of America breed from, one that is a very good field performer, without known pedigree or one that has never been hunted and knows no birds, but whose pedigree we have and know?" Here, I say, it should depend solely upon the dogs themselves. Every good judge of a setter would soon detect that a dog is not pure, should the sire have been a bull-dog; but should this good field performer be also good in shape, coat and color, and have some strong, good points, which I wanted to improve on the offsprings, as the bitch is weak in these points, I should most surely take this dog, even without pedigree, if the pedigreed one should not be better in said points than the bitch. FOREST AND STREAM has said very correctly, that hardly one out of twenty sportsmen knows how to handle a dog right in the field, and I believe that not one in the same number is judge enough of dogs to select right and suitable mates in breeding. Not only the shape and coat—the body of a dog should be considered—but his disposition and field qualities as well.

If I should have a bitch, slow in her action, with passable scenting powers and a very short head, I would not mate her with a dog that was also slow, had no better nose and head than the bitch, and if he had an English pedigree a mile long. No, I should take the fastest dog available, with better nose, and a long better formed head than the bitch, even if I only knew about his pedigree, that dam and sire have been simply trusty Yankee setters. The pedigrees have shamefully been neglected by the most of our American sportsmen, and I hope that in a couple of years nobody need breed to a dog where only dam and sire is known. To keep a detailed record of the looks and disposition of each dog, would be a very interesting addition to the mere names in pedigree.

Many sportsmen breed also too much to color alone, and think that by crossing a black and tan with a red setter, or a red one with a lemon and white one, they would fare worse than breeding to a dog of the same color, although he might be much inferior in every respect. Let all sportsmen remember, that the highest perfection of a setter consists of "good field performance, good shape and coat, and that to accomplish good field performance there must be a faultless shaped body."

It would be ridiculous to say: we had no good American dogs, and as much wrong to run all English dogs down, as both countries have good and bad ones. But if some newly imported setter represents the best of England, I am bound to believe that many of the American breeders have been *fully* as successful as their English cousins. For example, look at the difference in shape, disposition and color, of the imported Laveracks. Pride "is a rather noble, well built," dog, but slow in his action; Fairy "is not so well proportioned, too short legged, but never theless very fast, and Ruby was not much bigger than a "Dachshund," and was by no means a bitch to give credit to the English dogs. Mr. Purcell Llewellin, by crossing some selected dogs of the Laverack with the Rhoebe-strain, seems to be the most successful breeder now in England, as in the offspring of this *cross*, called the Field Trial breed, he has combined good field qualities with fine coat and forms.

By carefully crossing the imported English dogs with some of our American good ones, we will get offspring which may excel both. This has been done already, as many fine setters were imported long before the latest *rush*, "and in my opinion we have now some dogs fully as good as the best in England." JUSTUS.

KENNEL PHONETICS.—The red Irish setter bitch Roby, (see FOREST AND STREAM Kennel Register, No. 32, page 11, book A), owned by W. R. Hobart, of Newark, N. J., dropped a litter of fourteen, six dogs and eight bitches, to Dan, the property of Judge C. E. Pratt, of Brooklyn. All the pups are red, or red and white, very little white. Ruby is from a pair of red Irish setters, imported in 1873 by Gen. Ducat, of Chicago. Dan is all red, from the Rodman Dash strain, (see Burges's pedigrees, No. 130). These pups cannot fail to do justice to their breeding.

The black pointer bitch Mab, belonging to G. A. Strong, of West Meriden, Conn., recently gave birth to ten puppies, six dogs and four bitches, sired by Pete. Mab is of the De Peyster strain.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mar. 3	3 40	0 26	11 20
Mar. 3	4 20	1 27	eve. 20
Mar. 4	5 52	2 28	1 52
Mar. 5	7 8	3 53	3 8
Mar. 6	8 24	5 9	4 24
Mar. 7	9 36	6 13	5 26
Mar. 8	10 21	7 7	6 21

ST. AUGUSTINE YACHT CLUB, *February 23d.*—Their first regatta of the season of 1876, occurred on the 12th inst., and although the arrangement of starting the second class and third class yachts in the morning, and the "Special" class and first class in the afternoon, seemed to offer a good chance for a day's sport, it unfortunately happened that a light west wind, alternating with flaws, calms, and baffling breezes, made the morning's sport rather tame, and the result more chance than otherwise. In the second class the America, Belle, Ida Lyon, Saucy Kate and Traveller, were the favorites for the winners of the first and second prizes among the number of starters; and as the first three boats entered the race in splendid order, and the first with a record second to none, wagers of kid gloves and segars were freely made by the ladies or gentlemen, who backed the bias of their wishes or judgment. The America had the leading call among them, which she proved to merit by winning the prize, the Ida Lyon and Traveller making a close fight for the second place, the balance of the fleet being nowhere. In the third class the little Eagle and Emma won the victory over their "small fry" competitors. Much regret was expressed at not having had a better wind, and as usual the absence of the much talked of eight knot breeze was attributed by the tail-enders as the cause of their not having been in the van. However, with the afternoon race, there was wind enough to suit, a steady south east wind having come up. The large yachts, Seminole and Belle, of the Bay, were started, and the former reasserted her claim to the championship by winning the stakes. But the event of greater interest lay in the special class race. The Lucy, Julia, Maud, Daisy Burns, and Nelly, appeared at the buoys, and all seemed in good form, but as for many seasons the Julia had proven herself the fastest boat in East Florida, the prize for her class was anticipated as her property. This boat may be remembered as the Brooklyn Belle by some of our readers, formerly visitors at the Ancient City. At the signal the boats all obtained a good start, the Julia having the lead to the first buoy, about a mile south of the city, which she rounded and bore away before the wind for the ship's channel and the buoy at the other extremity of the course, 2¼ miles distance. The Maud, which seems to follow the fleet at the start, had obtained a second position, and a minute or two later rounded the southern buoy and followed in the Julia's wake. A stern-chase continued for two-thirds of the ten mile course until the second round. The greatest interest was experienced by the fact that the little Maud previously untried had challenged issue, tack and tack, with the Lady Champion, and was showing not only a clean pair of heels but trim ankles, and eventually won the prize fairly, without the time allowance due her from her longer opponent.

The Ancient City greatly rejoices on the occasion of these regattas, and the spirit of yachting has been gradually developed during the past four years, principally due to the efforts of Messrs. Edgar, one of whom was nominated this year for Vice-Commodore of the New York Club, but who waived the office, it is understood, in favor of a friend. Commodore Morse is a son of the lamented Sydney E. Morse, and cousin of the patron of the Morsemere Rifle Range. The Secretary, R. F. Armstrong, is an officer of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club of Novia Scotia. Dr. J. H. Janeway, late of Fort Wallace, Kansas, and Major Randolph, both of the United States —th Infantry, are owners of the yacht Belle. The Club includes nearly 100 members, who are representatives of nearly every section. It is the chief centre and source of the winter's pleasures in St. Augustine, and the natural outcome of the social aggregation of gentlemen here who are identified with yachting interests at home. Their club house is replete with every comfort, and is the favorite resort of members and their guests. The St. Augustine Yacht Club deserves great credit in having passed through the early ordeal of a career. It is to be hoped they will not strand upon the rock of many such organizations; but to have a Commodore, Vice-Commodore, Measurer, Doctor, and a full organization similar to the large Northern clubs, and to propose and adopt a uniform this year, in view of the number of boats owned in the fleet, is rather forcing matters into the aesthetics, and is hardly favored by all the members, some one of whom suggested yellow dress coat and red embroidered anchor on the flaps. This sensible rebuke, it is to be regretted, did not prevail. We favor the healthy and hearty amusement of yatching, but deprecate "the snobs" in all organizations, who generally develope the

tendencies alluded to, and choke off the success attained by their predecessors. However, with these side remarks, we wish the sport success, which it is pretty sure to have, where the facilities are so abundant as in St. Augustine, and where so many yachtmen congregate.

HAL-A PENDLE.

February 23d.—Yesterday, on Washington's Birthday, the yachts of the club participated in the first Corinthian regatta ever held in Southern waters, which scores heavily to their credit. No person ought to own a yacht unless he knows how to sail her; else what is he to do when emergencies arise? We would go so far as to make this qualification a condition of membership in any club. The *personnel* of the St. Augustine Club, we know, is not made up of fair-weather sailors. The test of yesterday proved that. It did not blow "great guns," but it called sand bags to windward, and lively work. Every one had to look sharp. It was not a dirty day in the full acceptation of the word, but the weather was variable enough to suit the most capricious. It was calm, fresh, squally, and rainy by times. It adapted itself by rotation to the seagoing and working qualities of each craft that entered, thereby enabling them to show off their best points to best advantage. Spectators had ample scope of view from the balconies of the houses that girt the bay. There was a lively knot of them also at the club house, and on board the graceful U. S. Surveying steamer, the Bache, which lies at the landing. The harbor of St. Augustine is full of islands, reefs, sand-bars, and currents. To win a race, one must be familiar with these. A peculiarly constructed flat-bottom boat is also required, such as are built here and no where else. This information will save much disappointment to those who contemplate bringing Northern yachts here. Letter writers generally forget to mention these important facts.

Those yachts that waited at moorings for the starting signal were the Belle, 25 feet; Ida Lyon, 21 feet; Saucy Kate, 24 feet; and America, 25 feet, with the Belle outside. We give the names of the crews:—

Belle—Maj. W. F. Randolph, S. Betton, and two others whose names I do not have.

Ida Lyon—R. F. Armstrong, A. F. Lafarge, Dr. J. Symington, and C. E. Bryce.

America—D. Edgar, W. N. Brooks, and H. Godcy.

Saucy Kate—Com. Morse, N. Edgar, F. H. Bangs, and Mr. Bradbury.

The boats got a good send-off, with a light wind abeam. A favoring puff, however, gave the Saucy Kate a start, which she kept to the finish, being winning boat by nearly six minutes. All were handled admirably, and were well bunched up to the first turn. After that the wind freshened, and then came a squall, with heavy black rain clouds, which the vessels had as much as they could do to stand up under. The Ida Lyon was crippled, and went to grass. Lulls and spurts followed—nip and tuck between the Belle and America, and the Saucy Kate snapping her fingers at the foremost. All well to the second buoy and home, and a good dash for the second five miles, with hope still left for the hindmost. After rounding the first buoy, second turn, the America lost good time on a mud flat, which she inopportunely stopped to investigate, and soon afterwards the Belle crippled her rudder, and limped toward home with peak dropped and an oar out. When the America touched bottom the Kate was a good two miles ahead, but, nothing daunted, she took to water again, and was overhauling her competitor fast when the latter passed the home line, and "settled it." Start, 10.38:45; finish for Saucy Kate, 12:35:20. The prize was a handsome piece of silver plate. The conditions of the race were from moorings twice around the club course (ten miles); allowance, one minute per foot; entrance, $2; club rules.

It is pleasant to state that Capt. John M. Peudleton's yacht Traveller, which carried your reporter, sailed the entire course, keeping good company with the contesting boats, and adding much to the interest of the race, so far as spectators were concerned. Your correspondent wishes to thank the club for courtesies. HAL.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The members of this organization to the number of fifty, assembled Tuesday evening, February 23d, at the American House, and partook of their annual dinner. Previous, however, to the sitting down to the good cheer, a special meeting of the club was held, Commodore Benjamin Dean in the chair, and Thomas Dean acting in his capacity as Secretary. At this meeting several new members were elected, and the following letter was read:

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 11th, 1876.

Thomas Dean, Esq., Secretary Boston Yacht Club Boston, Mass.:—

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to advise you of the following resolutions passed at the last meeting of the club:—

"That a committee of five be appointed of which the Flag officers shall be three, to confer with the Boston Yacht Club, and to arrange, if possible, for a meeting of the fleets during the coming summer, at such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon, and to report to this club for their action."

The following named gentlemen were appointed on said committee:—Commodore John S. Dickerson, Vice Commodore John R. Platt, Rear Commodore J. G. Johnson, Captain Thomas B. Asten, Mr. Thomas Manning.

Hoping to be advised favorably, and with kindest regards, we remain yours truly, WM. LEE, Secretary.

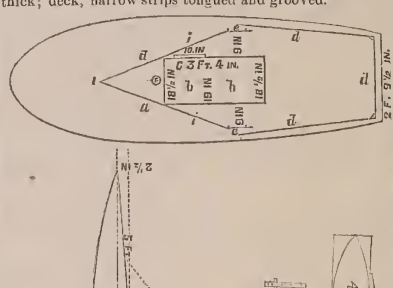
On motion of Augustus Russ, Esq., it was voted that the communication be referred to a committee, to report at a future meeting, consisting of the Commodore and four other members to be appointed by him.

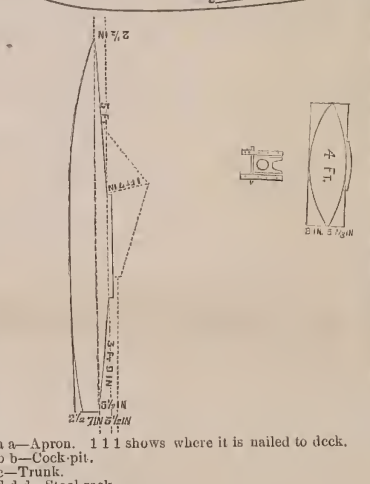
Commodore Dean appointed as his associates on the committee Vice Commodore W. H. L. Smith, Rear Commodore Geo. B. Darfee, Treasurer Augustus Russ, and the Secretary, Thomas Dean.

THE BARNEGAT SNEAK BOAT.

MR. BISHOP'S voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and through the Gulf of Mexico in a Barnegat sneak boat has attracted so much attention towards this description of boat, and we are in receipt of so many communications on the subject, that we reprint herewith from our issue of April 23d, 1874, a full description, together with diagrams fully explaining mode of construction. A working model of the boat can be seen at this office; we are indebted for it and the description to Mr. Robt. B. White, of Shrewsbury, N. J. The boat, of which the cuts below are a representation, is of the following dimensions:—

Length, 12 feet; width midships, 4 feet; width of stern, 2 feet 9 inches; depth of stern 7 inches. Sprung timbers all of one pattern, 9-16x13-16 inches; distance apart 8 inches; deck timbers natural bend, 1 inch x¾. Cock-pit, inside measurement, length, 3 feet 4 inches; width at bow and stern, 18½ inches; midships, 19 inches. Combing, height of inside at bow and stern, 2¾ inches; midships, 2 inches; from bottom of combing to top ceiling, 13 inches. Trunk on port side, set slanting to take a 15-inch board trunk placed alongside and abaft of forward corner of combing. Rowlocks, height, 6 inches; from combing, 9 inches; middle of to stern, 4 feet 7 inches, made to fold down inboard and to fasten up with a hook. Stool rack runs from rowlocks to stern, notched at ends into fastenings of rowlocks, also notched at corners and hooked together, rest against a cleat on deck outside, and are hooked to the deck inside. In a heavy sea the apron is used. It is held up by a stick from peak to combing. Thus rigged the boat has the reputation of being able to live as long as oars can be pulled. The apron is tacked to the deck about two-thirds its length. The wings are fastened to the top and bottom of the rowlocks. Mast hole, 2½ inches; 2 in. from combing. Drop of sides from top of deck, 5½ inches, dead rise, 8 inches. Over cock-pit a hatch is placed. Everything connected with the boat is placed inside, gunners often leaving their guns, etc., locking the hatch fast. The boats sail well, and covered with sedge are used to shoot from. With the hatch on, a person can be protected from rain, and with blankets, can be accommodated with a night's lodging. Boards for boats, white cedar, ⅛ inch thick; deck, narrow strips tongued and grooved.





a a—Apron. 1 1 1 shows where it is nailed to deck.
b b—Cock-pit.
c—Trunk.
d d d—Stool rack.
c e—Rowlocks.
Fig. 4 shows rowlocks.

THE AMATEUR QUESTION.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., February 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The allusions contained in the letter of your correspondent "Hagestolz," published in your paper of the 17th inst., are so pointed that our club cannot affect not to know who is meant, and what is aimed at; but his reckless assertions are so entirely based upon his own opinion merely (as he himself admits) that our members naturally feel surprised at the appearance of his communication in print.

To avoid newspaper notoriety, our club has made it a rule never to reply to the various attacks made upon us from time to time through the "press," believing them to be mainly prompted by envy and jealousy. To our numerous friends throughout the country no denial of his insinuations of your correspondent are necessary, and to our enemies, whoever they may be, we can only say they will have ample opportunity to prove any charges they may desire to make by writing to, or appearing before the Qualification Committee of any of the various regattas in which we may enter the coming season. Our only reason for breaking through our established rule is the fact that our crew are all absent from home, and unable to answer for themselves.

E. W. HUMPHREY, President,
E. R. CRAFT, Treasurer,
Argonauta Rowing Association.

The fact that the letter which we published last week, although mentioning no names, was known at once to be directed at the club which has noticed it, shows conclusively that the subject was a matter of common gossip in boating circles. We published the letter in hopes that it would draw forth just such a dignified denial as the one above, and that the matter being once ventilated, a stop could be put to gossip and hidden inuendo. An open accusation can be fairly met, and if an unjust one, can be combatted and forever put at rest, while secret malice can sting unseen, and its fruits expand until silence is accepted as a proof of guilt. For our own part, we are satisfied that the members of the Argonauta Club are keeping strictly within the letter of the law relating to amateur boat racing, and the definition of the term as adopted recently. As regards our opinion of that definition, we shall have something to say on another occasion. The Argonautas have as much right to send a crew to Florida to train, and pay their expenses from the club funds, too, if necessary, as they have to send one to Saratoga, or Troy, or Seneca Lake to row a race. And a man who chooses at his own personal loss or risk to take a certain time from his business, in order to uphold the honor of his club, or, as it is in this case, his country, is entitled to credit instead of contumely. For this is the Centennial year, and oarsmen from far and near are coming to contest. If Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Universities send their crews; if the crack men of the London Rowing Clubs come over, they will take a deal of heating, and we have the old Harvard and Atalanta defeats to wipe out. It is with this in view that these members of the Argonauta Club (a portion of whom, we understand, do so every year) are spending their winter in Florida, hardening their muscles with camp life and enough rowing to keep in form. From the accounts we hear of their camp and of the elegant shooting and fishing they are having, we wish we were with them. As to whether they have forfeited their right to be considered amateurs, there is a body with jurisdiction who will decide the question at the proper time.—ED.

—*Bell's Life* of February 26th, says that Robert Watson Boyd has completed negotiations for a four-oared crew to go to America during the ensuing regatta season. The crew will be composed as follows: Robert Bagnall, bow; W. Nicholson, Robert Chambers, and Boyd himself as stroke. Boyd has challenged any crew in England to row over the championship course, on the Thames or Tyne. If this challenge is not accepted, he will assume the title of champion. The four will then proceed to America as the representative English crew.

—A *Herald* correspondent writes from Pittsburg that a four-oared crew will be made up in that place to row in the Centennial matches, of which Morris will pull stroke with Luther, Scharff and Kaye, or Siebert behind him. The crew will commence practice as soon as the river is clear of ice. In the scullers' race Morris will enter against all comers, and expresses a wish that the best of England's rowers may be induced to contend for the prizes. In this race, also, Pittsburg will have another representative in Henry Coulter, whose defeats last year were such game ones as to raise his qualifications as a sculler in the estimation of boating men.

In the amateur event the Duquesnes, the bunch of little fellows who did nobly at Saratoga, last season, will participate. It is likely, however, there will be some changes in the crew, heavier material being substituted, while the unity of action in rowing, characteristic of this organization, will be retained.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus.*
Drum (two species.) Family *Sciænidæ.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*
Sea Bass, *Sclænops ocellatus.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus cœsus.*
Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus.*
Trout (black bass,) *Centropristis atrarius.*
Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Tautaug, *Tautaga onitis.*
Pomatomus saltatrix.
Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*

[*Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.*]

FISH IN MARKET.—Owing to severe storms along the coast during the past week, fishing has been almost suspended, so that the Lenten season opens with a scant supply and prices advanced from 15 to 30 per cent. We quote:—Striped bass, 20 to 25 cents per pound; smelts, 18 cents blue-fish, 15 cents; salmon (frozen), 50 cents; mackerel, 25 cents each; shad, Savannah, 50 cents each; North Carolinas, $1, extras; white perch, 18 cents pound; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 20 cents, terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 18 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents per pound; cod-fish, 8 to 10 cents; black fish, 15 cents; herring, 6 cents; flounders, 10 to 15 cents; sea bass from Charleston, S. C., 15 cents; eels, 15 to 18 cents; lobsters, 12 cents per pound; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per hundred; white-fish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; sunfish, 10 cents; yellow perch, 10 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; ciscoes, 12 cents; hard shell crabs, $1 per hundred; pompano, $1.

—We saw at Blackford's, on Saturday last, three specimens of salmon trout that were received by the steamer Russia, consigned to the U. S. Fish Commission, from the Free Public Museum of Liverpool.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLER'S ASSOCIATION.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the above association on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23d, held at their rooms in Boston. After the transaction of important business, on motion of Col. Needham, the Advisory Board were requested to consider the expediency of making the Fish Commissioners of the different States honorary members, to report at the annual meeting in April.

—Codfish roe is used for bait in the sardine fisheries of France, but the supply is inadequate to meet the demand. It has been found, however, that grasshoppers, when pounded up, imitate it so exactly as to answer the purpose admirably. Should the West be inflicted with another visitation of grasshoppers, they could be turned into some account by being converted into fish bait and exported to France. The French Government are importing large quantities of these insects from Algeria, in order to try the experiment on a scale of some magnitude

NEEDLE POINTS.—Seth Green writes to Thad. Norris, from Rochester, under date of February 23d: "You make as good a trout rod as any man in this or any other country, and have more cunning than most fishermen, but I do not think you need your usual cunning as you would if you had been fishing in a wild stream. If you had, you would not have made more than one cast in our friend Comfort's pond, where the trout were as thick as your fingers, before you would have taken off two of the flies and had been satisfied with taking one at a time. You would have landed every trout you hooked, and would have had better sport than you would if you had landed three at a time. Thad., it will not take one long to convert you when we meet."

—Fishermen this winter in the Delaware Bay are said to be doing a small business. The constant disturbance of the fish in coves and other places where they usually pass the cold weather, being constantly disturbed by seiners on account of the absence of ice, have disappeared from their customary resorts, and the catches are small and unprofitable.

—A letter from Cape May to the *Evening Star* says that a large shoal of porpoises, followed by great flocks of "cod-fish gulls," both very unusual winter sights, passed that place the other day close ashore, giving assurance that codfish were coming along on which these were preying—the former on the fish, and the gulls on the fragments and blood left by the devourers. As codfish are unlooked for less than six miles off shore, no one wet a line for them. A fine specimen washed ashore, chased in by a porpoise, it is supposed. A steamer put out from the breakwater recently and caught 900 pounds in a few hours. They are caught while at anchor or hove to, and clams are used for bait.

NOTES FROM THE RESTIGOUCHE.

DEE SIDE, Metapedia, February 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

So you're off to Florida, Charlie. Well I do wish you a good time, and hope we will hear from you. I think you want it, for your sanctum is rather confined for my taste. No doubt you'll wet a line while there, but won't hook a forty pound salmon. I am not aware of anything bigger than thirty-six being killed (with fly) here last year, although I knew a lady, who I am sure never hooked a salmon before, to hook, kill, and land (without gaffing) two twenty-two pound fish in less than forty minutes. This was done early in July at the Devil's Half-acre Pool (which you should remember) on the Main Restigouche.

The total angling score in my division, last season, was something like 500 fish, averaging about 17 pounds; largest days' take, 10 red, 2 fish; best ever done on Restigouche, 21. This may hereafter be exceeded—water, atmosphere, a prime unfished pool, an experienced angler, and something stronger than a single cast combined. Speaking of time in killing, I knew Samuel Wilmot to bring a 36-pound fish to gaff in seven minutes, fair play, single cast. He had a quick gaffman, as the fish was not exhausted. In my little experience, if you handle your fish properly, and he is fairly hooked, you stand a good chance of bringing him into reach in from five to seven minutes, supposing your gaffer knows his business. Mostly every fish will come into quite shoal water before he is played out. Probably he wants to see what is at the other end of the line. The exceeding clearness of our water, together with the fact, that the principal pools where the salmon congregate in large numbers are some fifty miles above tide water, for which reason I don't think ever any very large numbers of fish in a day, such as you lately told as of, will ever be caught here. All rivers are not so where the fish run out of salt water and school at once, particularly if fresh fish are running in constantly, no doubt big scores can be made. Still I would prefer clear water, and missing a fish now and then just to keep up the excitement. Suppose you hooked a fish every cast, how soon would it pale? it would not be sport. But when you see the fish rising just out of reach, as the case may be, you knowing there are hundreds in the pool. At last a fellow makes a dash and misses, you giving him time to get back to his lay spot. Changing your fly, which I think you should do; again, when you reach him, making another charge at you, hooking slightly, and breaking away on his first leap. At last you are rewarded by getting a good hold, and then comes the tug of war. I remember Walter McFarlane, of Montreal, (who afterwards got drowned on Labrador coast), taking his first salmon at Crosspoint on the Restigouche. This fish made sixteen clear handsome leaps, fairly hooked, and he took four and one-quarter hours to land, weighing 32 pounds. Had he got "butt" enough he could have been landed in twenty-five minutes. Again, his next fish never showed; only sulked and hung to bottom, and when he did start took him down river for a mile without a stop. Mr. McFarlane, at that time, did not know anything about salmon fishing.

I don't believe salmon are sensible to pain, such as a wound. I was fishing a bit of rough water, two years ago, late in the season; fish rose freely for a while, but always slightly hooked. After getting two fish, concluding to quit, and on leaving the pool, (I had been fishing at the head), made a few casts at lower end, when I hooked and landed a male fish 17 pounds. On disengaging the hook, which was well down, I saw fresh scars, or tears, in his mouth, and, on close examination, found I had hooked him five times, each time the hold giving way. As for rising fish, my experience here is, not one fish in twenty will rise to fly. Some days they will not rise at all, whatever may be the reason; other days you can fish all day, and they will sometimes rise best when the sun is hottest. If not trespassing on your space, I will send you my experience and ideas on kelts, as I see a good deal of disagreement on the subject in the *Field*, as well as in your paper. My breeding establishment is now successful, although owing to heavy freshets last fall disappearance. As the name was new to me, I asked for a description of the fish, judging that ice fish was a local name. Being informed that they were only taken through the ice during February and March, and that they were unknown until within a few years previous. I sent the description, as given to me to Seth Green, but from my meagre statement he was unable to give the fish its proper name. I pushed my inquiries, and found that they were veritable smelts. And here again comes in the question of range. They are caught little, if any, south of Port Henry; are more numerous about West Port; are taken at or near Burlington, Vt., and are unknown in Plattsburg, or thereabouts, at least by the fishermen I questioned while there this winter, and I could not learn that they were caught at other than the places I have named. Of course, these come in from the St. Lawrence, but are they caught to any extent in that river?

A. N. CHENEY.

—Dr. Haughton has proved that the strength of the lion is only two-thirds that of the tiger.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. A. S., Smithtown, L. I., CHUMBS, Terre Haute, and T. W. C., Boston.—See answer to Rex.

G. M., Halifax, N. S.—How can cotton canvas be made waterproof, and still be soft? Ans. See answer to N., Columbus, Ohio, also issue of FOREST AND STREAM Feb. 17th, 1876.

G. D. L., Harrisburgh, Vt.—Can you inform me through your paper where I can procure a pair of fine English greyhounds? Ans. We can purchase for you a pair of fine thoroughbred greyhounds about one year old; price, $65.

H. L., N. Y.—Where can I procure a copy of the translation of Pliny into English. Is there such a work? Ans. Bohn, of London, has published a translation, and we fear you will have to import it through some one here.

HEALTH, Philadelphia.—Can you give a description of the health lift; also where they can be obtained, and the price? Ans. By addressing the Health Lift Co., No. 46 East Fourteenth street, this city, you can obtain descriptive pamphlets.

B. F. R., Pittsburg.—Please inform me where the health lift, referred to recently in your valuable and regularly-read paper, can be had, and also price. Ans. From the Health Lift Co., No. 46 East Fourteenth street, this city; price complete, $100.

D., Hardisville, Mich.—1. Can you supply back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM for about two years back? 2. Whose make of rifles did the Scottish team use in the Wimbledon matches of 1875? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Some used the Milford, and some the Rigby.

RUFFED GROUSE, N. Y.—I have five volumes of FOREST AND STREAM, and I would like to exchange them for a double-barrel shot gun of any bore. Ans. We know of no one desiring to make such an exchange. The cost of five new volumes bound would be only $20.

H. T. St. Louis.—What season is best for fishing, and what baits are best for catfish and buffalo. When is the best time for hunting ducks? Ans. In the spring; for bait, minnows, or a piece of meat. Ducks are shot both in spring and fall, but principally in the latter.

F. B. R., Newark.—Please answer in next week's paper the best way to transport young trout, say about three or four inches long. They have to be taken about 50 miles? Ans. In milk cans, thoroughly clean; allowing plenty of water, keeping it cold with ice, and not changing it.

H. A. F., Delavan, Ill.—I have a single barrel shot gun, splendid barrel, lock, &c., 8 bore, drop of stock about 3½ inches. Where can I have it altered to a breech loader, and what will be the cost? Ans. The expense for altering your single barreled gun would be equal to the cost of a new one.

TEAL, Salem.—A Boston gun dealer says that Hart's shells are no good. What do you think? He says the covers are too soft and will batter down easily. Ans. It is certainly a mistake in the Boston gun dealer. Hart's shells are used very extensively, and are highly approved of by skillful sportsmen.

W. H. L., Decatur, Ill.—Why are blue Belton setters so called, and what are their peculiar characteristics? Ans. The name "Blue Belton," we think, originated in a locality in England; and we presume they are a cross of the black and tan Gordon's with dogs of other colors. They have no peculiarity except in color.

CHIP-A-WAY, Burlington.—Please inform me, in your paper, of some one who manufactures composition poker checks, or chips. I wish to get some of the material of which they are composed, or a formula for making it. Ans. Wm. S. Welling & Co., No. 207 Centre street, this city. The material is a patent composition.

TALBOT, N. Y.—I would like to know the proper load for a twelve-bore Webley. I had it will kick with over three drachms of powder; would like to know Mr. Webley's directions. Ans. You are probably using too much shot; reduce the charge to one ounce, and try coarser powder. We do not know Mr. Webley's address.

W. B., Oxford.—Being an amateur in mounting birds I can improve them much by copying from pictures of a book of that kind. Please advise me. Ans. If you want an illustrated work on taxidermy we can send you the Taxidermist's Manual; price, 50 cents; but if you want illustrations of birds only, any work on natural history would answer.

J. L. C., Brooklyn.—Is there any game law respecting the fish of New York bay. I am accustomed to fish in the Narrows, and every year notice the decrease of fish, especially the weak fish, one of the best game fish in the bay? Ans. Only as regards the size of mesh to be used in nets. Pound and drag nets are fast ruining our best fishing grounds.

SHOT CARTRIDGES, Newark.—You will please decide this bet. A is trying his gun at a twenty-inch circle, and bets B a box of cigars that he he will put in 250 pellets. He puts in 198, and bet again, and puts in 240; then he bets again, and puts in 175. In a few days he sends 100 cigars in two boxes of 50 each; does this satisfy the terms of the bet? Ans. A lost three boxes of cigars, 100 each.

N., Columbus, Ohio.—1. Please state where I can get water-proof canvas. 2. If it can be bought, how can I make it, and how often must the process be renewed to keep it water-proof? 3. Also the kind of canvas used for tobacco sacks. Ans. 1. We do not know where it can be procured. 2. Pass the canvas through a solution of parraline; no necessity to renew. 3. Duck is the best and strongest.

J. B. P., Gainesville, Texas.—In what month, and in what part of the Western or Atlantic States, or Canada, can I get the best duck and snipe shooting in the spring for a few week, with or without decoys, and a guide or boat is not needed? Ans. Go to the shooting quarters of Ira Bingham on Lake Koshkonong, Wis., or to Minnesota Junction, Dodge Co., Wis., and enquire for Mr. Miskey, a shoothei.

G. F. O., Bennington.—1. Where can I obtain the Curt Dittmar powder, and in what size canisters, and what will it cost me per pound? 2. Where can I obtain a thoroughbred spaniel pup about four months old? 3. What is the price of the Hart shell per dozen? Ans. 1. Of Carl Dittmar, Neponset, Mass., in any quantity. 2. Cocker spaniels from J. S. Bostor, Hartford, Conn. 3. $2.50 or $3.

W. B. S., Harrisburg.—I have a light muzzle-loader, 14 bore, 6 pounds, which recoils too much at any charge. How large a charge would you advise me to use to prevent too much recoil? Ans. A gun of that size shoots 2¼ drachms powder to a scant ounce of shot. In case you find too much recoil from that charge, 2 drachms powder to ¾ oz. shot, and be sure to hold in the right direction when you shoot.

IDEX, Indianapolis.—Will not Mr. Bishop have his Barnegat "sneak-boat" photographed, and, allow you to illustrate it for the benefit of Inland boatmen, with some instructions about building the same? There are probably hundreds of your readers who would be very much interested in knowing something about it. Ans. We reproduce in this issue from No. II, vol. 2, a description of the Barnegat "sneak-boat."

L. B. B., Hubbardstown.—In a match, conditions "no magnifying sights allowed," should a competitor shooting a gun with telescope sights, globe and peep attached, be allowed to use the telescope in sighting shots, or should the gun be debarred? Ans. Sighting shots may be taken in any position, or from a rest. If the telescope was not used in the scoring shots we see no reason why the gun should be debarred.

C., Norfolk, Va.—Please inform me if the State of Kansas has made a law whereby the killing of every kind of bird at any season of the year is a misdemeanor. I understand such a law has already passed the house. Ans. We have heard of no such law being before the Legislature, nor is there likly to be one. Not that the Kansas game laws do not deserve amending, for at present the killing of quail and grouse is permitted up to March 1st.

G. W. P., Gloucester.—1. Can shot concentrators be used in a muzzle-loader? How should a muzzle-loader be charged with them? 2. Are Bengle hounds good for raising foxes? Ans. 1. The only concentrators that can well be used in a muzzle-loader are Kay's, which come prepared with shot. Load as you would with Ely's wire cartridges, using no wad on shot. 2. Beagles are used principally for hares and rabbits, and hounds and harriers for foxes.

W. F. I., Binghampton.—Kindly inform me at what time of the year is it best to go to Florida in order to experience the least inconvenience in becoming acclimated? Do you consider that there is danger attending health by arriving in Florida in March or April? Ans. Of course it is better to go to Florida in the fall, but there is no danger of sickness whatever in arriving there in March or April, or indeed at any season, if unhealthy sections, such as swamps, are avoided, and there is not too much exposure to night air.

F. S., Westfield.—1. Will you please inform me the year in which a book entitled "A Complete Manuel for the Young Sportsmen," by Frank Forester, was published? 2. Is there any better book on the dog than the one by Frank Forester? 3. I have a muzzle-loading gun marked it Boges. What reputation has he as a gun-maker? Ans. 1. We do not know. 2. Yes—"Dinks, Hutchinson, and Mayhew, and "The American Kennel and Sporting Field, by Arnold Burges. 3. We know nothing of R. Huges as a gun-maker.

T. W. G., N. J.—Can you inform me whether the long promised map of the Adirondack Region, compiled by Verplanck Colvin, has ever been published, and if not, when will it be. Also if there is any other map better than Dr. Eley's? What is the best book as yet published, giving routes, taverns, and general information regarding the Northeast Wilderness? Ans.—Wallace's "Guide to the Adirondacks" is the latest book. It is very thorough and contains a large map. You can get it from the Waverly Publishing Co., Syracuse, or from this office. Price $3.

X., New York.—In the New York *Times* is a statement of rifle shooting, at a Court street, Brooklyn, rifle gallery, in which some one makes an unprecedented score with an Allen breech-loading rifle, the near sight being described as a "circular sight." Will you kindly inform me through the FOREST AND STREAM if the Allen rifle is a new gun, and has claims to more accuracy in shooting than other well known makers, (Sharps or Remington's), and what is meant by rear "circular sight"? Ans. The Allen is not a new rifle. The sights were the ordinary peep and globe sights.

CONSTANT READER, New Brighton, Pa.—A and B make a bet on the gauge of A's gun, it being a breach-loader, and shoots a No. 12 shell, but stamped on the under part of the barrel 13. B claims it is 13-gauge on account of it being stamped. A claims it is a No. 12 gauge because No. 12 shell fits it exactly and is the only size that can be used. Please decide through the columns of your paper? Ans. A wins; the stamp "13" on the barrels is the inspection proof stamp. The subsequent finishing of the barrels brings them out to 12 gauge. You will find this on all English guns from an accredited maker.

G. L. D., New York.—1. In your last paper I saw an account of a place called Hoy's Wilderness. Will you be kind enough to tell me where I can get reliable information about the place; how to get there; where good guides can be obtained, etc. 2. Is a Winchester repeating rifle better than a Ballard for sporting purposes? Ans. 1. You will find all the information you want regarding Hoy's Wilderness in our present issue. 2. Probably there is no difference as far as shooting qualities are concerned. It is only a question as whether a magazine rifle would be better adapted for the kind of shooting you wished it for.

E. L. S., Troy, N. Y.—1. Does ice sink—that is to say, in lakes and ponds? What becomes of ice, apparently solid, when it suddenly disappears? 2. Will you please give me the address of the party who advertised some time since in your paper "Lamps for use in spearing fish;" also, are they as good as bundles of rags saturated with kerosene? Ans. 1. Ice is lighter than water, as it contains more or less air. Common sense teaches us that it does not sink. The lower part of a cake of ice melting away, the upper part becomes heavier, turns over, and disappears for a few minutes. 2. Eaton & Co., No. 17 Ann street, can supply the camp.

J. W. R., Hannibal.—1. I have a rifle 50 calibre rimfire and have been saving the expinded shell. Is there any way that I can reload them myself? 2 What is the proper charge for a muzzle loading shot gun, 12-bore, 8 pounds, 28 inch barrel, for upland shooting, also for ducks and geese? 3. Am talking of getting a Remington breech-loading shot gun, 30-inch barrel. Which would be the best for this section 10 or 12 bore? 4. Also is the $45 Remington gun a good one for this region? Ans. 1. It would not not pay you to reload them. 2 For upland, 3¼ drs. powder 1¼ oz. shot; for ducks, 4 drs. powder, 2¼ oz. shot. 3. For your district 10 bore. 4. Yes, excellent for the price.

SUBSCRIBER, Webster.—1. Do you think my gun shoots too close for quail and woodcock shooting? I shot it 30 yards at target 18 inches in diameter, 1 oz. No. 8 shot, and put 255 pellets in a circle. If that is too close, what would you think would be a good pattern? 2. Would you think my gun was choke-bored? 3. Which makes the best penetration, choke bored, or straight? Ans. 1. A gun which shoots as close as you say your's does, shoots too close for upland shooting. 175 pellets of No. 8 shot, at 30 yards, 18-inch target, is quite close enough. 2. Your gun no doubt is choke bored. 3. It is a mooted question which makes best penetration; the adherents of each claim superiority.

L. N. P., Boston.—Will you please answer the following question: Is it possible to cultivate trout artificially in a small stream that freezes in winter, and if so, what is necessary to so do, the water freezing solid? Ans. Trout can not be raised in a stream that freezes. Mr. Seth Green says on the subject: "If the creek froze solid the fish would freeze solid, and I do not believe when a fish is frozen solid he will ever come to life again. If they are partly frozen they will come too so that they will swim about, but will die soon after. But there is another reason: any body of water that freezes very hard in winter will get very warm in summer, and they would die when the temperature of the water went higher than 70°. To put a trout in water at 80° fahrenheit he would not live one-half as long as he would out of the water on a rainy or lowry day."

A CONSTANT READER, Baltimore.—1. I have a very fine pointer bitch who has a very bad habit of sucking eggs, and, as I live in the country near here, I often have an anticipated breakfast spoiled by her. I therefore write to ask if you can suggest any means to cure her of the habit other than the old recipe of cutting her tail off close up to the ears. 2. I have a dog that, while he eats very heartily, from some unknown cause cannot retain anything (he eats) on his stomach. Can you suggest cause and remedy. Ans. 1. There are three remedies to break your dog of her bad habit. One is a muzzle so contracted that she cannot eat, the next best is to provide yourself with a four-foot raw-hide, watch her and catch her in the act, and give her a baker's dozen well laid on. But if she is not a valuable one for field or breeding purposes, you had better try the remedy you alluded to, as it has never been known to fail. 2. Have mailed to you some medicine, with directions for its use.

B. L., Long Branch, N. J.—Please decide the following dispute:—1. B claims that the only shots that can be called line shots are those which are either above or below the bull's-eye, while C claims that the shots on the right or left of the bull's-eye are equally to be considered line shots, and that in rifle shooting the side shots are considered as good as those that are above or below the bull's-eye. All aiming supposed to be the same distance from the centre of the target? 2. Was not Creedmoor originally intended for the practice of the National Guard of New York State, and long range shooting considered only of a secondary consideration? Ans. 1. In old times in gallery shooting where the target was supposed to represent a man, line shoots were considered better on account of being more likely to have taken effect. B therefore is right, but we think with C that the merit of the shot should be decided by its distance from the bull's-eye. 2. Yes

SMELTS.

GLENS FALLS, February 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your last issue you mention the range of smelt, and I do not think it is generally known that they are caught in Lake Champlain. About a year ago, while at Port Henry, I was told by the landlord of the hotel where I was staying that it was about time for "ice fish" to make their appearance. As the name was new to me, I asked for a description of the fish, judging that ice fish was a local name. Being informed that they were only taken through the ice during February and March, and that they were unknown until within a few years previous. I sent the description, as given to me to Seth Green, but from my meagre statement he was unable to give the fish its proper name. I pushed my inquiries, and found that they were veritable smelts. And here again comes in the question of range. They are caught little, if any, south of Port Henry; are more numerous about West Port; are taken at or near Burlington, Vt., and are unknown in Plattsburg, or thereabouts, at least by the fishermen I questioned while there this winter, and I could not learn that they were caught at other than the places I have named. Of course, these come in from the St. Lawrence, but are they caught to any extent in that river?

A. N. CHENEY.

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In regular advertising columns, nonpareil type, 12 lines to the inch, 25 cents per line. Advertisements on outside page, 40 cents per line. Reading notices, 50 cents per line. Advertisements in double columns 25 per cent. extra. Where advertisements are inserted over 1 month, a discount of 10 per cent. will be made; over three months, 20 per cent; over six months, 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

OUR CALL TO NATURALISTS.

THAT the naturalists and thoughtful observers of the United States are beginning to appreciate their splendid opportunities, is evident from the readiness and even eagerness with which our "invitation" to put on record the chronicles of animal life has been accepted. The responses which we printed last week, the letters which the reader will find in our Natural History columns to day, and others which await their turn, prove that we have struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts or our readers. We are encouraged to expect bounteous returns of information.

The idea has also attracted much attention among the scientific journals of the country. Even the New York *Daily Tribune* steps aside from politics to take up the subject in a complimentary and encouraging manner. Its extended and graceful allusion (Feb. 26th) to the good work of FOREST AND STREAM as a journal of field natural history, and in particular of the present attempt to collect information upon the movements and social life of animals, and the causes and motives which influence them, ends with the following sentence: "The importance of collecting such dates is evident; when a sufficient amount of them is accumulated, students will have the material for new advances in biology."

FOREST AND STREAM AT THE CENTENNIAL.—Contributors to the "Sportsman's Outfit" Department at the Centennial will please ship such articles as are now ready for exhibition to this office. Packages should be legibly marked "Centennial Exhibition," care FOREST AND STREAM Publishing Co., 17 Chatham street, New York. We urge upon contributors the necessity of immediate shipment, as the time is limited, and the labor of properly adjusting the details of the department under our charge very great.

OBITUARY.—A paragraph in the *Fancier's Gazette* announces the death of the Prince de Vismes, better known as "Old Calabar," a famous writer on sporting topics, a breeder of fine dogs, and a great authority on canine matters.

THOMPSON & SON, 838 Broadway, use no sugar of lead in waterproofing their suits. Sugar of lead will not stand washing, and amongst old sportsmen is considered detrimental to health, making them liable to rheumatic attacks. Thompson's suits are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof, even after being washed, and are as good and cheaper than any other suits in the market.—*Advertisement.*

POLO.

MANY of our readers may not understand the game of polo, or be familiar with the mode of playing it. Polo may be briefly described as "hockey on horseback." The players, mounted of course, are provided with sticks having curved ends, and being divided into two sides, endeavor, the one to force a ball through the enemy's ranks over a line or goal, and the other to defend their line and drive the ball through that of their adversary. Thanks to Mr. James Gordon Bennett and other gentlemen, who are doing so much to introduce into this country a taste for refined pastimes, there is some prospect that polo may find a foothold on American soil. The requisites on the part of the player are nerve, a quick eye, the most perfect horsemanship, and an indifference to bruises and hard knocks. But it is upon the horse, or rather pony, that much of the success of the game depends. In India, where the game originated, and from whence it was transplanted to England by the cavalry, the Arab ponies, which seldom exceed fourteen hands in height, are employed. But we should imagine that they were almost too light for the work, and that they would soon become knocked up. Our own mustangs would answer capitally, and the manner in which they are broken by the *vaqueros* of California and Texas, adapt them especially for the requirements of polo. Trained to obey the slightest pressure of the rein upon the neck, or that of the knee upon the side; accustomed to stop suddenly at the least movement of the bit, and to wheel in their tracks to avoid the charge of an infuriated cow or steer, they possess the very qualifications which are brought into play in the game of polo. A modification of the Spanish bit we should think might also be adopted—something which, while not as severe as the instrument of torture used by the *vaquero*, would yet be sufficient to suddenly check the horse without either choking him, or requiring too much muscular pressure.

There is a breed of ponies, however, which, if they could be brought into this country, and given the same training as that received by the mustangs, would be even superior to the latter for polo. We allude to the Tartar ponies that are bred on the wild steppes and brought in droves to mount the Tartar cavalry scattered throughout the Chinese Empire. And, indeed, with the exception of such as are purchased by foreigners for racing purposes, or for driving before basket wagons, this is about the only service they are ever called upon to perform after leaving their nomad masters. Small in statue, seldom exceeding thirteen hands, but very muscular, they show in their uniformity of colors, in the fine head and sharp, small ear, the traces of their Arab origin, which have not been extinguished even after centuries of breeding in a cold climate. The transplanting seems, while it has somewhat stunted them, to have made them hardier. And yet, when in racing condition, they show all the gracefulness of limb of the Arab. The Tartars have a peculiar way of slitting the nostrils of some of their ponies, particularly those used by the couriers in winter, when the frozen streams prevent communication in any other way, the object apparently being to enable the pony to inhale the greatest amount of air his lungs are capable of receiving.

There is a breed of ponies still smaller found on the islands in the Straits of Malacca, some of which make good saddle animals, but are much less sturdy than the Tartar's. It is a little singular that the horses found in the Phillipine Islands, and known usually as Manilla ponies, should be so totally different from those of the neighboring continent. They are, if anything, taller, but much lighter, and without either the stamina or speed of the others. They somewhat resemble weedy mustangs, and probably were introduced from Mexico or South America by the Spaniards. The Japanese horses resemble them very much, and probably originated from the same stock. Although fiery and nimble, there is no trace of resemblance between them and the Chinese, to whom they are so inferior that they receive weight in races open to both.

So much for the ponies adapted for use in playing the game of polo. Mustangs will probably come into use here, and we hope soon to be called upon to record the first game at this healthful and exciting sport.

—A fine opportunity for out-door study is afforded by the Summer School of Science and Physical Culture, which will spend six weeks next summer between the Mammoth Cave and Lookout Mountain. The instruction will be given by the following naturalists: Prof. D. S. Jordan—birds, reptiles, and fishes; Prof. H. E. Copeland—botany; Mr. Ernest Copeland—insects and taxidermy. The aim of the School is to give that instruction in field work which cannot be had in connection with laboratories, combined with the active work of collecting and preserving specimens. The cost to each pupil will be $200, which includes everything. Further information can be had by addressing Herbert E. Copeland, M. S., 320 Arch street, Indianapolis, Ind.

—Mr. Fred Mather, the popular pisciculturist, will have charge of the Aquarium at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The only thing now wanted to complete the display is a collection of curiosities in the shape of fish, reptiles, or crustaces from the more southern limits of the country. Cannot some of our Florida friends forward us a few alligators, lizzards, or anything that will live in water? We will forward them to Philadelphia with pleasure.

—Bound copies of Volume V of FOREST AND STREAM are now ready. We can also supply the series complete.

THE TROTTING TURF.

A DISINTERESTED observer who might have wandered into the Everett House during the recent convention of the National Association for Promoting the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, would scarcely have imagined himself in the society of horsemen—that is, if he was something of a fossil himself, and still clung to ancient traditions, in which, to trot a horse on a track, was an act of abomination, placing the culprit beyond the pale of "our best society." Instead, he would have found himself in company with gentlemen, many of whom are lights in the learned professions, whose arguments and discussions on the matter in hand, and which were intended to still further purge the trotting turf from obloquy, were conducted with as strict a sense of decorum as would be met with in the deliberations of any legislative body.

Racing has always been what we might call a "polite" amusement, imported into the country from abroad and patronized, more particularly at the South, by all classes of the people, from Presidents of the Republic, down; but trotting is peculiarly a National sport—almost the only one we have, in fact, and in competition with the more aristocratic amusement, it was for a long time pushed to the wall. Of late years, however, an entirely different class of men have become identified with trotting interests, and the result has been to raise the sport to its present position, and to place it upon an equality for "respectability" with racing. Something of an idea of the present magnitude of the interests involved in trotting can be obtained from the opening address of Hon. Chas. W. Hutchinson, Mayor of Utica, and First Vice President of the Associatiou, who, in the absence of President Sprague, presided over the convention. From this it appears that 163 members of the National Association were represented in the convention that during the year 1875 there were 3,304 trotting and pacing racers upon the tracks of this country; 5,400 horses have contested for purses amounting to the immense sum of $1,418,971, and that the whole amount of capital represented by the trottiug interests is not over-estimated at the sum of $50,000,000. This amount, large as it is, however, does not embrace any of the collateral interests, such as breeding studs, etc. It is safe to say that no national sport in the world has such an amount as this invested in its maintenance; and the time has arrived when we should not only take a national pride in the success of our trotting turf, but by encouragement and countenance aid those who are, and have been, working so strenuously for its reform and elevation.

WESTON IN ENGLAND.

IT is pleasant to record the graceful manner in which English sporting journals have withdrawn and apologized for their very outspoken expressions of disbelief in the truth of American records of long distance pedestrianism, and we trust that the result of the lesson will be more faith hereafter in the possibility of some feats being accomplished outside of the "right little, tight little island," that have not yet been performed within it. A brief summary of the recent match at Agricultural Hall, London shows that Edward Payson Weston, and William Perkins the English champion walker, agreed to walk for twenty-four hours, for a cup or specie of the value of fifty guineas. Perkins walked 65 miles in 14 hours, 5 minutes and 5 seconds, and then gave out. Weston walked the same distance in 13 hours, 3 minutes and 41 seconds, and continuing his journey walked 109 miles and 832 yards in 24 hours. He had fixed his distance at 115 miles, and would have accomplished it had he not been compelled to leave the track for three quarters of an hour on account of sickness. This is admitted by the English journals to be the greatest pedestrian feat ever performed in that country. It settles the question as to Weston's record here, which has been so strenuously disputed, and also as to his style of walking, which we have heard asserted by leading lights in the athletic world, would not be permitted in England. On the contrary, the Englishmen while saying that his mode is ungraceful and contrary to all their ideas of style, is yet perfectly fair walking.

The announcement of the match was almost as good as the event itself, and must have been the joint production of Weston and a lineal descendant of the great George Robbins "of auction renown." We recognize the hand of the former in his old dodge of inviting members of the medical profession to be present, while the rest is only equalled by the grandiloquent advertisements of "residential estates," which are sometimes to be found in the *Field*. "Both men will be dressed in chaste and gentlemanly apparel," it reads; "no drinks will be sold at the hall stronger than coffee, smoking is positively forbidden in the building, and hundreds of ladies belonging to England's proudest nobility have promised to be present." We can fancy Weston waving his hand to "England's proudest nobility" in his old Hippodrome style. However, he has done credit to his country. We recognize the fact, and trust that upon his return he will be presented with some fitting testimonial.

—Dr. N. Rowe, the "Mohawk" of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and more recently of the *Rod and Gun*, has assumed editorial management of the Chicago *Field*. He has our best wishes for his success in his new West home, and his great experience with dog and gun can not fail to be of value to the constituents of his paper.

GAME PROTECTION.

The West Jersey Game Protection Society has prepared a bill for the consideration of the Legislature of that State, the operation of which, if it is passed, will be watched with interest. It provides for the appointment of Game Wardens, to receive their authority from the State, but to be appointed and paid by the Society. The appointments not being political, and as men will not serve in or near their own homes, there is a strong probability of their services being of some value. We have for some time urged the adoption of a system similar to this, in the cause of game protection. The knowledge that there is some one with authority, and whose business it is to prevent infractions of the law, will prevent many a sneaking poacher from settiog his snares and traps, who otherwise would have snapped his fingers at the law aud boasted to his fellows of his successful evasions.

MAINE.—The law mentioned io our last as beiog before the Maine Legislatnre, and which provides for an annual close time for certain fish, has been passed.

A law was also passed allowing the killing of woodcock and ruffed grouse and English snipe between September 1 and December 1. The sending out of the State any of this kind of game is prohibited under a penalty. The killing of quail or pinnated grouse between Jan. 1st and Sept. 1st is prohibited.

The law was amended so that between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1 no venison shall be sent out of the State.

The law relating to the killing of deer and caribou was amended so that if any person has in his possession not only the carcass but the hide, or any part of the hide or carcass of such animals, between Jan. 1 and Oct 1, he shall be held liable. Authority is also given the warden, or his deputies, to make complaint and iostitute search for the evidence of guilt.

A general law was passed in relation to the erection of wharves and fish weirs in tide waters which requires application for the same to be made to municipal officers, provides for a hearing, and the granting of licenses to applicants. No wharves or fish weirs are to be erected in any river or tide water lying between towns without the consent of the municipal officers of both towns, and in no case is aoy wharf to be extended beyoud legally established wharf lines.

—The Pennsylvania State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, has prepared a law calculated to correct many errors in the act as it now exists, and which we trust will have the attention of the Legislatnre of that State. It provides for a close season for deer between December 1st and September 1st; for squirrels between January 1st aod August 1st; for rabbits between January 1st and November 1st; for wild turkeys between January 1st and October 1st; for plover between January 1st and August 15th. It extends the close season for trout until May 1st instead of April 1st, as now enforced, and for black bass or pickerel notil July 1st. The provisions referring to woodcock, quail and gronse, remain as now in force.

WISCONSIN.—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, at Madison, Feb. 9th and 10th, 1876, communications were received and read from Fred Pond, of Montello, in relation to the memorial fund of Henry W. Herbert; the sportsmen of Foo du Lac in relation to fishways io Fox River, between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, aud as to some changes in the game and fish laws; the sportsmen of Oconomowoc, through their secretary, Dr. J. A. Heushall, in relation to some changes in the game laws, etc.

Resolutions adopted—By Mr. Welch:—

That the secretary be directed to call the attention of clubs and individual members of the association to the Forester Memorial Fund.

That the Legislature be requested to prohibit the killing of quail for the period of three years.

By Mr. Palmer·

That the Legislature be requested to memorialize Congress for the establishment of fishways in Fox River, between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay.

The committee appointed to codify the game and fish laws of the State, local aod general, reported two bills, one for the protectiou of game, and oue for the protection of fish. The game laws were amended as follows: 1st. Classing woodcock with gronse, shooting to commence the 15th of August, except in the Mississippi river bottoms and islaods, to commence July 4th; sharp tail grouse aud spruce partridge inserted in the law. 2d. Prohibit the huntiog of deer with houods or dogs at aoy time, and make the close season from Dec. 15th to Oct. 1st. 3d. Song and insect-eatiug birds included for protection. 4th. That the law be published once annually in each county in a weekly paper. 5th. Mallard, teal, and wood duck shooting to commence on the 15th of August.

The subject of prohibiting all shooting iu the spring was discussed at some length hy Messrs. Hoy, Merrill, Palmer, Williams, Burdick, Woodard, Welch, and the Secretary, but no definite action taken thereon.

The fish bill was referred to the Fish Commissioners, with the request that they would make such chaoges as deemed proper, and report the bill to the Legislature.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. P. R. Hoy, Racine; 1st Vice President, Hon. John P. McGregor, Milwaukee; 2d Vice President, Hon. J. F. Williams, Prairie du Cheio; Recording Secretary, M. T. Bailey, Madisoo; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. M. W. Corning, Portage; Treasurer, S. S. Woodard, Watertown. Stauding Committee not yet appointed.

JANESVILLE, Wis., February 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our Legislature has just passed a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for building a State hatching house. Several excellent clauses have also been added to our game laws, among which is one to prevent the hunting of deer with hounds, and one prohibiting the hunting of duck and other wild fowl by the use of sneak boats and batteries. The latter bill was pushed through by the Black Hawk Club of Lake Koshkonong, and is one that has been needed for many years. Last season not less than a dozon of these murderous contrivances were kept constantly at work after the canvas-back, on Lake Koshkonong, and when you consider that the lake is only seven miles long and from one to two wide, you will see that the birds were given but little time to feed. The result was they left the lake fully a month earlier than usual. The Black Hawk Club has a snug little house on the lake. The number of members is limited to thirty-six, and embraces gentlemen of means and culture, from Marquette, Mich., Milwaukee, Janesville, Whitewater, Wis., Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. The officers are: L. A. Winchester, Whitewater, President; G. W. Esterly, Whitewater, Vice President; Richard Valentine, Janesville, Secretary; C. S. Jackman, Janesville, Treasurer. Among its prominent members are Col. L. A. Harris, Thomas A. Logan, Col. C. W. Woolley, Benj. Robinson, and Chas. W. Short, of Cincinnati, Chas. B. Wade, St. Louis, J. J. S. Seltzinger, Philadelphia, D. H. Merritt, L. P. Ely, W. S. Dalliba, and H. R. Mather, of Marquette, Mich., E Townsend Mix, and O. W. Robertson, of Milwaukee.

The sportsmen of Janesville have just organized a club for the protection of game and fish under the name of The Forrester Club. The officers are: H. D. McKinney, President; Horace McElroy, Vice President; J. B. Doe, Jr., Secretary, and J. G. Rexford, Treasurer. Thirty-seven joined at the first meeting. It is proposed to enlist the former sportsmen in the movement by inviting them to become members without the payment of dues. I cut the following from the Green Bay, Wis. *Advocate*, of Feb. 17th:—

A FISH STORY.—About sixty-five miles by road up the Wolf River, north of Shawano, and six miles from the Wolf River, is Rolling Stone Lake, a sheet of water about five miles long and two miles wide, that is said to be densely filled with salmon-trout and white-fish. Mr. John Evans, of Shawano, has this winter put in a mile and a half of gill nets, and when we saw him last week had been fishing some three weeks. He tells us that the fishing is a mere experiment, but that they have caught several hundred fish. A sleigh-load of them was expected down when we were at Shawano. He says that there are two kinds of trout, the same as in Green Bay and Lake Michigan—the salmon-trout being the larkest, and best of the two. They propose to continue fishing there next summer and to take up packages and salt the fish on the spot. Other parties confirm this story, and we know that the nets were purchased of M. P. Kalmbach, Fort Howard. The curious part of the matter is how these fish should come there, for they do not exist in any of the neighboring streams and there is no outlet or inlet to the lake connected with any body of water containing these fish. We wish that some of our Shawano friends would send us samples of the fish."

It would be a good idea for the Green Bay Sportsmen's Club to look into this matter and see that the fish laws of the State are better observed in their vicinity. The editor of the *Advocate* is a sportsman, but the fact that fishing with nets in Rolling Stone Lake is a violation of law seems to have escaped his notice. "FORRESTER."

DANSVILLE, Livingston Co., N. Y.,

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The proposed amendment to the game laws, will, I think, meet with the unqualified approval of gentlemen sportsmen, with one exception, they are perfect. It strike me that there is one clause that is two sweeping in its import to be entirely sanctioned. When a law is made forbidding the shooting of wild duck between the hours of sunset and sunrise, it is virtually decreed that we in the country shall shoot no duck, for this reason. On our little lakes nestling between the hills in western New York, our only chance for a bag is between the hours of dawn and sunrise, and sunset and dusk, then the birds are in motion to and from their feeding grounds During the day they lie in those tantalizing rafts, just out of reach.

Mr. Editor, did you never steal out in the gray morning, leaving the rest of the camp asleep, and taking your favorite stand, bag ten brace before the rising of the sun cleared away the mists and stopped the shooting for the day, leaving you to kill time with "Vanity Fair," until the sun had set, when stealing out in the gloaming you double your morning's bag?

Now I am no pot-hunter and am bitterly opposed to jack lights and dusking, but I do protest against my twilight shooting being wrested from me. I say the night is made for rest for man and beast, but when we take our annual shoot we don't want to be sent to bed at sunset. It seems that the object of the proposed amendment is to protect the ducks on the southern shore of Long Island from the nocturnal encroachments of market shooters who under cover of the night, slaughter indiscriminately, and in their haste and greed, drive the birds from their feeding grounds and spoil the sport of those who shoot as gentlemen should. This being the case, and the *disease* being local, let the *cure* also be local, and the amendment be amended to cover only that locality. Only give us those precious hours "when nature wakes and sinks to sleep again." Being a law-abiding citizen and humble member of a sportsmens club, I shall adhere strictly to the game laws, whatever they may be, but I am sure a modification of the clause in question would be hailed with delight by all true sportsmen. D.

The Long Island counties already have so many provisions and exceptions in the general game laws that this amendment might easily be made to apply to them alone. There is certainly reason in what our correspondent states, that a great deal of duck shooting is done before sunrise and by twilight.

THE CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.—Some weeks since we advised our readers that Mr. Burnet Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, would meet sportsmen at the Newark Bench Show to confer with them as to the exhibition of dogs to be held at the Ceotecoial. The Newark affair having proved a fizzle, we would suggest to Mr. Landreth to visit Springfield on the 26th and 27th of April next, where he will meet a large assemblage of representative sportsmen and owners and breeders of fine dogs.

—"Camp Life in Florida," the best descriptive guide to that State yet published, has afforded pleasure not only to visitors, but to thousands who would have been visitors if they could. It can be had at this office.

—The yachting season has been inaugurated at St. Augustine, Florida, as will be seen from the interesting report of the recent regattas at that port, which we publish in another column.

—A London correspondent says the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, whose "place" near Sandriugham rivals the splendid country seat of the Prince of Wales, is said to have offered to take £100,000 to £5,000 that within three years he will kill 1,000 brace of partridges to his own gun, on his own estate, in a single day. The Indian prince is one of the keenest of "British" sportsmen, and a capital shot, yet his offer is said to have taken rather freely.

—It is said that at the elephant hunt of the Prince of Wales in Ceylon, no reporters were permitted to be present; but one enterprising "special" shaved his head, painted his body black, put a string around his waist, and joined the beaters. He wasn't to be beaten.

The Rifle.

—We are indebted to the Secretaries of many Rifle Clubs for the names of their organizations, but the list is still far from complete, and will feel obliged if those who have not yet forwarded their addresses will do so. A postal card will be preferred.

THE CENTENNIAL MATCHES.—The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting on Saturday, and fixed the conditions for the principal matches at the Centennial shooting tournament, which will be held at the Creedmoor Range, beginning Tuesday, September 12th, and continuing so long as may be necessary.

The first competition will be a short-range match at 200 yards; position, standing; open to all-comers; rifle not to exceed 10 pounds in weight, with a minimum trigger-pull of 3 pounds. Ten scoring and no sighting shots. Entrance fee, $3. Prizes to be hereafter announced.

The mid-range match will also be all comers. Military rifles of 50 calibre or over will shoot at 500 yards; other rifles at 600 yards. Position, aoy without artificial rest. Rifles of the respective classes to be within the Creedmoor rules. Ten scoring, but no sighting shots. Competitors may enter and shoot at both distances with the two classes of rifles. Entrance fee, $3. Prizes to be hereafter announced.

The long-range match will be the grand competition for the championship of the world, open to riflemen of all countries, distaoce, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Each team shall consist of eight men. Members of the various teams must be native-born citizens and residents of the countries they represent, except in case of teams representing a provincial territory, in which case a residence in the province will be sufficient, provided the member is a native-born subject. Rifles, oot exceeding 10 pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, 3 pounds; breech-loading rifles to be loaded from the breech only. Thirty shots at each range by each competitor. No sighting shots. Match to last two days. Competitors to fire fifteo shots at each distance on each day. Opening at 800 yards. Position, any without artificial rest or support. Teams will be allowed the use of the range for one week previous to these matches, but on the days of the long range match no person will be allowed to shoot at the prescribed ranges, except as a competitor. Captains of the competing teams shall select two referees and the referees shall choose an umpire, whose decision in all cases shall be final. Prize—The American Centennial Trophy. The trophy will be shot for annually on the same terms in the country of the team holding it, at such time and place as the team, or a majority of it, shall prescribe. In this match there will be no entrance fee.

The fourth annual prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held immediately after the conclusion of the international series of matches.

The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, met at the rooms of the former on Tuesday. The Committee on Permanent Organization, Gen. McMahon, Judge Gildersleeve, and R. Johnson, Esq., reported as permanent officers Gen. Woodward, President, Major Holland, Secretary, aod Gen. Knox, Treasurer, Gen. Woodward declining the honor. Gen. McMahon was appointed President. The Committee on Rules (to govern the Joint Committee) consists of Gen. McMahon, and G. C. Schemerhorn, Esq.; on Finance, H. P. Stanton, R. Johnson, Gen. Knox, Geo. Crouch, and Gen. E. L. Molyneaux; on Scheme for Selecting American Team, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, G. W. Wingate, H. S. Jewell, W. B. Farwell and E. H. Sanford.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The *Turf, Field and Farm* cup competition was shot February 17th, aod Mr. L. O. Soue won the first cup for the second time, with a score of 43 out of possible 50. Mr. C. G. Peters won the second cup, and H. P. Wartou woo the third cup. The coolest was very interesting, and the shooting was excellent. The FOREST AND STREAM badges were competed for February 24th, and Mr. Joseph Woodward won the first badge with the splendid score of 46 out of a possible 50. Mr. C. G. Peters won the second badge, and Mr. J. O. Wright the third. The next *Turf, Field and Farm* cup competition will be shot March 2d, open to all-comers.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The decidlog match between teams of six of gentlemeo of the Home and Continental Insurance Companies took place at Creedmoor, Jr., yesterday afternoon. Two matches have been shot between these teams, each winning one. This match was won by the Continentals by a score of 213 to 209, as follows:—

CONTINENTAL.			
J. W. K. Oakley	40	Lloyd Roberts	36
W. Ellsworth, Jr.	39	C. E. Tinslow	33
G. H. Hope	38		
C. A. Schermerhorn	37		
Total			213
HOME.			
W. R. Hobart	41	W. B. Wilson	31
J. H. Hitchcock	38	F. M. Griswold	38
H. J. Ferris	36		
F. B. Southwick	34		
Total			209

It is reported that the members of the Rifle Club of Columbia College will shoot a match at this range with the Continental team on Saturday next.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The following scores have been made in the competitions for the two remaining prizes of the Union Metallic badge competition: D. F. Stephens, 41, 41; J. W. Todd, 42, 40, 35; A. L. Embury, 37, 37, 38; J. McGlensey, 37, 40; F. Whittaker, 31, 35, 37; G. O. Starr, 33, 29, 38; J. C. Barron, 37, 38; H. N. Smith, 40; J. Woodward, 41, 43; F. N. DeWitt, 38, 39. For the new all-comer's gold badge, D. V. Davids, 39, 40; F. H. Holton, 41; W. H. Sabio, 39, 41; J. McGlensey, 44. Tuesday, February 29th, regular subscription day. Winners, J. McGleosey, 45; D. Davids, 39; F. N. DeWitt, 33. Subscriptioo matches every Tuesday at this range, open to all comers

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The thirteenth weekly competition shoot in lying position, took place at Hellwig's new gallery, No. 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, under Grand Opera House, on Wedoesday last. The winners of prizes were as follows: Frederick Kessler, first prize, 45; F. N. De Witt, second prize, 40; R. C. Wheeler, third prize, 30. This makes the third time that Mr. Wheeler has won the third prize, and it is now his personal property. These competitioos will take place on every Wednesday until all prizes are won.

MILEY'S GALLERY, BROOKLYN.—Shooting in lying down position, made at this gallery last week, distance 100 feet. This shooting was done in the match Wednesday, and continues until the 7th and 8th of April, 1876.

D. Y. McQuillan	49	Joseph Leavy	46
Robt. Simpson	49	L. McGoldrick	46
M. Sheppard	48	G. W. Smith	46
W. J. Oliver	48	J. W. Willis	46
Col. B. F. Valentine	46	A. H. Anderson	45
John Kinkaid	45		

GLEN DRAKE.—The match for the Association Cup, between members of the American Rifle Association, took place on Saturday, February 26th. Distance, 500 yards, ten scoring shots, position any. The best scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
H. Fisher	5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5	46
D. F. Davids	5 4 3 2 4 5 5 5 5 4	41
R. Rathbone	5 5 4 3 5 3 4 5 5 3	39

A subscription match at the same distance, 5 scoring shots followed. Military rifles, 50 calibre, allowed 5 points.—

Name.	Score.	Total.
H. Fisher	5 5 4 5 5	24
R. Rathbone	4 5 5 5 4	23
D. F. Davids	5 4 5 5 4	23
M. H. Madden	4 3 2 2 5	16

Next Saturday, March 4th, Holden Rifle and Remington Sewing Machine matches.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The directors of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, at a meeting held February 21st, chose John L. Stevenson, Colonel William V. Hutchings and James T. Eldridge, a Committee on Finance; C. E. Sanborn, W. H. Jackson and John B. Osborn, Committee on Range; Gen. H. B. Sargent, J. R. Osborn, I. H. Hazleton and W. H. Jackson, Executive Committee. It was voted to affiliate with the National Rifle Association; that the directors inspect the proposed range, located in Winchester and Woburn, on Monday next; that the President be invited to prepare a circular to the commanders of military organizations, inviting their co-operation in advancing the objects of the association. Governor A. H. Rice, Major General B. F. Butler, Major General H. W. Benham, U. S. A., Admirals H. K. Thatcher and Charles Steadman, U. S. N., and Mayor Samuel C. Cobb, have been elected honorary directors. The first prize contest was held at the Spy Pond Range, on Washington's birthday. The first prize, a gold medal, was won by J. H. Frost, score 64. The second prize, a silver badge, was won by E. T. Osgood, score 65. The sixth best score, 63, made by J. F. Wheeler, took a revolver. The tenth score, 62, made by J. Foster, receiving the same. The fifth prize, a powder flask, went to C. Dittmar, 58; fifteenth highest score, $3 each, was given to the twenty-fifth best score by D. Kellogg, 57, highest possible out of 75.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington Rifle Club had a match between teams on Thursday last, the conditions being 5 shots each, at 100 and 200 yards. The following are the scores:—

TEAM NUMBER ONE.

Name.	100 yds.	T'l.	200 yds.	T'l.	G'd t'l.
L. F. S. Brown	4 5 4 4 4	21	4 4 4 3 4	19	40
D. B. Cultar	4 4 4 4 4	20	3 5 4 3 2	17	37
W. H. Bernard	4 4 4 4 3	19	3 4 4 3 4	18	37
W. L. DeRosset	4 5 4 5 4	22	0 3 4 4 4	15	37
J. T. Rankin	4 5 4 4 4	21	0 3 4 3 3	13	34
A. M. Barry	4 4 4 4 5	21	3 3 0 2 4	12	33
Totals		124		94	218

Average of totals, 36,333.

TEAM NUMBER TWO.

Name.	100 yds.	T'l.	200 yds.	T'l.	G'd t'l.
J. E. Crow	5 4 5 4 4	22	4 4 4 4 4	20	42
Jun. Davis	4 4 5 5 4	22	3 5 4 3 4	19	41
J. D. Woody	4 4 4 5 4	21	4 3 4 4 4	19	40
W. F. Hargrave	4 4 4 5 4	21	3 4 4 4 3	18	39
W. R. Kenan	4 4 4 4 3	19	4 3 3 4 4	18	37
E. Lilly	4 4 2 4 4	18	4 3 3 4 3	17	35
N. Giles	4 4 5 4 4	21	4 4 3 0 3	14	35
N. B. Rankin	4 4 4 5 4	19	3 3 3 4 4	16	35
Wm. Fyfe	4 5 4 4 4	21	0 3 3 4 3	13	34
L. S. Belden	4 3 3 4 4	18	4 0 3 4 4	15	33
H. G. Smallbones	3 2 5 3 2	15	3 4 3 3 3	16	31
Totals		217		185	402

Average of totals, 36,545.

Mr. L. S. F. Brown used a Remington rifle, Mr. W. H. Bernard a Sharp's rifle, Col. W. L. DeRosset an Evan's rifle, and Mr. N. Giles an Evans' rifle. The remainder of the contestants used the Winchester rifle.

—A rifle match was contested at Port Henry, N. Y., by teams of eight representing the Port Henry Rifle Association and the Plattsburg Rifle Club, of Pittsburg, at 200 and 500 yards distance, resulting in a victory for the former by one point. The victorious team was subsequently entertained at a banquet.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—A limited supply of ducks is all that is to be seen in the market in the way of game. The Canvasback gunners are returning home, and preparing for the spring flight on Shinnecock and the Great South Bay. Prices are the same as those quoted last week.

—Deer are unusually plenty in the wilds of Hamilton county, N. Y., and are in a very fine condition, owing to the great abundance of beech-nuts in the forest there. But the close season commences with December, thus giving the animals time to increase for next year, when the sport will doubtless be much enhanced by the numbers.

—It is reported that ducks are unaccountably scarce on both the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. They have vacated their old and favorite feeding grounds and gone no one knows whither. Perhaps the unusual mildness of the winter has caused them to visit localities farther north, where food is abundant and gunners not so numerous.

PIGEON MATCHES.

—A match, or rather matches, will be shot on the 6th inst between Ira A. Paine and Dr. Talbot, the conditions of one of which are somewhat rare. The match is at 20 single birds each, 21 yards rise from ground traps, 1¼ oz. shot. Birds will be found by each, and all are to be trapped out of one hamper. Each shooter's gun is to be laid upon a table and not to be touched until the bird is fairly on the wing, and either party touching his gun before the bird is so on the wing will be scored as having missed. The second match possesses equal interest almost with the first. It is for each man to shoot at 15 pairs of pigeons, Long Island rules to govern, excepting that plunge traps are to be used, Paine to stand at 21 yards rise, and Dr. Talbot at 18 yards. Shooting will commence at 2 P. M., sharp, and each event is for $200.

—A sociable match was shot on Saturday last, at Flatbush, L. I., on the grounds of John Lefferts, Esq., between Messrs. Vanderbilt, Scott and Lefferts. The conditions of the game were: 8 birds each, 21 yards rise, 1¼ounce shot. The scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Lefferts Vanderbilt	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	7
W. A. Scott	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	6
Robt. Lefferts	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1	5

The birds were fresh, strong flyers. Mr. Vanderbilt shot with a new Scott gun, that proved a very strong hitter.

—The Deerfoot Shooting Club, of Brooklyn, L. I., shot their first shoot of the season at Bay Ridge, L. I., on February 22d, 1876, each member shooting at ten birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and 1¼ ounce shot. The following is the score:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Geo. S. Brown	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1	5
W. J. Bickerton, Jr.	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 : 0 0	3
Jos. E. Fisher	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0	4

MOHICAN.

PARIS, Ky., February 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following score was made here on the 22d, at a return match between the Riley Club, of Lexington, and Stoner Club, of Paris, resulting again in favor of the latter club:—

STONER CLUB.

Tom Lewis	4	J. E. Hedges	3
A. K. Lewis	4	Joe Redman	5
Howard Lewis	7	Geo. Redman	6
Geo. Alexander	7	Dod Talbott	8
H. H. Spears	7	Cal Goodman	7
J. E. Spears	6		—
J. E. Clay	9		
Total			73

RILEY CLUB.

G. W. Wooley	6	R. Gilmore	5
G. A. Delong	6	S. McChesney	8
I. S. Martin	4	Jno. Gilbert	2
C. M. Johnson	6	W. C. Bradley	2
J. S. Smith	8	J. H. Davidson	4
Wm. Lyon	6		—
Wm. Kemp	8		
Total			64

The Executive Committee of the State Association also met here the same day, and appointed the 22d of May for the next meeting at Lexington, and Bench Show of setters, pointers, and fox hounds. Also a four days' shooting tournament. This will be the same week of the running races, which will make it all the more popular. KY.

MILWAUKEE, February 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

One of the most enjoyable pigeon shoots that you can well imagine came off on the 22d inst., on the extensive grounds of Joseph Williams, Esq., just outside the city limits. The party invited met promptly at the appointed hour, and started for the shooting ground, distant about 400 yards from the house. The trap was set in a position that gave us the shelter of a thick piece of woods, for the day was rather cold, with a strong wind blowing from the northwest. The party was divided into two sides, five on a side, with Col. J. N. Gillett as umpire, and W. B. Skelch (an old one) to trap. Milwaukee Club rules to govern; 21 yards rise, and 80 yards boundary. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.										Total.
S. J. Williams	0	1	1	*0	1	0	1	*0	1	1	9
T. J. Brown	1	0	0	1	1	*0	1	1	1	1	12
J. C. Stebbins	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	*0	*0	7
D. D. French	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	8
C. A. Williams	0	1	0	0	1	1	*0	1	1	0	9
Grand total											45

Name.	Score.										Total.
J. C. Wells	*0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	9
O. W. Robertson	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	10
E. Fielding	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	*0	9
G. L. Kurtz	1	*0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	10
Stewart Murray	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	8
Grand Total											46

*Dead out of bounds.

This score does not look very well. The birds were very strong and lively, and went out of the trap like a shot, quite a number falling dead out of bounds. The umpire was very strict, calling out lost bird to frequent challenges. WAU WAU.

THE NEW ORLEANS TOURNAMENT.—The result of the great pigeon shooting tournament at New Orleans, which commenced on the 26th ulto., as far as received by telegraph up to the time of our going to press, is as follows: The shooting opened with the tournament purse of $1,000, entrance $20, fifty to fill or *pro rata;* 10 birds each, 21 yards rise; class prizes; $500 to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third. H. N. Sherman and J. H. Acklin killed all their birds, and in shooting off the tie they retired first to 26 yards, when each cutting down their three pigeons they went back to 31 yards. At this distance Sherman cleverly stopped three additional birds, and Acklin killing but two, the former was declared the winner of the $500. E. T. Manning secured the second prize, and Charles Spear third money.

The second event was for a purse of $500, entrance $10, $50 to fill or *pro rata;* 10 birds each, class prizes; $250 to the first, $150 to second, and $100 to the third. The first money was won by J. H. Acklin, the second by Charles Kennon, and the third was divided among seven who tied on eight birds. Purse No. 3 of the tournament, twenty entries, was won by H. N. Jones, of Iowa; the fourth purse, twenty entries, was won by Frank Leslie, of Tennessee. The sweepstakes, thirty-one yards rise, in which Capt. Bogardus and eight others were entered, resulted in a tie between Wheal and Shaw on nine birds, and the stakes were divided between them.

The shooting on the third day commenced with a purse of $1,000, open to the world, entrance $10, one hundred to fill or pro rata: class prizes; seven single birds; twenty-one yards rise; H and T traps; with twenty-three entries, the first money was won by J. H. Acklin, the second by Ike Partington, and the third divided between ties of five. R. McGrow, of Covington, Ky., in shooting off ties of seven had killed 3 birds at twenty-six yards, and six at thirty-one, leading the score by 1, when he was declared the winner. This decision was afterward reversed on challenge, it being shown that McGrow was two inches inside of the line at the last shot. The bird was therefore scored as lost, leaving McGrow a tie with Bogardus and Acklin, the latter finally winning the prize. The second event was for a purse of $500, same conditions as the first event; twenty-six entries. L. C. Lebreton won the first money, A. H. Bogardus the second, and E. T. Manning—who killed eighteen birds out of nineteen—the third.

CHAMBERING AND BORING GUNS.

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin, January 31st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Last summer I ordered a fine English breech-loading shot gun in New York. When I received it I found the chambering regulated for paper shells, but as I wanted to use metallic shells I also procured a new Sturtevant and a new Hart's brass shell. I had ten paper shells loaded, got penetrating pads, 30 inch targets, powder flask and shot, and started, determined to make a full test of the merits of the different shells. The brass shells I loaded exactly the same as the paper shells, excepting, as the Sturtevant shell is very thin, and little larger caliber than Hart's, I gave the former the benefit of a wad one size larger than for the latter. I recorded kind of shell and penetration on each target, and, after having fired eight shots, found pattern and penetration one-fourth better with Hart's shells than with the Sturtevant, and one-fourth better pattern and little better penetration with the paper shell than with the Hart shell. Upon examining the shells I found three places where the Sturtevant shell was split from one-fourth to one-half inch in length, and at the ninth shot with the Sturtevant shell it was out of order entirely, as the anvil bent up and could not be moved. The Hart shell looked, after the same number of shots, as if it would never give out.

The results of these experiments justifies your correspondent "Engineer's" remarks, viz.: "The nearer you can come to a true cylinder the better will he your shooting." I also think your correspondent "Herbert" is right when he says a beveled shoulder is not worth taking in consideration.

The inside of the paper shell came the nearest in size to the bore of the gun, hence the better shooting. In my opinion all guns should be chambered with a square shoulder, and the shell should be of the same caliber as the bore of the gun. If you, or any of your numerous enlightened correspondents have had guns altered in this manner, I should be much pleased to see the results stated in your valuable paper, also the probable cost of the job, and where and by whom it can be done. I want my gun changed from leveled shoulder to square, and get shells to fit, and also my gun choke-bored. My gun is 12 A. J. H.

DITTMAR POWDER, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of to-day I noticed several articles relative to the Dittmar powder, and would like to inquire of Mr. Hinkle, or "O. A. C." if they have noticed its tendency to hang fire, as this is the only objection we have to it, and one we cannot overcome. Our experiments have been made with a number 12 gun having the rebounding lock, and the Scott, or solid strikers, that never fail or hang fire with black powder. We recently called Mr. Dittmar's attention to the objections named, and received samples with which we succeeded no better, but aside from this consider it fully equal to best black. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dittmar will finally perfect its manufacture, and be certainly deserves credit for persistent efforts to do so. There is an old adage that a third attempt is sure to succeed, and as he has succeeded in the second one to give it the same density as the black, we shall see in the near future perhaps the final and only needed improvement to make it a guide, and to be under any and all circumstances as safe. It may require time yet, but Dittmar is steadily and surely progressing toward a "consummation devoutly to be wished for," and should have the friendly criticism and forbearance of sportsmen yet longer, and while on the subject of American made powder would like to add that we have been using the Bridesport paper shells, and have no trouble at all with misfires, nor do we believe there would be any in properly constructed guns. To our minds, however, there are some radical defects in the chambering of guns. First, as a rule, they admit the shell too easily. Secondly, there is no particular length of chamber for certain bores and weight, and the countersinking is done in many instances apparently at a blind asylum. Of what use is it to chamber a light 10-bore to admit the 2¼ case, or still worse, as we have seen, the 3¼, when a 2¾ would hold all that is necessary, and not leave an excess of shell to be crimped down or cut off. The latter destructive to pattern, and discarded generally. Sportsmen leave these things to the gunmaker, and in return the gunmaker leaves them with the sportsman, and between the two there is a first-class mistake to be owned by somebody.

Did you, Messrs. Editors, ever use a 2¼ or 2¾ shell in a gun chambered for a 2¾; if not, then do so, and be convinced of the magnificence of the arrangement. An instance of it came under our observation recently, the owner declaring that she kicked like h —l, and made a miserable target compared with his brass shells that had been fitted to the chamber, but it never occurred to him that the difference in length would make any difference in the shooting, as the paper cases when crimped down would go in, though precisely how they would straighten out when exploded was not considered. Still another case of the kind occurred while we were on a visit to the Virginia shore in May last, as we met a gentleman having a superb English gun that was regarded as a very indifferent shooter compared to his muzzle gun, and being of a rather inquisitive turn of mind we ventured to try her at a target with some of our own shells. No. 12 2¾, and certainly never saw shot distributed more evenly, or driven harder. We called his attention to it, which resulted in a comparison of shells, when we discovered that those he had been using were one quarter of an inch longer than the chamber. It was surprising to see how she went up in value in his estimation, and how the muzzle loader came down. We have seen several guns with no perceptible shoulder at all, a bit being run through removing it entirely. In these guns almost any length of shell can be used, but we have to see the first one yet that has not been decidedly injured by the so-called improvement. One advantage claimed for it is, that more powder can be used, when the truth is that it *must* be used, and considerable more to produce as good results as are to be obtained by allowing a slight shoulder to remain, say about half the thickness of the shell, if paper. We are trespassing on your valuable space, however, and have written much more than we intended, but gun talk, as you are aware, is the hardest possible talk to stop. H.

THE "CHOKE-BORE" ON GROUSE.

By the kindness of the proprietor of the Rhiwlas Moors, we have been enabled to compare the new system with the old on game; and, fortunately for the experiment, the stock of grouse there is this year above the average of the northern moors. Immediately our April trial had decided which was the best system of choke-boring, Mr. Price ordered a gun from the winner of the cup, and as soon as the birds began to be a little wild, (that is, after three or four days' shooting at them), he began to use it. On the 16th five guns were out (by Perdey, Westley Richards, Grant, Buss), in addition to Mr. Price's "Greener;" but the day was so persistently wet that the birds would not lie at all, and only a very small bag was made. The "Greener" did well as far as it was tried, killing five out of six shots, one or two at very long distances. Of its long-range powers we had no doubt, from our target experience of it; but

what we wanted chiefly to ascertain was how it would act at twenty-five and thirty yards when loaded in the ordinary way. Of the six shots only two were within thirty yards, and at this distance it certainly cut up the birds very much, but not so as to spoil them for the table—nor, indeed, more than a good gun of the ordinary kind. The 17th was devoted to a trial with in at snipe; but here it certainly failed, and undoubtedly its limited killing circle is too small for this twisting bird. If the "bog-trotter," therefore, has no other gun to use, he should adopt the plan recommended in the report of the trial committee, by which his circle will be increased sufficiently to embrace "Master Jack."

The 18th saw us on the moors again, with the weather as if made on purpose for both dogs and guns. Old Drake and his son Beau (from the celebrated Belle) were put together, and we had such a treat as we fear we are scarcely likely to see again. The old dog is not quite such a flyer as in his Shrewsbury days, but still a long way above the average pace even of trial dogs, while his nose and cleverness were demonstrated to be A 1. The two dogs quartered their ground in splendid style, and neither of them made a mistake up to luncheon, when they were taken up, though without showing the slightest signs of tiring. After luncheon Mallard and Eos (brothers to Beau, but the latter only twelve months old) took their places, and the puppy pleased us nearly as much as his father, his nose being marvelously good. So much for this digression on dogs. As to guns, we had only the "Greener" and "Purdey" out. Some rare vellontly long shots were made by the "Greener," and one or two nearly equally long by the "Purdey." But as to this point it would take a whole season to settle their pretentions in the field, and we are not anxions on that score, as we before remarked, the target test being so much more simple. The killing power at short ranges of the "Greener" was, however, demonstrated to be quite up to the average, and the "blowing to pieces" predicted by so many of our readers did not come off. The choke-bore certainly is not suited to a bad shot; but in the hands of an average shot (which Mr. Price's modesty only allows him to be) it seems to be quite open enough to command anything between 25 and 35 yards, while beyond that distance it has a great advantage.

On the whole, therefore, our report of the new gun is highly favorable for use with grouse and partridge after the first week of their respective seasons; and in that opinion we are confirmed by Mr. Price and by the gentleman who shot with him on the 18th, whose opinion was so strong as to cause him to order a "Greener" for himself, though at old enstomer of Mr. Purdey. Those who have only one barrel "choke-bored," es. pecially if they are not first-class shots. Mr. Price is of opinion that the "choke-bore" heats more rapidly than the old plan, and thinks in a "hot corner" this will be a drawback; but, as far as our experience goes, we have found no difference in this respect.—*Field*.

HALIFAX, N. S., February 15, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read with much interest the various correspondence that has for some time past appeared in your columns in reference to the new principle of boring, and I find that the general opinion is against choke-bores, on account of their shooting too closely at short ranges, and therefore rendering them useless for stopping a bird in thick cover, that may be flushed by your spaniel within a few yards of you, and where you have no chance of letting it get at some distance from you before firing. The belief is, I take it, that, in such cases, you have either to let the bird escape altogether, to blow it to pieces, or render it unfit to put in your bag, through being terribly mangled. Now I have in my possession a (modified, not an extreme) choke-bore by Messrs. J. & W. Tolley, Pioneer Works, Birmingham, a most excellent weapon, No. 12-bore, weighing 7¼ pounds; its certificate from the makers showing at 19 yards a pattern of 180, penetration 33, with 3 drs. of Curtis & Harvey's No. 6 powder, and 1¼ oz. of chilled shot, No. 6. I found it a most powerful gun at *long* ranges, throwing the shot evenly and well. Thoroughly satisfied with this, I next determined to try it at *short* ones, but with different ammunition, so I filled my cartridge cases with Curtis & Harvey's *finest grain*, 2¼ drms., and ¾ oz. of No. 8 shot, using an ordinary wad between, and placing in a row, against a fence, 4 sheets of paper 12 inches square, I fired at 15, 20, 25, and 30 yards distance, and in each case made a splendid pattern, the pellets being well distributed all over the paper, and on removing each target, I found the shot embedded out of sight in the hemlock boards behind. I have had as yet no opportunity here in Nova Scotia of trying a close shot at game, my gun not having arrived from England until the woodcock and snipe had left us; but I am satisfied that I could kill woodcock, &c., dead without mangling at all, at close distances, by using a reduced charge of fine powder.

Will any of my sporting brethren who have modified choke-bores try the experiment and see if I am not right. At present I am convinced that not only is it an error to suppose that these guns are useless, except for trap shooting; but that it only requires a properly regulated charge according to the kind of work they may be called upon to do, to establish the fact that they are the most useful guns of any at present made, and next season I am more than sanguine, that I shall be able to prove my gun as capable of killing a cock clean without mangling at 15 or 20 yards, as it is now of blowing over a duck at 80. F. H. D. V.

THE DISMAL SWAMP.

WAPPINGERS FALLS, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Seeing an article in your valuable paper entitled The Dismal Swamp, which I did not think very explicit or general, although very good as far as the writer of it goes, please allow your humble servant to give his own experience in the Dismal.

In 1864 the writer was a member of the Third N. Y. V. Cavalry, stationed in the Swamp at a place called "Bunch of Walnuts," for seven months—from December until the following June. In that time he saw a great part of that land of shadows and mystery, stories of which would look like tough camp yarns to a person outside of the limits of the great swamp. First, let me say that your correspondent is quite out of his bearings in some places. The distance from Portsmouth is fourteen miles to the Little Lake Drummond Canal, and only six miles from Suffolk. The lake is nine by seven miles, and one and one-half miles from the great canal. The most direct and cheapest route for a party of hunters or sportsmen to take is to Norfolk direct; thence up the Elizabeth river to Deep Creek, until you strike the canal at its entrance into the creek, through the canal, fourteen miles to Balakack; or go to old man Duke's on the Lake Drummond Canal, and then, if any man can come home and say he is sorry for the time spent, he deserves to be chewed up by those yellow flies—the swamp angels.

Game of all kinds are there, waiting for some one to come and take a shot; and there are some that do not wait for you to begin the play, as I found out by a rough experience, for on turning out one nasty night I saw a pair of ugly balls of fire in the swamp, and heard the peculiar wail of a woman in distress, that made the cold chills creep over me. But the ball from a Sharp's breech-loader put out the fire and stopped the crying, and in the morning we measured 6 feet 9 inches of panther. I would advise all going there for sport to look first and shoot where they look, for 9 bears, 46 coons, 13 otter, 1 panther, and 5 deer are scored on my record, by following the advice given by Mr. Prentiss Duke, of the lake.

The great canal will float any small propeller; but woe to him who tries to get up to the lake with anything larger than a canoe or dug out. But you may run down the North River Canal out into the river; thence to Albemarle Sound, or down the great canal to South Mills and Elizabeth City, with six feet of water, and, by-the-way, this same sound is a sportsman's paradise for ducks, geese, swans, and fish of all kinds. I have caught catfish in Lake Drummond that weighed thirty-two pounds.

RANGER.

—The parlor skating rinks, now so fashionable in London, were introduced there by Mr. Plympton, of this city. The skates and the rinks are American institutions, as also the sport itself.

Billiards.

THE FOUR-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.—The "diamond cue," emblematic of the four-ball championship, and which had nearly passed out of recollection, is now the subject of much speculation and gossip. The history, in brief, of this emblem is as follows:—

It was originally won by John Deery, in the tournament of 1869, at Irving Hall, this city, against Rhines, Snyder, Rudolphe, Daniels, Goldthwait, and Foster. The present holder of the cue is Cyrille Dion, who won it from Frank Parker April 26th, 1871, at Chicago, and he last defended it May 16th, 1873, when Maurice Daly beat him. Garoier subsequently won it, and forfeited to Cyrille Dion on Oct. 7th, 1863. From that time until Feb. 5th, this year, no challenger has come forward. This knight is no other than the irrepressible Rudolphe, whose *defi* was sent in, accompanied by $250 as forfeit, to H. W. Colleuder, the preliminary stakeholder. On Feb. 18th Cyrille covered the money, and the game will probably be played April 6th or 7th. If Cyrille should win the contest, the "diamond cue" is then his personal property, he having held it the required time of two years and a half.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, *Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19th*, 1876. Match for the championship of the Northwest and Southwest and $1,000; 500 points up, three-ball caroms, on a 5x10 J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s table, with H. W. Collender's cushions, between William Burleigh and Louis Shaw. Score—Shaw, 500; Burleigh, 485. Averages—Shaw, 8 36-58; Burleigh, 8 21-58. Highest runs—Shaw, 38, 63, 47, 67, 57, 35; Burleigh, 58, 87, 37, 75. Referee, Henry Rhines. Marker, Charles Matthews.

AT SEA.—After hearty hand-shakings and wishes of success, William Sexton bid good bye on Saturday to the many friends and admirers who had gathered together to give him *bon voyage*. It had been expected that four or five press representatives would accompany him, but the number dwindled down to one, Mr. John D. O'Connor, of the Union Square Rooms, this city. Should the passage over be favorable, they will reach Paris on or about March 10th, and as Sexton will require at least a week to shake off his sea legs, and two weeks for practice, the contest will not take place until April 1st. There is considerable stir in billiard circles in regard to the match. Vignaut being the favorite, but little guessing will be done until after Sexton's arrival in France. We trust Sexton may return not only benefited in health, but the possessor of the "Collender Cup," which is emblematic of the three-ball championship of the world.

National Pastimes.

—The erection of the extensive club building and racket courts on Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, for the New York Racket Club, seems to have given quite an impetus to this recreative in-door exercise, and we now hear of more racket matches in the metropolis than have occurred for some years past. For the information of those of our readers not familiar with the game of racket we give below the English rules of the game:—

RACKET RULES.

1. Gentlemen wishing to play will enter their names on the slate (*bona fide*) in their own handwriting, and shall be entitled to the court, according to their numbers, *à tour de rôle*.

2. Exchanging members will be allowed only to equalize a match, and with the approbation of those next entitled to the court.

3. The regular game will consist of a rubber of fifteen aces, for a single or double match.

4. On commencing a game in a double match, whether odds are given or not, the side winning the toss shall have but one hand; but in a single match, the party receiving the odds, shall be entitled to them from the beginning.

5. Ruled out.

6. The out-hand shall have the privilege of asking the service for the last ace of each game in either court; and in a double match, of placing either partner in that court, but must remain there until the end of the game.

7. The server must stand with at least one foot in the ring, and serve the ball first over the line on the front wall and within the right of the left court, otherwise the ball will be foul. Serving two foul balls, missing the ball or failing to strike the front wall, puts the hand out. No line ball is fair.

8. All balls served or played in the galleries or out of the court, although they may return to the floor, will count against the striker.

9. In serving or returning a ball, if it strikes the tell-tale, it is a hand out, or an ace.

10. When the ball is served fair, the player alone in that court is entitled to return it; if the ball be foul, either partner may return it.

11. A ball stopped by the striker or his partner, before either of the adversaries, loses him either a hand or an ace.

12. If a ball going from the racket strikes one of the opposite party above the knee, it is a let, and must be played over unless the ball reached the front wall before touching the floor; if below, or on the knee, the striker loses, unless the ball reaches the front wall as before. Should the ball strike his partner, it counts against the striker, though the ball should go up.

13. A ball must be taken either before or on the first bound, and not touch the floor before reaching the front wall.

14. No ball will be dead until on or after its second hop. Using two hands to the racket, "foul."

15. A ball returning from the front wall and striking a beam or any part of the roof, or above the lower gallery, is foul.

16. As players must sometime involuntarily be in each other's way, the maker will decide (when a "hinder" is claimed) if they are entitled to it (there can be no hinder allowed when a ball has been struck at).

17. One rubber only can be played by the same party; but, should any of those going out be wanted to make up the next batch, they must draw lots.

18. Only one set allowed.

19. On commencing the game, parties must toss for the first service, in making which they must cry "Play," or time must be called in other cases. "Time," can only be called before the server has struck.

20. A double match always to take precedence over a single match.

21. The marker's decision must be final and without further appeal, in all cases, when judgment is asked.

22. The out-player alone can call for a new ball, except it be torn.

23. Any person striking the ball unnecessarily on or after the second hop, shall be liable to a fine.

24. No one will be allowed to play in the court with nails in his shoes. The racket shoe should have an extra sole of buff leather.

ONE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE THOUSAND HOURS.—Peter Goulding and John DeWitt started on January 15th, at 7 o'clock P. M., to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, in Brooklyn. The time expired at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, but they continued walking until afternoon, when neither being inclined to give up, they agreed to divide the purse of $500. It is claimed that the feat was fairly performed by both men.

—The Athletics will have a reserve corps of seven professionals this season, which team will have the use of the Athletic's ground at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets; will be provided also, free of cost, with a handsome uniform, and have a certain share of the gate money, subject, however, in all respects to the rules and regulations adopted by the Athletics for the government of their professional players. All of our first-class amateurs wishing to enroll themselves as members of this nine should send immediately written applications, with references and addresses, to Alfred H. Wright, *Sunday Mercury* office, so that an organization can be speedily perfected.

—The following clubs will be represented at the National Association's convention at New Haven, next Wednesday afternoon: Philadelphia and Centennial, of Philadelphia; New Haven and Star, of New Haven; Red Sox, of St. Louis; Atlantic, of Brooklyn; Baltimore, of Baltimore; Covington, of Covington, Ky.; Alleghany, of Pittsburgh; Expert, of Harrisburg; Active, of Reading; Quickstep, of Wilmington, and the Active and Cregar, of Camden, N. J. It is also probable that representatives will be present from the Neshannocks, of New Castle; Chelseas and Fly Aways, of New York; Live Oak, Taunton, and Lowell clubs, of Massachusetts; Trenton club, together with some others who have not yet made known their intention of so doing.

—The National Amateur Association, says the Secretary, in the appended circular, will meet in Philadelphia on March 8th:—

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AMATEUR B. B. PLAYERS,
New York, February 21th, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—You are hereby respectfully notified that the annual meeting of this association will be held at the hall of the Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, March 8th, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., precisely.

This being the most important meeting since the formation of the Association, it is earnestly hoped that your club will be represented.

Very respectfully yours,

C. W. BLODGET, Secretary,
No. 238 Fourth Avenue.

N. B.—To avoid any question as to eligibility, delegates must be provided with credentials signed by the President and secretary of the club they represent.

—The Frontier club, of Brooklyn, will open play at Prospect Park on Saturday, March 4th.

New Publications.

MAGAZINES.

The Galaxy for March opens with an instalment of Mr. Wm. Black's story, "Madcap Violet," which increases in interest as it progresses. We notice in the table of contents the names of many of the regular contributors to this magazine. Mr. Joaquin Miller is represented, as is also Mr. Justin McCarthy, who furnishes an article on the British Premier, under the title of "Vivian Gray Grown Old." General Custer again comes to the front with "War Memories," and Mr. Albert Rhodes discourses of "A Pugilist of the Press." On the whole the contents of the *Galaxy* are well selected and readable, and we consider the issue for the current month even beyond the average.

We are inclined to give the place of honor in *Scribner's* this month to Mr. Eggleston's very able article descriptive of the kindergarten, which is contributed under the title of "Child-Garden." There is something remarkably sensible and attractive in this mode of instructing young children by objects, forms, and colors, in preference to the old mode of "hook learning" and tiresome rules and exercises, that, popular as it has become, we only wonder that it is not more generally adopted. If Mr. Eggleston is correct, there are but few qualified instructors of the system, and but four schools whereat diplomas are issued. The contribution to the series of articles on American Colleges is from the pen of Wm Chilborne Brocklesby, who describes Trinity College, Hartford. Mr. Bret Harte's story, "Gabriel Conroy," is of course continued, and we have another instalment—the last but one—of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island." The majority of the articles in *Scribner's* are illustrated.

St. Nicholas for March does credit to its deservedly high reputation. Miss Alcott commences a series entitled "Talks with Girls," and, as usual, writes sensibly and attractively. Mr. Noah Brooks' "Boy Emigrants" are still plodding their weary way across the plains, their journey varied with "stalking" in streams and buffalo hunts, and their characters appearing as they do only when at sea or on the trail. Bayard Taylor's story of the Icelandic boy is very interesting. The illustrations in this number are very good, notably Mr. Alfred Fredericks daintly sketch of "The Rare Old King and His Daughters Three," which illustrates the poem with that title. Some of our greatest literary lights, such as John Greenleaf Whittier, Mary N. Prescott, and Marion Harland, in addition to those before named, contribute to *St. Nicholas* and provide of their best thoughts for the delectation of its readers.

Lippincott's Magazine for March contains for its illustrated articles one entitled "The Century—its Fruits and its Festival," in which are given engravings of the various exposition buildings that have done service in the past, from that of London, in 1851, down to the recent one in Vienna; the other, "Sketches of India," which, in the present number, is descriptive of Baroda and the nautch dancers. Mr. Robert Wilson contributes a very pleasant sketch of the "Batavia Flag," and some stirring Revolutionary incidents, and Mrs. Davis an article on "Life-Saving Stations," wherein the system, as practiced on our coast, is fully explained. The table of contents is unusually varied and interesting.

The Eclectic, edited by Mr. W. H. Bidwell, has, in the current number, for a frontispiece, a likeness of President Barnard, of Columbia College. The table of contents comprises the usual capital selection of the best articles from contemporary magazines.

The Aquatic Monthly. Mr. Peverelly keeps up the high tone of his magazine, and the animated discussions in its columns between members of the yachting fraternity are instructive as well as interesting. We can commend the *Aquatic* to our nautical readers.

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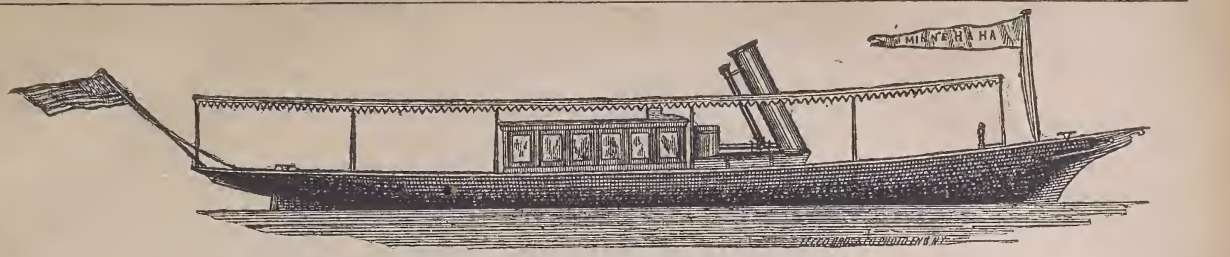
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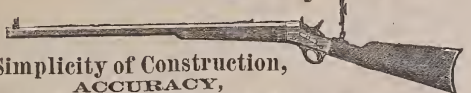
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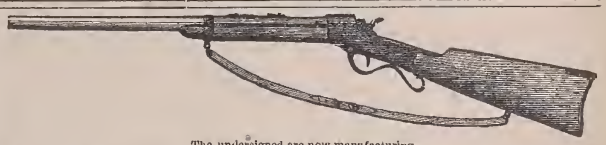
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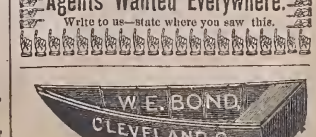

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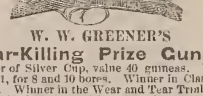
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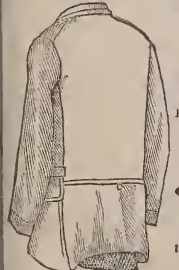
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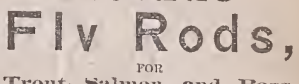
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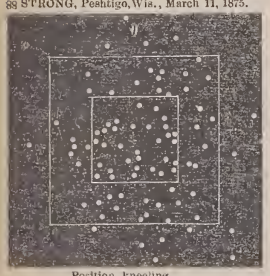
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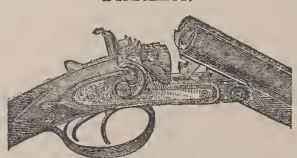
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 5. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Overland Notes.

NUMBER ONE

WE are striking into no new or untrodden path that we presume to render interesting notes of Western ramblings. For many years there have been from many pens, accounts of what was the "Far West," now less *far* from the rapid strides of steam; yet "the half has not been told," nor will it be for many a long year, for the immense space that on maps not long since accepted as accurate, was designated as "unexplored, desert," etc., is found to contain an endless variety of treasures of all kinds, and enchantments for all tastes, from the seeker of wealth, to the artist, the scientist, and the wanderer who in new scenes and under new skies, seeks amusement, recreation, and rest.

This Territory, the Centeunial State to be, the land of "color," fitly crowns the tide of progress that has swept in from the two oceans. Here the rapid immigration from the East, meets the reflex amount of miners and bold spirits that have followed from the Pacific the lurings of hidden mines and concealed treasures; and in this new State will be found all the remarkable characteristics that have been developed in the men whose energy and restless courage have borne forward the star of Empire until it has become a meteor. In our own finished Eastern States, we have been filled with satisfaction and pride at contemplating how in the lifetime of one hale generation, the wild half known lands have been changed from their rude condition to a culture and finish that compare favorably with those of ancient European countries; but here progress overruns itself, and impatient American enterprise builds villas in haste before the wigwam has moved on; the locomotive hardly halts for the buffalo to turn tail and flee, and villages occupy the plain so rapidly that the prairie dog can hardly move fast enough to keep in the suburbs, and he is seeky if his wise eyes are not opened some fine morning to a stone schoolhouse, or a massive church where the bunch grass lately grew, and the antelope fed.

And how do we come into this new land? As Father Hennepin went to Lake Superior with a bag of parched corn, and armed with a rosary, or with the slow mule train, jumping on the plain, and trusting to the avails of the rifle for food? Not a bit of it, we came as we enter New York, in a snug train, armed with greenbacks alone, and find at the station of Colorado Springs such a row of runners and porters as would have driven brave Father Hennepin, who feared no Indian warhoop, away, hopeless of any influence for religion; and would have frightened a mule train into a stampede.

Grace a Dieu, there was one quiet man, he drove the Manitou stage, and gladly escaping the din, a pleasant drive of five miles amid wonderful scenery, under the huge shadow of Pike's Peak, brought us here, where imagine us in a most comfortable hotel, the Manitou House, while we go in retrospect over the journey here.

And here let us premise that we "look no gift horse in the mouth" in our comments on routes, rates, and accommodations. A little simple truth is of great value to those who are seeking information about travel, and with all due deference to those whose writings we pored over in advance of our journey, we find reason at times to think that special attentions, and perhaps exemption from regular rates and expenses, may have shed a *couleur de rose* over their path that the ordinary tourist may miss in following. From New York to Chicago there is little to desire in improvement of travel. Our route *via*. the four track New York Central, and the highly finished Lake Shore Road combined every comfort and attribute of speed and safety, with many beautiful and interesting views, and the other routes offer the same with new scenes for the return trip. At Chicago no one should pass without lingering, there is so much to study and admire in the new city where miles of new buildings exhibit all the resources of modern architecture, and no old or low structures impair the effect. The fire has been like Louis Napoleon's sweeping edicts, and no inferior buildings remain to break the sky line of block after block of commercial structures that are modeled like palaces. For the stranger no city offers finer hotels. A choice is embarrasing, ours was for the Grand Pacific, and we found it remarkably perfect in every detail. The large office hall, and the reading room are exceedingly handsome, and are decorated with frescoes and fine paintings of different cities that are worthy of long study. If some ingenious person can invent a practical smoke consuming arraugment for soft coal, it will be of inestimable value to such cities as Chicago and Cincinnati, for it hangs like a gloom over them, and falls with disfiguring effect upon their beautiful buildings.

The pumping engines of the Lake Water Works are well worth seeing as mechanical wonders of power. They are in a very expensive building of stone, more ornate and grotesque than appropriate, which fails to indicate in its fanciful form the character of permanence and strength that the architect should have given expression to.

The next step, Westward ho, is to Omaha, and several routes are open, all good, and all offering special advantages, some of which, like hotel cars, are mainly found on the neat little advertisements that *lie* about on all sides like leaves in autumn.

Our choice was the Rock Island Road, and we found excellent cars. Of this route there is not much to be said. A good book will here be duly valued, and little will tempt one to turn from its pages, unless to drive away with "shoo fly" gesture the infernal peddling boys who in relays infest this route. Ah, Father Hennepin, alas cold wet mule driver, the hardships are not all yours, you have had in your time dangers, weariness, exposure, and despair, but you had not the train peddler, you know not his persistence, his mosquito like perternacity, his nasal twang, his thrusts of dime novels, prize packages, and peanuts. The cars may be snug, the cushions soft, the corners all padded, but what is there of repose, contemplation, conversation, or gentle reverie with a dirty hand under one's nose every five minutes holding something one hates?

In daily life, if a purchase is made, one seeks a shop and it is done; it is reserved for our weary journey to be haunted by a succession of peanut stands, corner groceries, and news rooms, and to sleep amid a nightmare of wandering hucksters. Tar and oil will keep off black flies, a little Persian powder will enable us to sleep undisturbed, strychnine will keep howling wolves from camp, but what will deter the train boy? Here, oh American genius, is a chance! Supply something that will maim, kill, demolish, or dismay the train boy, and a fortune awaits you. He is kith and kin to him who paints the rocks, disfigures fences, and sees in natural scenery only a sign board for his disgusting remedies and quack wares. How long will the American public suffer their inheritance of superb undefiled natural scenes to be thus rendered offensive?

Council Bluffs is reached in twenty-four hours from Chicago. A long fine bridge connects it with Omaha, but from some hungle, creditable to no one as far as understood, the trains from the East cannot cross; all the passengers are bundled out on a platform bag and baggage, there to wait it may be an hour, and then to go as we did, in a dirty overcrowded emigrant car to the Union Pacific depot in Omaha.

Invalids here must suffer, and for a route claiming as much as does this of comfort, this break, and the way travelers are left about are far from creditable.

Wishing to avoid continuous travel we passed a day at Omaha, and found the Grand Central Hotel very nice and pleasant.

From time to time East of Council Bluffs we saw many bevies of prairie hens, and all about in Omaha were evidences that we were in a fine game country. Huge elk horns of many points were common decorations on houses and barns, and in the markets were specimens of black tail deer and various game. For information about game, etc., we called on Mr. Thos. L. Kimball, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was exceedingly kind, and evidently an excellent sportsman, his love of the field leading him to camp excursions, shared by his family, some of the ladies of it being able to kill birds on the wing. How much of robust health, and steady nerve would be gained by our eastern belles could they too go a field in such a spirited manner. From him we learned that out on the Pacific Road about Grand Island the sporting is excellent, covering a variety of game, such as prairie hens, ducks, geese, etc. With Mr. Kimball we had a pleasant conversation about California as a resort for pleasure seekers, invalids, and sportsmen, and comparing it with Florida. The rigor of our long northern winter, the strain it exerts upon health, and the growing taste for open air life, all are exerting a powerful influence upon travel, as evidenced in the crowds that visit the South and Florida, and the increasing numbers going to California. With regard to the latter we urged that more encouragement should be given. Now the trip is very expensive; costing more than a trip to Europe, and there are some annoyances that tourists should be spared. A ticket from New York to San Francisco costs $136, sleeping car berth, $22, and meals and sundries the balance up to $200; and this amount will admit of very little delay by the way. This is four times the cost of going to Florida. Then baggage is weighed, and all over 100 pounds charged for at 15 cents per pound, making in many cases an onerous amount, for people cannot leave home for the winter, and go through a cold country demanding warm clothing, to a warm climate requiring light dress, with only 100 pounds of baggage. The sleeping cars are needlessly ponderous, and over costly; and make the weight of the train, many of them weighing 23 tons, a ton to each passenger. We think most tourists would willingly have their cars fitted plainly with an absence of heavy woods and metal work, and be permitted to carry a fair amount of baggage free from constant weighing and extra charges. This coming on a high rate of fare, is quite an annoyance. Another unfair feature of the ticket rate is the discrimination against passengers by the Kansas Pacific Route. It would be to many interesting to go or come this way, but if they go by it, say from Chicago, it will cost to Denver about $47. Denver to Cheyenne, $10, and from Cheyenne to San Francisco, the same as from Omaha, or $100, no allowance being made for the 516 miles not traveled between Omaha and Cheyenne. This makes $157 *via*. Kansas Pacific. This is because the Union Pacific from Cheyenne West is the only line, and being in combination with the Pacific Mail Line, a monopoly. Let us hope the Texas and Pacific Road may afford us a communication with Southern California direct before long. The claim that the road was very costly and demands high fares, would be more just had not the Government so immensely aided it, and we cannot but feel that more favorable rates would fully recompense the company if they resulted in building up something like the travel that seeks Europe and Florida. A class of light cars, not over 12 tons, plainly fitted, with canvas divisions instead of heavy panels, that small parties could charter for the trip would be very tempting. They need not cost over five thousand dollars, and a fair price would pay for their use. These could remain over at good hunting points, or amid fine scenery, and would greatly enhance the value of this long journey. Let us hope some road will adopt some such car system, and manage it, instead of hauling the ponderous Pullman cars, and then complaining about the weight of a trunk. What tourists want is a secured seat, space, and neatness. We do not think many care for the extravagant cars now used, or are anxious to pay for their cost, or drawing expenses. Your correspondent was spared a great deal of care by the kindness of Mr. Kimball, which is pleasantly remembered, and, snugly fixed in a car, rolled out of Omaha over the plains. Of the route from Omaha to Manitou in our next. Before closing we will add, that here (Manitou) this day, Thanksgiving, the sky is clear, air mild, roads fine and dry, and everything tempting for outdoor life. Although 6,200 feet above sea level, there is no snow except on the mountains, and when any falls, the

first bright day, (and fair days are the rule), carries it off immediately.

We are soon to be summoned to a grand Thanksgiving dinner, and evening frolic at our pleasant hotel, but as we look out of the window there is little to remind us of November. Letters from home speak of a dreary autumn, and we fear it is there what is tersely given in Hood's *November*:—

"No sun, no moon,
No moon, no noon,
No proper time of day."

L. W. L.

Manitou, Colorado, November 25th, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

FIRST VISIT TO THE RAQUETTE.

THIS was an excursion of high expectation and equal reality. It had been a cherished day-dream, the coming event having long cast its shadow before. I was one of four this time, the least experienced of all in North Woods travel, and was happy to penetrate the wilderness in the company of three well-known and respected fellow-citizens. Of these, George and Pickwick have appeared before. I now introduce the name of Boz, a man who was quite at home in Brown's Tract, and well understood the management of such an expedition, and an enthusiastic hunter and sportsman. By his kind advice and assistance I became well accoutered for the journey. A pair of black canvas bags was provided, one of which was to hold my bed, and the other miscellaneous articles. These were strapped together so that they could be conveniently shouldered in crossing portages. My bed was of Pickwickian suggestion, viz., a deep blanket bag, adapted to surround a six foot corporation. By the advice of Boz, I also provided a curious head and neck cover, or havelock bag, to protect me from insects. It had goggle eyes, and breathing places for month and nose, but otherwise there was "no admittance." A fair hand embroidered over the goggles piscatorial eyebrows, a pair of large hooks, *a la* moustache, on the upper lip, black flies for the nose, and an imperial mosquito. Thus equipped, I was prepared to frighten all enemies away. Indeed, the mere presence of such an article in the woods seemed to answer every desirable purpose.

We started on August 2d, 1858. Whenever I have taken the route to Arnold's the plan has been to take the evening train at Utica, pass the night in Boonville, and leave there early in the morning. At Boonville we reconnoitered Hulbert's famous garden, and caught sight there of a running stream. We packed rods and guns together in one careful bundle, and made every possible arrangement for comfortable transportation on the morrow. A wagon was engaged to carry all our effects, including tent and commissary. The tent, by the way, was not required, and I think it was a mistake to carry it. It was very heavy, especially after being wet by the rain, took up a great deal of room in the boat, and after all was only raised once, as we found convenient shanties all the way. I remember how glad the guides were to be rid of it, expressing the hope that they would never see it in the woods again. This is for whom it may concern. In the morning we were early in the wagon, intending to breakfast at Lyon's Falls, all but Boz, who loitered till "thunder and lightning" calling him broke from the lips of the impatient Pickwick. After breakfast we made up our minds that we were to have a rainy day of it. The rain was coming, and in the spirit of Patrick Henry we said, "Let it come; it is vain to extenuate the matter," etc. It did not disappoint us; all day long we had the pleasure of its company, such as it was, but it could not drown out our good humor or prospects of felicity. At evening, comfortably sheltered and surrounding a supper table, prepared by Arnold's daughters, Ed. Arnold, who came with us, said, "If I had been coming out to-day I wouldn't have come." But why not? All's well that ends well, said a greater than Ed., and there we were at our destination, with good appetites, and none the worse, and, between you and me, we here took leave of rain, seeing or feeling nothing more of it for the remainder of the excursion.

In the morning we were soon at the forge, where I noticed the grave of Lol the poor Indian, alias Drid, respecting whose taking off I had read an erroneous account in Headley, the facts in the case being written in "Babes in the Woods," chapter v. Just below the dam I threw in, and immediately threw out. I took half-a-dozen good sized trout then and there, a feat which I have never since, at that particular spot, been able to renew; need I add that I never expect there to do as well again. Our guides from this point were Alonzo and Bill Wood. There was a third man, but I do not now recall his name. Alonzo married one of Arnold's daughters, and lives, I believe, at Long Lake. Bill, noted for his great strength and endurance, laid down his life at Fredericksburg during the war. They were both as good and capable guides as the North Woods contained.

Once more upon the waters, yet once more,
And the waves bound beneath us as a steed
That knows his rider. Welcome to—the oar;
Swift be its guidance wherso'er it lead.

We moved forward, onward and upward, till we struck the shore of Third Lake, where we shanticd over night. During the night Boz went after venison, and came home with it, so that we did not lack for fresh supply. At some point during the excursion George shot two deer. They were not a source of pride to him, however, but only of regret and compunction, for they were not needed. There they lay, dead on the shore, the glory with their life departed. Instead of adorning the lakes, and enjoying them with their natural beauty and graceful movements, their lives were thrown away, and the responsibility was on his hands. I relate it to his credit that he condemned himself, would have paid largely to return them to life, and even felt like going home. In these days of wanton and remorseless slaughter of these vexed, persecuted, and harmless animals, it is refreshing to know that there are some relentings. The sacrifice of them has always been too bloody a work for me. Though I partake of venison, I never yet fancied the occupation of a butcher.

We passed up the Fourth Lake in sunshine. I recollect the quick eye with which Bill Wood detected in the distance a recumbent deer. He taught me that it was nearly useless to troll for the lake trout in August, and that they would not bite again "till next spring," a lesson of information which served an excellent purpose for me when next spring came, on that very lake. And yet, with his assistance, I took four of these lakers, being in this respect more successful than my fellows. Having passed the next night on this lake, in the morning Pickwick asked George if he did not hear a panther during the night. Now Pickwick had tromboned with his nasal organs very much to the discomfort of George. He said he had not, owing to other sounds, but added, "If you blow the trumpet again, as you did last night, you'll hear a panther."

Now for portages. I enjoyed them for variety. There is a pleasure in the pathless woods, and even a greater in woods which have a path to them, and where Woods are leaders. I remember the stalwart strength with which Bill walked off with his boat and laid it down again, ready for farther action. We will not tarry long on Fifth and Sixth lakes, for there is no length to them—that is the long and short of it; but Seventh is the gem. How serenely, grandly it opened to the view, after being hemmed in on all sides of the narrow outlet, though even there our sight was bounded by a profusion of wild roses. Oh, what a palace of nature is this Seventh Lake, in sunshine or in clouds, with the mists of the morning overhanging its mountain heights, or the breezes of evening rippling its quiet waters. A pair of antlers, set for the purpose, directed us to camp, where we found ample accommodations for our sojourn and for fascinated observation of the charms before us. On a wooded elevation our table was prepared, where, with thankful hearts, we feasted our eyes as well as our palates, and praised God from whom all blessings flow.

Boz had frequently affirmed, in the course of the journey, that "the cat is a remarkable animal." Why or wherefore did not appear, as no notice had been taken thus far of his asseveration. Hearing the statement again, we began to look into the matter, and asked him to account for it. He was at a loss himself to solve his proposition. I tried to help him out, affirming that the cat is a remarkable animal as possessed of three tails. How is that? Why, no cat has two tails. I suppose you are all ready to admit this. Well, every cat has one more tail than no cat, certainly. Yes. Every cat, therefore, must have three tails. Q. E. D. Everybody felt relieved, and we heard no more of the matter. You will call this nonsense if you are a man of sense; but I must plead for it as the celebrated Robert Hall, of England, plead for it in similar circumstances. Indulging in levity in the woods, in company of a young and conceited minister, who undertook to reprove him, Hall replied, "Oh, the difference between us in this respect is not so great after all. It is simply this: I let off all my nonsense in the woods, while you keep yours for the pulpit."

We found the portage between Seventh and Eighth lakes very entertaining, by reason of the luxurious raspberries which abounded there. They were in the prime of excellence, and all enjoyed them. These constitute one of several agreeable attendants peculiar to a late or summer excursion almost anywhere in the North Woods. Bathing is another, which we did not fail to improve. On Eighth Lake, near the landing, we caught a young loon, and returned it to the water. His anxious mother knew he was out, and kept up maternal screams, but at safe distance, not presuming too nearly to claim her own. Gliding over this lake without stopping, and crossing the final portage after numerous twists and turns on the inlet, we at length reached the fair, delightful waters of our ultimate destination, the enrapturing Raquette, where we aimed for Constable Point, and set up for the first time our tabernacle. This point was more favorable then for encampment than it is at present, as its trees have been cut down; but a good spring is there, and the prospect is commanding. Thence we sorted in all directions, as was necessary if we would see the lake, which stands peerless in its irregularities, and for expansiveness and the wild picturesque, next to Lake George, the queen of our inland waters.

We visited what is now Murray Island, and the adjacent native home of our trusty guides, the Woods, where we saw their father, one of the early settlers, with his pipe. There was still another Wood, whom we met in his boat; a man who, being naturally short, was much shorter by reason of amputation at both knees. Still he appeared to enjoy himself, and he had reason to amid such surroundings, as he was healthy from his knees upward, and could fish in his boat better without legs than with them. We visited also the venerable Mr. Beach, quite a patriarchal looking man, who received us kindly, and showed us the caudal remnant of a great fish he had recently caught, and the large hook he used. The remnant was of mammoth proportions, being itself larger than ordinary fish, and represented, I should say, thirty pounds. Mere curiosity would like to know what ever induced such a man to settle for life all alone in those parts; but concerning tastes there must be no dispute. *Sint nominis umbra.* We visited also Forked Lake, where we found Helms in his mansion, since destroyed by fire, where, in the language of the Psalmist, slightly altered, not the barren, but the bearin', woman kept house, and was the joyful mother of children.

On one occasion, with my guide, I was separated from my companions, when, stopping for a few moments at the public house kept on the lake, I was presented with New York papers by a gentleman who arrived the preceding evening, and received information that the Atlantic cable was successfully laid. I started immediately in pursuit of my party, whom I soon met in the midst of the lake, and to whom I communicated the glad intelligence. Victoria was well, and had just been heard from by submarine telegraph. The wilderness and solitary place immediately rejoiced. Waving our hats and kerchiefs, we all shouted out our jubilation in full concert there with the millions of both hemispheres. It was even so, and ere another week was passed we enjoyed the illuminations of Utica in celebration of the grand event.

Bill went ashore about this time with his rifle, and brought down a great hawk from the topmost branch of a lofty tree. The hawk seemed reluctant to leave his perch, or dilatory in yielding to the force of gravitation, but at length he reached terra firma sure enough. I clipped his wings, and they flew home with me. But the report of a rifle in this region, as in others, is not "only this and nothing more." You hear it again and again, echoed and re-echoed, cracking away across the lake, and breaking out anew on the other side. I have observed this effect on Tupper's Lake and elsewhere with great admiration. I can almost apply to it, with accommodation, Scott's lines to his Harp of the North.—

"'Tis now a seraph bold with touch of fire;
'Tis now the brush of fairy's frolic wing.
Receding now the dying numbers ring
Fainter and fainter down the rugged dell,
And now the mountain breezes scarcely bring
A wandering witch-note of the distant spell,
And now 'tis silent all, enchantress fare thee well."

But where am I? I was going to tell you something about—well, I will, and hasten to a conclusion. We went up the Marion River, some farther than the rest. Returning, we found Mr. Pickwick at a spring-hole, discomfited, and wanting to go home. He had just lost an enormous trout, which he described as being of the dimensions of an oar paddle! Hugh! I saw him catch a fish, and it was after this fashion. He threw out as far as possible from the boat, indeed, but where it was sure to catch the lily pads. He was snagged, but disengaging the line a trout took the bait and ran back into the pads. Pickwick determined to break or bring him in. So he broke away the second time, the trout still clinging to his hook. At last he fetched him in, kerflummux right against the boat, when the trout flapped his tail and vamoosed to parts unknown. I saw him shoot a loon in a similar manner. The gun we will suppose was faithfully loaded and discharged, but when the shot took effect on the water the loon was somewhere else. He disappeared, it is true, for a moment, but that he was not hurt he soon signified by rising.

I will not weary with the production of further incidents connected with this eventful trip, but desire to allude briefly to my last evening at Arnold's. Desiring to carry home with me fresh trout, as well as to prolong while I could the pleasure of taking them, with Alonzo I descended the Mooso River a mile to fish in two spring-holes there. The slant rays of the sun were gilding the trees which bordered and shadowed the water, the trout were eager to be caught, and for an hour and a half I enjoyed one of the most pleasurable fishings of the trip, catching about seventy, which were in Utica, and part served on table, before they had been twenty-four hours out of the water. We left Arnold's in the morning at daybreak on horseback, and by nine o'clock were out of the woods, having trotted sixteen miles. We reached Boonville in time for the afternoon train, so that before evening we were safely at home, having accomplished in less than a fortnight an excursion of unalloyed health and enjoyment, for which I will not cease to be thankful while memory endures.

Utica, January 26th, 1876. AMATEUR.

ADVENTURE WITH A PANTHER.—The *Saratogian* gives the following description of a remarkable encounter with a panther, which occurred recently in that county:

"A man by the name of George Hinckley was, on Friday night, February 25th, driving from Corinth to Conklingville somewhat belated. There was no moon and the road was uncertain, owing to the rough weather which had prevailed in that section for two weeks or so past. He was in a light cutter, well protected from the cold by robes and blankets, and was driving a spirited horse. It was about 11 o'clock, and he was nearly at his journey's end. The road lay through some undergrowth of woods. While the horse was jogging along at a moderate trot, suddenly he stopped, threw his ears forward, gave a furious snort, and refused to go further. The driver urged him to go, and finally struck him with a halter, the strap end of which was tied to the cutter in order to prevent its dropping out and becoming lost. The horse jumped forward in a frightened manner, but before he had taken three steps a huge panther sprang from behind a low evergreen close by the track and leaped into the cutter. As it struck the cutter its fore-paws came with great force against Hinckley's breast, and with one blow with its powerful nails the man's clothing was stripped clean from his skin. Hinckley had the halter with which he had just struck the horse still in his hand, and instinctively he laid it with all his might over the head of his assailant. By one of the blows the headstall passed over the panther's head. It being a slipping noose, the next effort to strike drew the noose tight about the panther's neck. Then a desperate, hand-to-hand, as it were, fight ensued. The man struggled to throw off the beast, but succeeded only so far as to prevent it from fastening its powerful jaws upon his now bare neck. The panther grabbed the man's left arm, which it bit through and through, the blood which flowed only seeming to make it more furious. With his strong right arm Hinckley tightened the slipping noose about the animals throat. So tight was it drawn by that strength which comes of desperation that the panther was choked so that it let go its hold on the man's arm and gasped, at the same time stripping its victim's clothing and lacerating his skin with its sharp claws. With the first spring of the panther, accompanied as it was with a wild, fierce growl, the horse took fright and ran at full speed, every leap fairly lifting the cutter from the track. Thus, while Hinckley was struggling for life in the cutter, the horse was running away. But the running away of the horse proved to be the salvation of the driver; for in making a short turn in the road the cutter was overturned, dumping driver and panther out upon the frozen snow. The moment they struck earth, however, they parted company. One end of the halter being fastened to the cutter and the other end tight about the wild animal's neck, the latter was dragged after the flying steed, its body jumping and bounding along the road. The running away of the horse saved Mr. Hinckley's life. He was left by the roadside, whence he in course of time found his way to a habitation. The horse ran till he got loose from the cutter, and then he went to Conklingville. The cutter, badly shattered, was found half a mile from the spot where the panther leaped from behind the bush. The animal was dead, choked to death, and badly bruised. The substance of the correspondent's story is as given above, and we forbear from casting any doubts on so tragic a tale.

CROWS AS MATHEMATICIANS.—The crows of Germany are able to count. The gamekeepers protecting young pheasants wage constant warfare against them, but the wary birds keep out of shot. Says the *Scientific American*:—

"It is found that the keepers must go to the cover in parties of six or more, then depart one by one until six have left, leaving one or more behind to take vengeance on the crows. Should a less number than six visit the shelter, and all but one leave it, the crows perform the subtraction correctly, and know that there is yet no safety for them. Beyond six, their mathematical faculty fails—or did some years ago; perhaps they have learned to count more by this time."

A Maine farmer tried the same strategem to protect his corn, but found that our American crows can only count as high as three. Four or more persons entered the shelter, and after three had left, the crows came out to their breakfast. The experiment was tried repeatedly, but the crows invariably lost their reckoning when the number exceeded three.

THE HOY WILDERNESS AGAIN.

WINCHESTER, Va., Feb. 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the last number of your interesting paper save one, inquiry is made concerning Hoy's Wilderness, and the easiest channel of access thereto. Now, if by "Hoy's Wilderness" is meant the scope of country on the Back-Bone Mountain, one of the ridges of the Alleghanies, constituting the water shed of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, I think I have it in my power to furnish the required information. This region is (or was) commonly called "Canaan," and is mainly situated in Tucker county, West Virginia. Some years since, the late Mr. Ned Towers, a brother of a former Mayor of Washington City, kept a summer resort on the verge of this wilderness, where I was accustomed to pass many delightful summer vacations, and inasmuch as a gentleman named Hoy (with whom, by-the-bye, I have frequently hunted) was a near neighbor of Mr. T.'s, I think it probable that he has given his name to the locality in question. The Towers House is now, as I am informed, kept by a gentleman named Deakius, and is the objective point I would recommend tourists to seek whilst *en route* to the wilderness. It is about fifteen miles from Oakland Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where suitable conveyances can at all times be procured. About nineteen miles southwest of the Deakin's place is the Dobbins House, kept by a Mr. Kitzmiller, where, I am told, good accommodations may be had during the summer. This latter place is but a few miles from the celebrated falls of the Blackwater, (a branch of Cheat River), rendered famous by be pen and pencil of "Porte Crayon." From this point the tourist who thinks himself "equal to the occasion" may penetrate the great Canaan Wilderness, a region of country many thousands of acres in extent, comprising both hill and dale, and overgrown with primeval forests which yet remain in their pristine savagery. As regards the falls of the Blackwater, I would beg leave to refer your readers for a description thereof to a far abler pen than mine—that of "Porte Crayon," who has given an admirably graphic account of this locality in his "Blackwater Chronicle." Vast areas of low-lying, moist grounds in this region are overgrown by dense thickets of bock laurel, which have probably never been penetrated by the foot of man—whether autochthonous or exotic. These impenetrable fastnesses constitute the lairs and breeding-places of great numbers of the *feræ naturæ*, which here find an unmolested abode. There is probably no scope of country of the same area on this side of the Mississippi or perhaps of the Rocky Mountains, which contains a greater number or variety of game than the one under discussion. Bear, deer, panthers, catamounts, wolves, etc., yet roam these wilds in primitive freedom, and but a few years have elapsed since the last elk was slain, and this, perhaps, was the last of its species dwelling east of the Mississippi. Here also may be found an abundance of feathered game, such as turkeys, ruffed grouse, and woodcock as will give full employment to him who handles deftly the "choke-bore." The streams also—of which there are many—are literally crammed with the fish that constitute the "gentle angler's" chief delight—the spotted beauty, the far-famed *Salmo fontinalis*.

Some years have elapsed since I last visited this locality, during which interval I have traversed some of the wildest and most unfrequented sections of the United States, having wandered from the snow-clad land of the Assiniboin to the emerald home of the Seminole, but for wild and picturesque scenery, and those other attributes which attract the sportsman and naturalist, I know of no country that surpasses in these respects the land of "Canaan."

By-the-bye, permit me to remark (inasmuch as I am not a land speculator) that there are some fifteen or twenty thousand acres of land situated in the region in question, and lying in one body, which belong to parties residing in this vicinity, and which can, I am told, now be bought for a "mere song," owing to the great depreciation of land values at present. What a chance for some of your wealthy Nimrods to secure a park that would throw far-famed Blooming Grove in the shade, and would doubtless surpass anything of the kind on this continent. Besides its suitability for a hunting park, this land is of inestimable intrinsic value, lying as it does within the confines of the great Appalachian coal basin. Near the Dnbbins House above referred to the coal may be seen cropping out in seams many feet in thickness. I have merely mentioned this circumstance to give assurance to any parties that might purchase this land their present outlay would probably one day be returned many hundred fold. During the coming summer I intend revisiting the locality in question, accompanied by one friend, and would have no objection to accept the companionship of one or two gentlemen of your section, provided they be of that sort who prefer a bed of hemlock boughs in the pure untainted air of our mountains, to one of elder down amid the noise, envy, and frivolity of our fashionable resorte. A. W.

RED FOXES AND GRAY.

COLUMBIA CO., GA., Feb. 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your correspondent "Lex" is correct in his statement as to red foxes and grays not crossing. As far as my experience goes—and I do not think it limited, as I have caught numbers of each since the cessation of hostilities; in fact, as my neighbors assert, I make a business of fox hunting and sport of cotton planting—I certainly find cotton planting the more costly, although keeping a pack of dogs is no small expense. With "Lex," the old fox hunters in my vicinity assert that only a few years previous to the war, the first red fox was caught a couple of miles from where I live, and it was shown as a curiosity, until a planter, an old Virginian, assured them he had caught many such red foxes in the Old Dominion. There is a legend amongst us of the first red foxes—five in number—having been brought in a wagon by some fox hunters from an upper county, all the way from Virginia, in order to get some of that celebrated brand to improve our gray stock. We have plenty of both at "these presents," but none of the mixture. "What I know about cotton planting" is not worth imparting; but as the subject of fox hunting is becoming of some slight interest, I think I am *au fait* on that subject. As to red foxes driving out the gray—as the Norwegian rat has the native—only last night I had proof positive of the contrary, as I was running, as I thought, a red, but after a six hours and fifteen minutes' race caught a gray, over nearly the same ground that four days before I had run a red. An old fox hunter would naturally ask if I did not know from the way he ran, his doubles, etc., that it was a gray? To him I should say, the length of the race deceived me, as we usually catch a gray inside of an hour. I have more than once caught red foxes and gray in the same fields and on the same day. I have been after a gray, seen the fox several times, and, the fox having crossed a red fox's trail, which smells much stronger, have known my dog to quit a run after a gray to trail a red. One chase I shall mention: Having caught a gray fox after a thirty-minute race, and starting for home, another jumped up almost among the dogs. Expecting to catch every moment, we followed our dogs into the upper portion of the county. My friend and self concluded, as our horses were "gone up," to quit the drive, and when we found a house ascertained that we were only twenty-two miles from where we had jumped the fox. A few days afterward I heard that the fox, (a large red), had gone by where another fox hunter was plowing, who, like old Putnam, left his plow in the furrow, mounted his mule, crowded the dogs, and sent me the tail. The reds certainly have not run out the grays with us, for I often go for grays and get after reds, or *vice versa*. I hunt foxes at any time of year that the weather is suitable, both for amusement, and to get rid of a very destructive pest to our poultry, pigs, and lambs. To show the estimate that fox hounds are held in, a couple of weeks ago, being in the city, a neighbor came twenty-two miles through the rain to borrow my pack, as a family, so he termed it, of gray foxes had settled on him, and ate seven lambs in one night. Rather strange that a sheep raiser should offer to feed a pack of fox hounds to protect his sheep, is it not? I hunt either night or day. At night we don't have to ride so much, as the "sweet melody of the hounds" can be heard for miles; but it is harder on dogs, as the fox is then fresh and usually empty. A description of "Old Grouse" in one of your papers is very nearly identical with a fine young double-nosed pup of mine—Dan, a black tan and white Gordon, and sire, a New York, (said to be imported stock), black and white setter, the pup larger than either by two inches: sixteen months old, liver and tan spots on white ground; both of his parents single nose. He was afraid of a gun, but after killing a couple of quail so that they fell nearly in his mouth, he became as fond of the gun as his old mother, who has retrieved her hundreds. JOREE.

ADIRONDACK NOTES.

THE ADIRONDACKS, March 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Adirondacks are not frozen out, though perhaps chilled. The winter has not been severe, but we are satisfied, and as March has arrived we can see our way through to the welcome and genial breezes of spring, which will gladden our hearts, and the grasp of the hand be extended to all with real pleasure. I write you about the Saranac and St. Regis regions. Here we have had winter visitors, who, coming for their health, have, I understand, derived much benefit from their winter sojourn—and why not as healthy here as at St. Paul, Minn.? The cold is intense, and a dry atmosphere extending throughout the entire cold term. Woods items from these parts may not be very interesting to all, but to some they are. The FOREST AND STREAM we always rejoice to see and read, for we know we can depend on it. The utterances of a true sportsman never deceive. The game laws are commanding attention. We ask only fair play. The present laws are good ones; enforce them by authority and we are satisfied. At present they are a dead letter. Too much tinkering will spoil them entirely.

Paul Smith has been adding ninety rooms to his well-known house, and every room will of course be taken. The Prospect House, at the head of the Upper Saranac, report says, has changed proprietors, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it. We hope it will be as well kept as last year. The Sweeny Carry has been purchased by the Hon. James Pierce, and we hope will be kept up in an honorable way, which will be highly creditable. It would be a prize place for meals on the Saranac and to the weary sportsman coming from Tupper Lake, while waiting for the boats. Bartlett's well-known and never-forgotten Sportsman's Home cannot be overlooked or passed by—a home truly in every sense of the word. Martin's needs no recommendation either. The hotels of the North Woods all, are all that can be wished for by the sportsman.

Raquette River at present affords pleasure to those who delight in taking pickerel—and forever extermination of them—never. I understand that Mr. Arnold and Dr. Remeyn, of Keesville, N. Y.; Dr. Ayers, of Brooklyn; Messrs. Hart and Currier, of Newark, N. J., have already engaged guides for their spring trip. To all we extend a true sportsman's welcome and cordial greeting. The opening of the new railroad on the west side of Lake Champlain is of great interest to sportsmen. At present you can leave New York at six P. M. and reach Plattsburgh at six A. M., and Martin's at five P. M. I will send you a spring time-table as soon as published. D. L.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, incorred by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

BIRDS OF SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following extracts from my note book may be of interest as showing some peculiarities of the bird fauna of Chester county, Pennsylvania, particularly about Kennet Square, where most of the notes were made. The fact that they are four or five years old, will not, I hope, detract from their value.

January 1st, 1872.—A goshawk (*Astur atricapillus*), which is very rare in this vicinity, was shot at Kennet. It was in its second year's plumage.

February 1st, 1873.—Saw two short-eared owls (*Brachyotus palustris*). Were seen at Kennet, where they are rare.

April 30th, 1868.—Nest of a hairy woodpecker (*Picus villosus*) in an apple tree. Eggs, white; in size, between those of the downy and the red-headed woodpecker.

April 24th, 1869.—Two eggs of the sparrow hawk (*Tinnunculus sparverius*) about the size of a pigeon's; ground color, reddish-white, thickly speckled with reddish-brown. April 26th, 1870, another nest and four eggs was found in the same old chestnut tree. These hawks are very plenty.

April 26th, 1869.—Nest and two eggs of the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo borealis*) near Avondale, Penn. Eggs nearly hatched. Ground color of one, dirty white, with light chocolate blotches; the other with a few dark brown spots thinly sprinkled over the whole egg.

May 1st-8th.—Great blue heron's (*Ardea herodias*) eggs are all hatched the first week of May. There used to be a roost near Chester, which is now broken up.

June 5th, 1871.—Four young, just hatched, of blue-winged yellow warbler (*Helminthophaga pinus*).

June 10th, 1869.—Nest and seven eggs of the black-capped titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*); probably the second brood. Eggs, white, thickly covered with reddish spots. The bird rarely breeds here.

June 18th, 1871.—Four fresh eggs of the redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla* found near Wilmington, Del. Eggs, white, thinly covered with reddish spots.

June, 1868.—Two nests of the yellow-winged sparrow, (*Coturniculus passerinus*), one containing four eggs nearly hatched, and another three fresh eggs were found during the month; also two nests of the scarlet tanager, (*Pyranga rubra*), a third nest being found with fresh eggs in the middle of July.

July 4th, 1871.—Found a nest in a hedge near Avondale, Penn., of the black-throated bunting (*Euspiza Americana*). The eggs were nearly hatched.

Oct. 6th, 1871.—The warblers have nearly all passed south. I noticed the following during their stay:—

Maryland yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas.*)
Black-throated blue-warbler (*Dendroeca cærulescens*). Numerous.
Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroeca coronata*). Numerous.
Black-throated green warbler (*Dendroeca virens*).
Canada warbler (*Myiodioctes canadensis*).
Golden-crested kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*). Oct. 3d.
Red-bellied woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*). The first I have seen.
Spotted sandpiper (*Tringoides macularius*).
Bartram's sandpiper (*Actiurus Bartramius*).
Killdeer plover (*Ægialitis vociferus*).
Night heron (*Nycticardea grisea*. var. *nævia*). Occasional.
Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). Occasional. C. F. P.

A NEW LOCAL LIST.—We shall begin next week, the publication of a series of articles by H. B. Covert, an assistant at the Museum of the University of Michigan, at Ann Harbor, constituting an annotated list of the birds of Southern Michigan. This is one of the good fruits of our "Invitation."

SUMMER SCHOOLS OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Prof. N. S. Shaler will continue the coming summer his Harvard School of Geology at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. This locality is among the mountains, and offers peculiar advantages for the study of field geology, and the modifications of the surface that may result from changes in the crust of the earth. Messrs. D. S. Jordan, H. E. Copeland, and Ernest Copeland, of Indianapolis, propose holding a field and collecting meeting for six weeks between the Mammoth Cave and Lookout Mountain. A party tramping through those mountains ought to bring out valuable collections. California also proposes to have a school of science during the warm weather, but we are not informed as to the particulars. At Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Prof. Burt Wilder and his assistants will hold a summer session for labratory work in zoology. It is announced that Dr. Elliott Coues will lecture on ornithology. The students who live on the Western Reserve will have an opportunity of pursuing similar vacation studies at Cleveland, Ohio, under the supervision of Mr. W. K. Brooks, of the Cambridge Museum, who last year began such a school at Cleveland. The United States Fish Commission will assemble again at Wood's Hole, and pursue their usual valuable scientific and ecomomic work. The last announced summer school of biology will be located in Salem, Mass., in connection with the Peabody Academy of Science to begin July 6th, and continue six weeks. Its special advantages are its close proximity to the sea, and the abundaut dry and alcoholic specimens contained in the museum, illustrating Marine Zoology. The number of students will be limited to fifteen. The teachers will be Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr., assisted by Messrs. J. S. Kingley, and S. E. Cassino, in zoology; Mr. John Robinson, and Mr. Chas. H. Higbee, in botany; the Rev. E. C. Bolles, in microscopy; and Mr. C. Cooke in charge of the dredging parties. Occasional lectures will be given by Prof. E. S. Morse and others. All of these gentlemen are peculiarly well-fitted for their parts, and this little station will no doubt prove itself a true and worthy, though small, reproduction of Penikese.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—A query which was received three weeks ago, but by mischance has escaped notice until now, is as follows: "Would a man already intoxicated, if bitten by a rattlesnake, be affected by the bite?" The writer refers to the fact that whisky is a remedy for the bite; he also mentions the case of a man in the habit of handling live rattlesnakes without harm, who was always under the influence of liquor, and suggests that the alcohol in the charmer's body was sufficient to counteract the effects of the bite. This seems to us a wrong impression. The effect of the poison of a snake's bite is to make the blood thin and watery, which soon causes stoppage of the heart, when death ensues. The utility of the whisky or brandy is, that it stimulates the blood and organs to such increased and energetic action as to overcome that fatal decomposition of the blood. If a man were habituated to liquor, additional drinks would not quickly and highly stimulate him, and there is every probability that he would die. If a man is going among rattlesnakes, it is best for him to keep sober, in order to be able to get drunk "with neatness and dispatch."

RECENT PAMPHLETS.—Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A., has just published as a part of the Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, (Dr. Hayden's) an account of the various publications relating to the travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a commentary on the zoological results of their expedition. These explorers traveled to the sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains, and down the Columbia River to the Pacific, and returned, during the years 1804–5–6. After carefully tracing the origin and history of every one of the many spurious and authentic narratives of their "Travels," the author proceeds to the zoological results of the expedition, as far as concerns mammals and birds. Lewis and Clarke were the real discoverers, and actually the original describers of many animals with which their names are seldom associated now, in our acquired familiarity with the same species under names subsequently bestowed by others. The writer who imposed most of the names based on the descriptions of Lewis and Clarke, was George Ord, in the zoological portion of Guthrie's Geography, published in 1815. They enumerated thirty-six species of mammals, and forty-four species of birds, most of which stand the test of experience as to their validity. Dr. Coues, however, found it necessary to exercise considerable ingenuity as well as study to get at the true identification of many of them, under the queer names used, and in not a few cases, no surmise as to the animal meant was possible.

Dr. Coues has lately published two other papers in the Bulletin's of Hayden's Survey, one giving an exhaustive history, of great interest, of the breeding, habits, nests, and eggs of the white-tailed ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*); and the other an account, "critical, descriptive and historical, of *Lapus hudsonius*," which is the common jumping, or kangaroo mouse of our fields, usually known in the books as *Zapus hudsonius*. Dr. Coues finds that none of the generic names this mouse has hitherto received are according to the rules of nomenclature, and quotes a page and a half of solid synonomy including forty-four names and twice as many references from Zimmermann in 1780 to Allen in 1874, against all of which he brings valid objections. He therefore creets the new genus of *Zapus* (family *Zapodidæ*) for this form, and minutely indicates the generic characters which ally it to the house mice rather than to the aryicoline field mice;

ZOOLOGICAL ITEMS.—Pelicans (*P. fuscus*) are unusually numerous in San Francisco Bay this season. Recently, during a dense fog, a white pelican (*P. erythrorhyncus*) measuring ten feet from tip to tip of wings flew into the arms of a man in San Francisco....Niae cinnamon bears were recently caught with steel traps on a ranch on the coast near Bodega Corners, Sonoma County, California; and William Bonness, a settler on the Little Chico, in Butte county, killed last month a family of California lions, consisting of the parent pair and two cubs. Robert Ford also killed three in Oregon last month, and one was recently killed near Seattle, W. T., which measured nine feet four inches in length....Deer are plentiful in San Bernardino county, and robins and larks are unusually abundant in the orchards of Santa Cruz, California....A certain tree-frog (*Polypedates*) from tropical Western Africa, deposits its eggs, as is usual among batrachians, in a mass of albuminous jelly; but instead of placing this in the water, it attaches it to the leaves of trees which border the shore and overhang a water-hole or pond. Here the albumen speedily dries, forming a horny or glazed coating of the leaf, inclosing the unimpregnated eggs in a strong envelope. Upon the advent of the rainy season, the albumen is softened, and with the eggs is washed into the pool below, now filled by water. Here the male frog finds the masses, and occupies himself with their impregnation....Some years ago Professor Cope described the snake-eating habits of the *Oxyrrhopus plumbeus* Wied, a rather large species of snake which is abundant in the intertropical parts of America. A specimen of it from Martinique was observed to have swallowed the greater part of a large *fer-de-lance*, the largest venomous snake in the West Indies. More recently a specimen was brought by Mr. Gabb from Costa Rica, almost five feet in length, which had swallowed nearly three feet of a snake about six feet in length. The head was partially digested, while three feet projected from the mouth of the *Oxyrrhopus* in a sound condition. *Oxyrrhopus* is entirely harmless, although spirited and pugnacious in its manners. Professor Cope suggests that its introduction into regions infested with venomous snakes, like the island of Martinique, would be followed by beneficial results.—*Naturalist.*

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—A goodly number of blue-birds have already arrived, the first one having been seen February 26th. I may be able to send you some notes soon upon the game birds, which will soon be with us (George F. Chafee, Middletown, Conn.)....Dr. C. C. Abbott (Trenton, N. J.), promises us a transcript of his field notes for February. Dr. Abbott is peculiarly favorably situated for observing animal life, and few facts interesting to the naturalist escape his notice.

COLLECTIONS FOR SALE.—We have received from C. E. Aiken, of Colorado Springs, Col., a circular and catalogue, in which he announces the opening of an establishment for the sale of the skins, nests and eggs of birds, and the skins and mounted preparations of animals of the Rocky Mountain region and taxidermists supplies. We are glad to hear of this. A perfectly trustworthy naturalist, like Mr. Aiken, is not often found in connection with business, and we heartily commend him to the patronage of all who wish to increase their collections.

NIGHT HERONS.—On Feb. 12, Mr. James Russell Lowell wrote from Cambridge, Mass., to the Boston *Advertiser* as follows: "Among the phenomena of this remarkably mild winter there is one which seems well worth recording, since it is, so far as my own observation goes, without a precedent. A number of night-herons have not yet migrated to the southward. According to Nuttall, a very careful observer, these birds generally leave us about the middle or toward the end of October. This accords with my own experience, though I have once seen them so late as the 15th of November. What makes the fact of their stay more surprising, is that the coldest weather of the winter came in November, and that Charles River (their feeding ground) has been twice, and in our neighborhood, four times, wholly closed with ice. It should seem from this that these birds are not without some skill in meteorological prognostication. I have seen them every evening up to the 12th February. The largest number I have counted is eight, though there are no doubt more."

—In his "Field and Forest Rambles," Mr. A. Leith Adams, discusses at some length the influences of climate upon animals and plants, and avails himself of the experience of Mr. George A. Boardman in reference to the birds of Eastern Maine. Mr. Boardman quoted as follows:—

"I remember during the cold season of 1858-9 that crossbills and pine finches were very numerous, and I procured a large number in February, to see how far the eggs had advanced, and found them nearly as large as buckshot. Two days afterwards we had a warm shower, then a sudden change to extreme cold, which killed every small native bird in the woods. Not one bird was seen again during the season, and the ruffed grouse were exceedingly scarce from the circumstance that the entrances of their burrows in the snow were frozen over and the birds were starved to death, and in the spring their bodies were found here and there all over the forest."

The same thing Mr. Adams says occurs in England, and many of the small birds sometimes perish with cold, but the destruction is never so complete.

ANOTHER SINGING MOUSE.—A gentleman in Hartford, says the *Courant*, caught a mouse possessed of musical powers, imitating the voice of the canary bird, but softer. He constructed a cage, with revolving wheel and retiring house, and has often during the eight months the mouse has been in his possession, exhibited its vocal powers to his neighbors. In appearance it does not differ from the ordinary mouse.

Scribner's Monthly for March contains a biographical sketch of Wilson, the ornithologist, with a portrait and other illustrations.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—Two Meadow Larks (*Sturnella magna*), presented by Samuel W. Francis, M. D., Newport. One Crab-eating Raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*), bab. South America. One Capybara, (*Hydrochœrus capabara*). Two Spider Monkeys, (*Ateles belzebuth*). One Green Monkey, (*Chlorosebus sabæus*).
W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—During the week the Garden has received one turkey buzzard (*Cathartes aura*), presented by J. M. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; two opossums (*Didelphys virginianus*), presented by S. P. and G. D. Wetherill, Philadelphia; one St. Bernard's dog (*Canis familiaris*), presented by J. P. Mingle, Philadelphia; three skunks (*Mephitis mepitica*), presented by Joseph A. Cunningham, Virginia, Ill.
HUON.

Fish Culture.

THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SALMONIDÆ GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

NO. THREE.

BY PHILO ICHTHYOS.

IF the salmon has hitherto maintained but a nominal sovereignty over the great ichthyic kingdom of food fishes, artificial culture is fast hastening a real supremacy. All along the ages the salmon has been the most esteemed of all the finny tribes. Writers have extolled the delicacy and deliciousness of its flesh for centuries. Poesy has sung its praises and celebrated in song its game qualities, its agility, and sylph-like movements in its native element. Anglers have expatiated upon its coyness and sagacity which it exhibits in eluding capture; its wariness in avoiding dislodgment from its crystalline home. While much useful knowledge was very early gained in the Department of Natural History—little was gleaned regarding food fishes beyond that many varieties existed which have an economic value to-day. The salmon is unmistakably alluded to by Pliny, a Roman writer of the first century, and Ausonius, a Roman poet of the fourth century. It is a notable fact, that the Provinces of Rome acquired in the zenith of her glory in northern Europe, contained in the richest salmon streams of the Globe; and as Pliny wrote much upon rural affairs, and took note of every thing of economic value or national interest—so distinguished a food fish could hardily have escaped his attention. For a long period of time the salmon has been considered *par excellence* the "angler's fish." Old Isaac Walton called it the "royal fish," and his accounts of his fishing excursions to his favorite streams, are full of interest even at this distance of time, and his "Complete Angler" is still read as authority on angling, and with unfailing interest. Sir Walter Scott, in "Guy Mannering," and in "Red Gauntlett," delineates the sport and excitement attendant upon salmon fishing in the fruitful rivers of Scotland—the "land of the mountain and the flood," where angling is cherished as the most agreeable of all pastimes. Sir Walter was a worthy, as well as skillful disciple of the rod. Prof. Wilson, who is better known as "Christopher North," was passionately fond of angling, and his daughter, Mrs. Gordon, in her Memoirs of her Father, has collected many anecdotes illustrative of his well-known skill with the rod. The Prof. not only, but many of his cotemporaries, were eminently skilled in this "the contemplative man's pastime." Nearly all the members of that celebrated "Literary Club," whose sittings are so graphically described by Mr. McKenzie in his volumes, entitled "Ambrosial Night."

We might mention the names of a brigade of American anglers, who will rank with those of any country, in making successful casts; and the number is increasing, who believe in rational pastimes—to relieve an over-worked body, and an over-tasked brain. The salmon the world over, is sought by anglers. Angling, were the world deprived of this regal inhabitant of the crystal streams would become a lost art; and the fraternity would all become retired, melancholic, and morose dyspeptics—unless some new fish could take the place of the salmon, or some new and equally enchanting recreation could be invented. The eminent and laborious naturalist, Linnæus, first described this fish, and bestowed the stocking, but true and natural cognomen, *Salmo salar*, upon it. The term *salmo* is its generic name, and is applied to all of the species so far described, while *salar*, is its descriptive title, and is derived from the Latin verb *salar*, to leap, which is so significant of its propensity to ascend the swiftest streams, and even leap mill-dams of moderate height. Cuvier, subsequently, though endorsing a portion of the Linnæan system, gave the world a classification of fishes and a nomenclature so rich, so expressive and true to nature, (the latter feature should constitute the basis of all classifications in natural history,) that it must absolutely stand as the dictum of the scientific world for ages to come. Bonaparte, the eminent and indefatigable French naturalist, farther enriched the nomenclature of natural history, by unfixing to the generic terms the *patronymic idea*, which when appended to salmon gives us *salmonidæ*, or to *Cervus* the stag, *cervidæ*. This feature of grouping has wonderfully abridged the labor of descriptions in the study of the most interesting field of natural science—Ichthyology. The salmon, the burden of our thoughts, and it is a theme worthy of abler pens—is the most distinguished of all the beautiful denizens of the immense water area of the globe. Of all the grand combination of fish clicks, the salmon stands at the head, and may be considered the *elete* of the great body social, of the ocean. Its migratory habits, the instinctive trait that impels it to return annually to the fresh water shingly beds, to perform the functions of reproduction, gives it a high value for artificial culture, and great economic and commercial significance as a food fish. This species has such marked family traits, such uniform characteristics, and in comparison with other species, such plain distinctions of bodily form, as to be easily recognized by persons having even a superficial knowledge of ichthyology. Its natural life from infancy to adulthood, has been scrupulously divided by naturalist into parr-life, smolt-life, grilse-life, and the adult salmon. If any revision were applicable, it is suggested then one more division is necessary if not natural with all. From the time the wee fish merges from the shell it is encumbered for forty days with the yolk sack, and conscious of its impediment, and that it is but half hatched, it should be called a *hatching* until complete absorption takes place, of the yolk sack, then the parr until the scales are developed, then the smalt, then the application of grilse to the vergin fish-eater.

In further describing this species, in the *spawnens* or females, the ovaries are formed of closed sacs without overducts; the eggs upon leaving the ovaries fall directly into the abdominal cavity, (a septem dividing this portion of the abdomen from the abdomen proper,) from which they find an exit through the post-anal opertuse, provided for their egress. In the same manner the *milters*, or males, are provided with melt receptacles, which is, by a wise provision, only ripe when the spawn is sufficiently ripe for emission. It is well known even to those who have but a slight knowledge of natural history, that the impregnation of fish-ova is purely an extraneous act. The spawning nests are laboriously scooped out with the snouts, and the ova are exhuded into those nests, while the male emits upon them the melt; after spawning is over the nest are covered, and the eggs hatch out in from ninety to one hundred and twenty days. According to repeated calculations of pisciculturist the female salmon will produce one thousand eggs for every pound in weight. Thus a twenty-five pound salmon will produce twenty-five thousand eggs. As a rule fish are oviparous. There is a fish called the blenny, (*blennius occellarius*), Baird, which is viviparous; the young of which are so perfect at birth as to be able to swim about with great ease. The skate fishes, (*Crain chagrinæ*), are all viviparous. The *Ditrema argentea*, of South America, is also known to bring forth its young alive. The ancients had a singular notion regarding the fruitifying of fish eggs. Herodotus, good authority in some matters, but very doubtful in many of his attempts to account for natural phenomena, says, in reference to fishes of the Nile. "When the desire of engendering comes upon them they swim out in shoals to the sea; the males lead the way, scattering the sperm, and the females following swallow it and are thus impregnated." The learned Greek (?) only stated a myth as he generally did. In this connection it is proper to consider the question of the food of the salmon, and where it is obtained.

Long ago a hypothesis was originated that migratory salmon visited the North Pole; but their speedy return—their very short duration in the salt water, completely upset this theory of feeding and fallowing in the Polar Seas. Hundreds of salmon have been dissected in order to ascertain what they feed upon; but only in extremely rare instances could any traces of food be found in their maws. What then do salmon subsist upon? Every person versed in the habits of the salmon, knows that during its infantile life, as a hatchling, parr, or smelt, its food is that which is provided by nature and which fresh water yields to fresh water fishes of all kinds. But when the migratory life begins, the sea and the sea only, furnishes food for this species, as far as research has yet determined. The sea yields some kinds of food, for which they have a peculiar fondness, for they become ten and fifteen pound fish in an incredible short space of time, and after their return to fresh water they begin to loose their flesh, and fall off in condition. Reasoning from a physiological stand point, the rapid growth of the fish argues a powerful and an exceedingly rapid digestion, or the food obtained is very easily assimulated. It has been asserted that as soon as salmon are caught they instantly cast up their food. If this feature is as common in connection with the salmon as claimed, the fact would have long since have been established, and the subject ceased to be agitated. This is untrue. Dr. A. C. Hamlin, a gentleman even with the age in pisciculture knowledge, has examined hundreds of salmon in the Bangor fish-market, and his careful efforts revealed no traces of food, except in a single instance, in which two small fishes were discovered. Thousands of salmon have been dissected with a view of discovering what kind of food they fed upon, with like results. During 1874, the Packing Company of J. W. & Vincent Cook, on the Columbia River, examined eighty thousand salmon, and only three had anything in their stomachs, and they had the appearance of having just left salt water. Does not this experiment set this question at rest forever?

There is every evidence that salmon feed and fallow in the sea, while there is no assurance whatever that they feed in fresh water. The rapidity with which they fatten, the ease which they acquire an excessive amount of adipose matter argues that the sea and the sea only is their great magazine of food; and that the fresh water is exhausting and debilitating to them; and even though they fulfill the law of their instincts by ascending fresh water to deposit their spawn, it is unnatural and detrimental to them. So much so, that many never reach the sea again, aside from their spent and debilitated condition consequent upon spawning and molting. It is a physiological law in connection with many animals, and probably the salmon may be included, that when and where food is abundant and excellent they become excessively fat; laying up a store against a natural contingency, that they may draw from those adipose deposits to maintain the vital functions, while food is impossible of attainment, or circumstances preclude the use of it. We might mention instances highly opposite, but any further discussion of this question is unnecessary. It is the complaint of old fishermen that salmon do not attain the great weight now they did twenty years ago; that they used to be found upon market tables weighing forty to sixty pounds, while those weighing only twelve to fifteen pounds are now caught and exposed for sale. The only solution needed in this case is, that the waters they inhabit are so thoroughly and persistently fished that none escape to attain the goodly size of olden time. In connection with the fisheries of Scotland, England, and Ireland, the same regrets are expressed, and the same causes are in operation; but artificial culture is now adding largely to their rentals, for their products are annually, and very perceptibly increasing. Some of the English pisciculturists aver that salmon, as migrants, make two voyages to the sea each year. The Rev. Dugald Williamson has written a pamphlet in support of this theory, in which he entertains no doubt of a double journey. He says: "Salmon migrate twice in the course of each year, and the instinct which drives them from the sea in summer impels them to the sea in spring. Let the vernal direction of the propensity be opposed, let

a salmon be seized as it descends, and be confined in a fresh water pond or lake, and what is its fate? Before preparing to quit the river it had suffered severely in strength, bulk, and general health, and, imprisoned in an atmosphere which had become unwholesome, it soon begins to languish, and in the course of the season expires. The experiment has been tried and the result is well known. This being an ascertained and unquestionable fact, is it a violent or unfair inference that a similar result obtains in the case of those salmon that are forced back, from whatever cause, to the sea, that the salt water element is as fatal to the gravid fish of the autumn as the fresh water element is to the spent fish in spring?" If there is any truth in the assertions of this advocate of double journeys to the sea, they suggest the strongest possible reasons for the removal of all obstructions of rivers that the salmon may have free course in the fulfillment of its powerful and uncontrolable instincts.

The *Salmonidæ* are not exempt from troublesome parasites, diseases, or sweeping epidemics. Indeed, such is the common lot of all animated nature from monad to man. Besides minute creatures, quite microscopic in character, which make a lodgment in their viscera, various parasites fix themselves beneath their scales, in the mouth, in the intestinal canal, and upon the gills. Salmon and trout, as well as other fresh water fish, are preyed upon by different species of *pediculi*, and as some of these parasites cannot live in salt water, it has been supposed that to rid themselves of these annoying pests, impel salmon to migrate to the sea as a means of relief, more especially from the annoyance of the *learnæ salmonea*, which always locates upon the branchia, or gills. The trout louse, *learnæ trutte*, is also not unknown to trout fishes. The abrasion of the scales to any extent usually ends fatally, hence, great caution should be had in handling spawners and milters during the breeding season. All fishes are *avaccrous*, or egg devourers, and hence, naturally hinder with thousands of other enemies their multiplication. Aquatic fowls, ducks and geese, delight in the roe of fishes, and their repeated divings in shallow places, or marshes, indicate too plainly the industrious application of their instincts in feeding upon the newly deposited ova of different kinds of fishes. The so-called "water lizard," (*menobranchus lateralis*, Say), is a great devourer of trout and whitefish spawn.

It is estimated, on good authority, that these lizards consume the entire spawn of a fish in a day or two; and as an evidence of their numbers, and their destructive work, hundreds during the spawning of the whitefish are caught, full to repletion of newly deposited ova. The whitefish has other destructive enemies, a *Lecma*, and an annelid, the *Ichthyobdella punctata*. The former is armed with a well-shaped sucker, which it hurries in the epedermal sheath of the scales. The latter is a leech, three-fourths of an inch long, of a grayish white color, with tessclated markings. These leeches, during the month of April, cover the fishes of all species, and the uets; they were found gorged with blood attached to the gills of fish, as well as their bodies; the latter region would seem difficult to bleed, but their power of suction seemed adequate to fill them full of blood. In further consideration of the *Salmonidæ*, in connection with their natural history, they belong to the order of *Abdominal malacopteri*, soft-rayed fishes, in which the vertical fins are attached to the parietes or walls of the abdemeu. In this species, the upper arcade of the mouth (upper jaw) is formed anteriorly by the pre-maxillar (inter maxillarids) and laterally by the maxillaries, the number and arraugement of the teeth vary according to the genera. The head is covered with a scaleless integument, while the body is always covered with scales. There is always present a rudimentary, or an adpose fin, between the dorsal and caudal fins, which constitutes a diagnostic mark of every species, down the scale of consanguinity to the remotest of the blood relation. These are present in all pseudo-brachia, or accessory gills. The intestinal canal is short, with numerous cæcal appendages, running all the way from forty to seventy, a strange disparagement which has some significance in relation to ingesta, of a developed form. The air-bladder is large and simple in its anatomical construction. In the following descriptions, only the typical species will be taken into account, viz., the *Salmo salar* and *Salmo quinnat* of the Atlantic and Pacific Slopes; the *Salmo namaycush* of the Great Northern Lakes; the *Salmo fontinalis* of the mountain streams; the thymalli of North America and Europe, and the corregoni of our country and the Dominion.

HYBRID SALMONIDÆ.—On February 22d I took a run down to Caledonia, to see what my old friend Monroe Green was about, and found many changes since my visit of last year. The troughs and interior arrangements have all been turned around, the filter box put out doors, which gives much more room. A settling reservoir has been huit in the creek above the dam where only what water is needed for the house flows through. I saw those hybrids that Seth spoke of at the meeting of the Fish Culturists' Association, only four were hatched and the remaining eggs looked well. What appeared singular, was the shape of the sac. Every one that has hatched salmon and trout can tell the difference between them by the appearance of the umbilicus, and for the benefit of those interested who have not had the pleasure of observing this, I will say, the sac of the trout approaches the globular form more nearly than that of the salmon. The former might be described as ovate-oblong, and the latter as ovate-cylindraceous, or to make it clearer, the sac of the salmon has a projection on the end, perhaps one-third its length. Now, these hybrids are from the eggs of brook trout impregnated by milt from the quinnat salmon, and as the yolk of the egg forms the sac it strikes one as very remarkable that these fish have a salmon sac. As there were but four hatched out of many thousand eggs, it is possible that when the whole lot come out there may be differences in this respect. Mr. Green will probably watch the growth of these fish with interest, and when mature we will all want to take a look at them to observe the exact size and location of the *bar sinister*, which, if we cannot find, we will appeal to Prof. Gill.

The work at this house increases every year, and if the filters had not been put out doors there would not be nearly room enough. They have from one million to twelve hundred thousand brook trout, and three million lake trout, many of the latter have been put in shad boxes in the stream for want of room. Of white-fish, they have hatched about 100,000 at the house and sent 100,000 to Geneva Lake, and 140,000 to Seneca Lake. I have been in many fancier and better looking hatching-houses, but for good work, and plenty of it, the New York house is ahead.

FRED. MATHER.

THE CULTURE OF CARP.

It is known to many of our readers that the United States Fish Commission has commenced measures on a large scale for the introduction of carp into appropriate waters, and that over a hundred of these fish, in good condition are now in charge of the Maryland Fish Commission at Druid Hill Park in Baltimore. We have reason to hope that this experiment will be a success, and that before many years the carp will occupy the same position as a domesticated fish in the United States that it now does in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. To give an illustration of the success of an experiment made in 1872 in this same direction by Mr. Poppe, we print a circular recently issued by that gentleman:—

SONOMA, Cal., Feb. 12th, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—

I would respectfully call your attention to a possible, but, as yet, undeveloped source of profit to farmers in the United States, *viz:* carp raising. In Germany thousands of pounds of this favorite fish are raised and sold every year. The farmers there who are engaged in pisciculture have from five to seven ponds. The smallest is the breeding pond, from which the others are stocked. The contents of one pond are sold every year. Numbers of the fish are floated down the rivers and canals in large boxes pierced with holes, through which the water passes in and out, thus delivering the carp to the consumer alive and fresh. They are a fish that need but little attention, are hardy, prolific, and do excellently well on this continent. Their food may consist of wheat, barley, corn, peas, bran, blood, sour milk, or in fact almost anything. When well fed they will grow one inch per week for the first two or three months, after which they will grow slower in length, but increase rapidly in weight. It will not do to breed them in ponds where any game fish are kept, as they will eat the young carp.

In speaking of the growth and increase of these fish, I probably can not do better than to give my individual experience. I arrived here direct from Reinfeldt, Holstein, in August, 1872, with five small carp, six inches long. The fish were in a very precarious condition, one dying as I placed it in the water. In the following May the original carp had grown to sixteen inches in length, and the young fish numbered over three thousand. Every fish that I can possibly send to market here sells readily at one dollar per pound. Farmers who have natural facilities on their places for making ponds, and who have access to canals or rivers communicating with large cities, can greatly increase their income with but small trouble and expense. There ought to be one person in every county who would raise choice carp as stock fish to sell to others to fatten for their own tables. It would be a cheap but sumptuous food, and at the same time very convenient, as they are ready to be eaten at all times of the year.

Being desirous of thoroughly acclimatizing the carp to this country, and thereby adding a new channel of gain to farmers, I will stock the ponds of any person who has a suitable place for raising and selling these fish, on shares. Or, if enough are ordered to pay the expenses of chartering a fish-car, I will deliver the carp along the line of the railroad from San Francisco to New York. My price in California is five dollars per fish to pisciculturists, and one dollar per pound to consumers.

J. A. POPPE,
Sonoma, Sonoma county, Cal.

SETH GREEN ON TROUT RAISING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Many articles have been written on trout culture. They tell you that all that is necessary to raise trout is to have plenty of pure water. That is true, if you do not wish to raise but a few fish—just as many as there is natural food for in your pond. But if you have many breeding trout it is necessary to get the food very near the pond and cheap. They are great feeders, and no man can make a success in raising many trout, unless he has their food near at hand, and can get it nearly free of cost. Many people have written me on the subject, who live several miles from villages and railroads, and many that live many miles in the wilderness. My answer has always been to them that they would fail if they undertook it. Several States have State hatching-houses, and many more will be built, and some of the commissioners ask my advice, and the answer I give them is, to locate their house where they can get pure water, and at the nearest point to get the breeding fish, and where they can get plenty of cheap food for the fish.

SETH GREEN.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

TRANSPORTING GRAPES.—The experiment of transporting grapes from California by a refrigerated can, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was completely successful. A fan-blower attached to the wheels forces a current of air through a mass of broken ice reducing the temperature to 35° to 45°, preserving the fruit perfectly. We have seen grapes preserved in this way in a fruit preserving house in this city *for an entire year*, and apples *three* years, but peaches could not be preserved.

ORANGES.—The orange has been found to be a tonic and remedy for many diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia, complaints of the liver, and hundreds of other disorders, it vies with all the mineral waters and famous springs frequented in different parts of the world.

THE EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.—The experiment of planting this tree in the unhealthy Cumpagna of Rome with the object of destroying the influence of the miasmatic exhalations from the ground has been tried for several years, particularly in the locality of the Monastery of St. Paul Trois Fontaines, where a priest named Gildas has had the plants under cultivation. In some communications addressed to the Société d'Acclimatation de Paris, M. Gildas states that the trees have thriven; and that he believes they have given indications of their power in arresting disease, though as yet they are not sufficiently numerous to produce much effect. The most important statement made by him, however, is that a decoction made from the leaves of the tree possesses valuable properties in cases of fever, and that many persons have been cured of that disease by drinking the "elixir," which is also a preventive of fever. The value of the tree has not been unknown in England, as several medical men have for some years used preparations of Eucalyptys in various forms.—*The Colonies*

SPECIAL PRIZES AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The only prizes offered by the Centennial authorities consist of medals and diplomas. In a recent letter to the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, Mr. Landreth, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau, makes some excellent suggestions as to the offering a series of special prizes by agricultural societies, poultry associations, etc., whereby a more active competition could be stimulated. The following, we learn, have been already offered:—

"The Jersey Cattle Club will pay to the exhibitor of the best herd of cattle of that breed, one thousand dollars.

The Produce Exchange, of Philadelphia, will pay to the exhibitor of the best cheese, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons will pay two hundred dollars for the best display of potatoes in peeks.

Messrs. D. Landreth & Sons will pay one hundred dollars for the best display of vegetables at a stated period.

Messrs. Henderson & Sons will pay one hundred dollars for the best display of tomatoes at a stated period, also fifty dollars for the best essay on the cultivation of the cauliflower.

Mr. Landreth will pay seventy-five dollars for the best essay on the subject of "Forestry."

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society proposes to distribute one thousand dollars in special prizes."

—It has become quite well established that sunflowers are disinfectants, and that they are a preventive of miasmatic fevers. A gentleman living on the banks of the Scheldt has cultivated the sunflower extensively on his property adjoining the river, and there has not been a single case of miasmatic fever among his tenants for years, although the disease prevails to a large extent in the neighborhood. The sunflower in its growth absorbs a large quantity of impure gases, feeding principally by its leaves. It absorbs nitrogen more rapidly than any other plant, and evaporates as much as a quart of water a day.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Queens County Agricultural Society for the present year: President, Horatio S. Parke, Bay Side, L. I.; Vice-President, Oliver L. Jones, Cold Spring Harbor; Secretary, Samuel Willets, Little Neck; Treasurer, Roswell Eldridge, Hempstead; Directors, Chas. D. Leverich, Newtown; Richard Ingraham, Hempstead; Samuel M. Titus, Glen Cove, George P. Titus, Old Westbury, Samuel Sayman, Jamaica, David L. Van Nostrand, Little Neck. The society has now entered its thirty-fifth year, and entirely free from any indebtedness. Expenditures during the last year exceeded fifteen thousand dollars.

TRUFFLE CULTURE.—Large tracts of land in the south of France, not hitherto planted, are being cultivated with the kind of oak trees beneath which truffles are generally found, and it is expected that each acre of this land, lately sold as low as £5, will yield a crop of truffles worth £20 a year. The experiment has been tried in the department of the Vaucluse, and in the course of the last twenty years 150,000 acres, were absolutely unproductive, have been planted and are yielding a rich return. The cost of plantation, which is borne by the commune, does not exceed 17s. per acre on hilly ground, and though rather greater in the lowlands the crops are proportionately heavier. Acorns only are planted on the hilly ground, but saplings of five or six year's growth, placed in rows about forty feet apart, are found to answer best in the lowlands. The ground between the rows is planted with vines, which, after five or six years, repay the cost of plantation and its culture.—*The Garden.*

THE SEA LIONS.—Seth Green thus expresses himself in his own quaint way, in a letter to a friend regarding the proposed slaughter of the sea-lions now infesting the vicinity of San Francisco harbor: "I see by the papers that your legislators have or are about to pass an act for the destruction of all the sea lions that inhabit the rocks at the mouth of San Francisco Bay. My opinion is, it would be a shame to kill them. The whole of them do not destroy as many fish as one Chinaman, and if they are all killed you will never see any more on those rocks. If there are too many employ some honest citizen to kill a certain number; but do not destroy the whole of that interesting family of sea-lions. If you do you will never be sorry but once, and that will be the remainder of your lives."

WASHING FLANNELS AND LINENS.—To whiten flannel, made yellow by age, dissolve one and a half pounds white soap in fifty pounds soft water, and also two-third ounces spirits ammonia. Immerse the flannel, stir well around for a short time, and wash in pure water. When black or navy blue linens are washed, soap should not be used. Take instead two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (after having them washed and peeled), into which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been put. Wash the linens with this, and rinse them in cold blue water. They will need no starch, and should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. An infusion of hay will keep the natural color in buff linens, and an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.—*Scientific American.*

CATTLE KILLED BY RIFLE BULLETS.—A singular case of lead poisoning has occurred on a field in Scotland, which adjoins a rifle range. Four cows which pastured in the field died, and on searching for the cause a quantity of spent bullets from the rifle range were found in their stomachs. As rifle shooting is now becoming popular and frequent in this country, those farmers whose cattle graze upon or near the ranges should exercise caution.—*Ed.*

—A new industry—that of drying eggs—has been set on foot at Passau, on the Danube, and the Prussian military authorities are about to give the product a trial for soldiers' rations. The London *News* says several German chemists are very sanguine as to the success of the experiment, and they pronounce dried eggs to have lost none of their valuable properties by the gradual evaporation of the water contained by them in the original state.

—A Flat Rock milkman found a pickerel in his milk can the other morning. His only wonder is that the cow that swallowed it did not choke to death.

The Kennel.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

List of dogs registered in the Kennel Register for week ending March 8th, 1876:

SETTERS.

Mr. Saltus' Dash, Bess, Lill III. Mr. H. N. Munn's Duke, Coant, Dinks, Scot. Mr. Von Lengerke's Jersey Boy. Mr. Delano's Doll, Adonis, Diana, Blanch, Charm. Dr. Ellzey's Flora, (late Queen Mab). Mr. J. N. Francis' Norah. Mr. Lawrence's Flip and Kate.

PEDIGREE BLANKS.—We have now ready for distribution a quantity of pedigree blanks, or forms, so arranged that it is only necessary to write in the names of the dogs to have the pedigree ready for the printer. This will save us all an immense amount of labor in preparing the "Register" for the press, and we shall feel obliged if gentlemen, who propose to register their dogs, and who have not printed pedigrees, will use them. They can be obtained from this office without charge, more than a stamp for return postage.

—Visitors to the Springfield Bench Show, to be held by the Rod and Gun Club on April 26th and 27th, will have an opportunity of seeing Dr. Goldsmith's fine red Irish dogs Plunkett, Carrie, and Nell, the bitches both with litters of puppies by Plunkett. They will be entered for exhibition only, however, and not for competition. It will be worth the trip to Springfield to see this family alone.

—Dr. M. G. Ellzey has renamed his puppy by Pride of the Border, out of Kirby, formerly known as Queen Mab, "Flora," a name which descends to her from the deceased mother of the dog with which the Doctor proposes to mate her. Flora is blue, black, and tan.

—Mr. L. H. Smith has sold his puppy Gloucester by Leicester out of Dart, also a bitch puppy by Leicester out of Victress. They go to California where sportsmen have heard of the celebrated Field Trial Setters, and are going to try them on the Pacific coast.

—Mr. Jessie Sherwood, of Edina, Mo., writes us that his setter bitch Beauty, out of Waddell's Fannie, and the Colburn dog Dash (mentioned in FOREST AND STREAM of — February, 1876,) is now visiting Mr. C. H. Turner's red Irish dog Elcho, at St. Louis, Mo. He was first winner at Chicago show.

BOSTON KENNEL GOSSIP.—Mr. George Linder's fine bitch May, recently purchased from A. C. Waddell, has visited Mr. Luther Adam's Rock. In the way of Gordons, "pure and undefiled," our friend Mr. A. F. Copeland, having purchased Mr. Jerome's Shot, is likely to establish a kennel without a rival here, and not surpassed in England. Shot is too well and favorably known to require notice, but Norah, Mr. Copeland's splendid brood bitch, having already a grand reputation in England, both as a bench and field winner, and as the dam of many noted dogs, made her debut at Chicago, carrying off first prize in her class, scoring ninety-seven points out of a possible 100. The nearest approach to perfection attained in the entire exhibition. She has moreover a first class pedigree. Of this stock Mr. Copeland has with good reason "great expectations." UNDER GRIP.

COURSING.—The Waterloo Cup, the great coursing meeting of Great Britain was decided at Altcar, near Liverpool, the usual ground, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th February. There were sixty-four subscribers at £25 each, the favorite, Honeymoon, was badly beaten in the fourth run by her kennel companion Donald, a fourth season dog by Master Burleigh, out of Phœnix, the property of Mr. R. M. Douglas, of Dervock, Ireland.

On the night of the annual Waterloo dinner at Liverpool, and just before the sixty-four contestants were drawn for the first round, a Mr. W. H. Clark, the famous Yorkshire breeder, bought Honeymoon, (the favorite), for 500 guineas, and two puppies out of every litter she may have. He also bought the English-bred bitch Weathergall, which was beaten in the second round by Surprise, for 150 guineas. Mr. Clark was not much alarmed by the defeat of Honeymoon, for immediately after he bet 200 against 4,000 that she won next year's cup (1877), and 500 even that she started a better favorite than she did this year.

THE DACHSHUND.

We some time since printed a cut of a dachshund, which we received from Fr von Invernois, editor of our German contemporary, *Der Waidmann*. Many of our readers were of the opinion that the dog whose portrait we presented was not that of a dachshund at all. And certainly the picture did not resemble the nimble little hounds in miniature such as were imported by Dr. Twaddell, of Philadelphia, from the kennels of the Duke of Baden, and also by other gentlemen. But as Fr von Invernois explains in his letter below, there are two breeds called dachshunds, the long and the short coated.

LEIPZIG, Prussia, Feb. 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of Dec. 23d, 1875, I find a letter from your correspondent from Bavaria, in which he says that the picture of a dachshund which you got from us does not represent what they call in Bavaria a "real dachshund." Although I date my letter from Leipzig, where my paper is printed, I live myself in Bavaria, and can assure you that the horrid curs which they call "dachshunds" here are nothing less than pretty and useful. As a breeder of dachshunds since many years, I know very well what a dachshund is, and you can be assured that I would not have taken a picture of such a dog in *The Waidmann* without knowing him to be pure breed, true, and genuine.

We have two kinds of dachshunds—one with long hairs and bushy tails; these are very rare, but by far the best; the other with short hairs. Of these there are only two. First, the regular black with spots over the eyes and on the legs, of a brown color, resembling the rust of iron, (white throat). Second, the quite brown ones. Other colors are not correct. Of both dachshunds—with long, and those with short hair—there are again some with straight and some with bended legs. The dogs with straight legs are said to be better. I prefer the other ones. The dog of Lieutenant von A., of the First Regiment of the Guards, of which you brought out a picture, is one of the best dachshunds that ever existed. He belongs to the dogs with long hair, brown color, and straight legs, and your Bavarian correspondent must not have seen many dachshunds if he says he is not genuine.

What they call in Bavaria "dachshonds" are the most *disgusting dogs* I know of. Since the 1st of January I have killed two and wounded three, and I pay to every one of my game keepers who shoots one, two thalers for the tail, which he must bring as a token that he shot him.

Every peasant here has one or two of these abominable curs, which follow them when plowing and driving, and which, as soon as they get on the track of a roebuck, deer, or hare, chase him, making "pif paf! pif paf!" all through the wood, and so disturbing the game. These beasts (the noble name dog is too good for them) spoil the shooting grounds so much that I, for instance, have on my five different *reviers* (shooting grounds) not more than about seven or eight coveys of partridges, and altogether I have the hunting on over 46,000 Prussian *morgen*—deer, roebucks, and chamois are abundant, nevertheless. What they call here dachshunds are as far distant from a good dachshund as a donkey from a Gladiateur, Leolinus, Blue-Gown, or any pretty good thoroughbred horse. They are too large and high, show marks from all kinds of dogs, butcher-dogs, poodles, rat-catchers, etc., with which their mothers have been in love; do not go in the burrow of a fox (the only thing for which one ought to use a dachshund), have no obedience, and are only fit for disturbing the game, and making "pif paf!" behind a poor roebuck, and to hunt him until he is almost dead. For these cars the best thing is a good portion of shot. If your correspondent finds them good, it is his taste, and *de gustibus non est disputandum*.

FR. VON IVERNOIS,
Redacteur des *Waidmann*.

COLORS OF THE IRISH SETTER.

NEW YORK, February 28th, 1871.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of Feb. 24th I noticed an article on the "Colors of the Irish Setter" by your correspondent "Nimrod," in which he states (if I understand his article correctly) that the Irish setter must be blood red or red and white, and gives Idstone and Stonehenge as authorities, and also adds that no recognized authorities can be found giving colors other than the above, in which I beg to differ with him, as I will presently show. Stonehenge distinctly states, in addition to the blood red and red and white, that there are good Irish setters nearly white, black-tan, or intimately crossed with black-tan, in the latter case showing the distinctive marks of the cross in the "black tipping of the coat, which Irish judges consider a very great fault in colior; but this last sentence only applies to the last mentioned"—Stonehenge's "Dogs of the British Islands," vol ii. Another authority says: "They are not esteemed (which means, substantially, that they are not so much admired) unless their color is a deep chestnut and white, or all red," but it does not say that they are not pure if they are other than the above colors.—Thornhill, 1804. Another authority says: "The Irish setter is usually of a dun or yellow color, and a very superior breed of these dogs were owned by Sir John Blundin, Bart, of Castle Blundin, County Kilkenny"—Richardson, 1845. Youatt, at page 91, says that "they may also be lemon color, or red patched with deep chestnut."—Youatt, 1841. And still another says that "they may be of two shades of red, one a kind of chestnut, and the other one nearly black," which is, to my thinking, not blood red nor mahogany.—Mcyrick, 1861. I will add one more authority from an old work: "The Irish insist their's are the true English spaniels the Welch contend their's are the aborigines. But whatever mixtures have been made since, there were, fifty years ago, two distinct tribes the black-and-tanned and the orange, or the lemon and white."—Symond's Suffolk Sportsman, 1739.

Your correspondent also states "that because they are born in Ireland it does not make them Irish setters," and I would add because they are blood red or red white, born in and imported from Ireland, it does not follow that they are the pure article; and in proof of which I will mention a case: A short time since a gentleman imported a blood red Irish setter from a celebrated kennel in Ireland. Upon his arrival in this country he was pronounced the finest specimen of the above mentioned breed that had, up to that time, been imported, the only objection being that he was rather under sized. The owner of that dog is not aware, I suppose, that not many years since a black dog from Scotland was introduced into the above mentioned kennel. Now, such being the case, according to your correspondent's theory, the red pups of the litter would be the pure article and the black ones would be entirely ignored. Now, in regard to the English dog shows, dogs are entered in a class where they have no claim. We will take the Irish setter class, for instance. Dr. Goldsmith's red setter bitch Carrie took first prize at Crystal Palace, 1872 and second prize at Birmingham same year; pedigree, by Prince, a pure Laverack, out of Cora; she by Bob, out of Lily. Another case: Ben II by Ben I (pedigree unknown, but of a supposed pure strain) out of Beauty (which is a black and tan) took fourth prize, Glasgow, 1871. I could mention others, but I think the above sufficient to show that, because a dog is blood red, and entered, and takes a prize in the Irish class, he is far from being an Irish setter. I have no doubt but what the Irish setter as pure as any one would wish can be found; but I doubt if they can be purchased, being held by old families, who will not allow the breed to go out of their hands.

I have a letter before me as I write, from an Irish gentleman, who, in speaking of the Irish setters, uses the following language: "I have the Irish setter in its purity, having been in my family for over one hundred years, but they are not for sale, and are not allowed to go out of my family."

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, allow me to say that very many of the red setters imported to this country, and called the pure Irish setter, if traced back, some other than Irish blood would be discovered. I do not wish to be understood as condemning the breed, as they have always been my favorites, and the blood red my favorite color; still, I cannot but believe but what they are of other colors than blood red, and red and white. Trusting you will pardon me for taking up so much of your valuable space, I remain, WARWICK.

SALT FOR DISTEMPER.

BAYFIELD, Wis., Feb. 21st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have seen many remedies suggested in your paper for the cure of distemper in dogs, but I have never seen that common fine table salt has ever been tried. My first experiment with salt was tried upon a fine blooded setter pup, less than a year old. That peculiar straightening out of the head and neck, and sneezing many times in succession, plainly indicated to me that the dog was in the first stages of distemper. Having lost an old dog with the same disease a few years before, made me very anxious about this one, and after much thought and many inquiries to find a remedy I had not tried, some friend suggested that salt might be good to make him vomit, and that vomiting might give relief to the dog. Knowing that salt could do no harm, if it did no good, I administered the salt to the dog by holding his head up and mouth open, and dropping a small handful as far down his throat as possible, then holding his mouth shut for two or three seconds to make him swallow all he could of the salt. In a few minutes the dog commenced to vomit a white, stringy, membraneous substance, and in three days the dog was perfectly well. I have tried the remedy on three dogs, and each time with success. The last dog treated I gave a second dose at an interval of two days. I believe that salt will prove efficacious only in the first stages of the disease. I have never seen it tried after the dog began to run at the nose and eyes. K.

A GOOD POINT.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having read in your columns lately of the exploits of pointers and setters, I cannot refrain from relating one which came under my own observation:—

Last season, while hunting in Butler county, this State, I sent my bitch (Dell) into a stubble-field, where, after making the circuit and ranging for a short time, she winded the birds, and commenced steadily drawing on them, when suddenly she came to a fine staunch point. On going up to her and beating the ground, I could raise nothing, but noticing that she held her head very high, with nose well up, and pointing in the air, I glanced in the same direction, when, on a crab tree some thirty or forty yards distant, I discovered three quail sitting on a limb, twenty feet from the ground. No other birds were near, and these had evidently been suddenly flushed by some animal and taken to the tree, as they often do.

I think this feat worthy of record, and in justice to the bitch hope you will give it a place in your interesting paper. Dell is the property of Mr. Kramer, and is one of the finest dogs in the country, and had not her early education been neglected, she would ere this have made her mark in the various bench shows. She is an Irish setter, possessed of all the points of that magnificent breed, even to "Nimrod's" standard of color—red. W. G. H.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—The fine red Irish bitch Nell, by Scott Rodman's Dash, owned by A. J. Huyler, Esq., of Tenafly, N. J., gave birth on the 29th ult., to ten puppies, six dogs and four gyps, by Mr. A. Bliven' Jack.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Mar. 9	11	6	7	48	7	6
Mar. 10	11	46	8	29	7	46
Mar. 11	morn.		9	10	8	23
Mar. 12	0	23	9	47	9	1
Mar. 13	1	1	10	23	9	41
Mar. 14	1	41	11	3	10	30
Mar. 15	2	30	11	48	11	3

—The Yacht Vesta, which sailed recently from New Bedford with her owner, Mr. S. M. Mills and a party of friends on board, has arrived at Queenstown after a passage of seventeen days, *en route* for the Mediterranean.

ICE BOAT REGATTA.—A regatta for ice boats took place on the Toronto bay on Saturday fortnight, under the auspices of the Toronto Rowing Club. The prize offered was a cup. There were six entries. The course was laid out in the shape of a triangle, the starting point being opposite the foot of Scott street, and the boats had to traverse the ice outside of flags four times, the distance being about twenty-five miles. The Snowdrop, Capt. Lundy, arrived at the winning flag first, Meteor, Capt. Ellis, second, there being about one hundred yards distance between them. Winning time, 37m. 37sec.—*Canadian Gentleman's Journal.*

HARLEM REGATTA ASSOCIATION.—This association held its annual meeting on Monday evening, at the Knickerbocker Cottage, Mr. Meeker, the President, in the chair. After receiving the Treasurers report an election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Executive Board, F. G. Brown, of the Nassau Club; G. L. Reves, of the New York; C. G. Peters, of the Stock Exchange; M. Freeborn, of the Dauntless; H. G. Meeker, of the Athletic; Richard Neville, of the Nautilus; H. M. Knapp, of the Harlem. President, F. G. Brown, of the Nassau; Vice-President, H. M. Knapp, of the Harlem; Secretary and Treasurer, C. G. Peters, of the Stock Exchange. The question of extending financial aid to the Centennial Regatta was brought up by Mr. Meeker, and, upon motion, delegates were requested to present the matter to their several clubs. It being represented that the New York Athletic Club, winners of the last four-oared regatta, had not received the emblematic flags, by reason of a deficiency in the treasury, it was voted that the clubs be requested to pay up their assessments, and that as soon as their is money enough in the treasury the flags shall be purchased.

COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB.—The fifth annual meeting of the Columbia Boat Club occurred at their rooms Saturday evening. There was a large attendance of members, and the election of officers was spirited. The following ticket was carried: President, Wm. Chapman; Vice-President, Herber Seymour; Secretary, J. S. Stokes; Treasurer, H. H. Leland; Captain, Fred L. Deavens; Lieutenant, Wm. Bruff. The several reports of the officers showed a gratifying improvement in the condition of the Club, both financially and as a rowing organization. The Committee on Repairs were authorized to make needed alterations in the Club property, and a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the leasing of a more advantageous water front. A communication from the Schuylkill Navy was read inviting the Club to participate in the Centennial Regatta. Declined with thanks.

—Two of the leading professional clubs of Boston—the City Point and the Boston—are anxious to have the honor of representing the State at the Centennial Regatta, and in order to settle the question of superiority have agreed to test their relative merits in two races—the first, in gunwale-rigged fours, to be pulled on the 17th of May; the second, in shells, fours, on the 24th of June.

The City Point crew are a powerful set of hard workers, invariably victorious when pulling in gunwale-rigged boats. The four will be the same which has represented the club for several seasons, and no change will be made in their positions. They are seated as follows:—Bow, Scanlin; 2, Wiggle; 3, Landry; stroke, W. J. Higgins (Captain). The Boston crew is the well-known Faulkner-Reagan four, which beat the Biglin-Eliot crew last summer, and has won the Fourth of July shell race for the last three years. This is their make up:—Bow, George Faulkner (Captain); 2, McGahey; 3, Mahoney; stroke, P. Reagan.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The four requisites for excellence in a university eight on the day of the boat race are, strength, style, condition, and uniformity. As to the composition of the two crews: Oxford have six of their old oars in the boat. All of these have naturally thickened and filled out a little since last season, and may be expected to average a few pounds heavier per man than they did last Easter. Cambridge, on the other hand, have only one old oar rowing, namely, W. Close. This in itself need not be a bad sign. When Oxford won last year they had only two old oars, and in 1861 they had only one veteran. The crews as at present arranged stand as follows:—

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
No. Name.	Pounds.	No. Name.	Pounds.
1. W. H. Burno, Kehle.....	154	1. P. W. Brancker, Jesus.....	161
2. P. R. Mercer, Corpus Christie.	160	2. A. C. Decker, Lady Margaret.	170
3. H. P. Marriott, Brasenose....	171	3. T. W. Lewis, Caius.....	166
4. J. M. Bousteed, University..	178	4. T. E. Hockin, Jesus.....	171
5. A. M. Michison, Pembroke..	188	5. L. G. Pike, Caius.....	173
6. H. J. Sayler, St. John's.....	175	6. C. Gurdon, Jesus.....	171
7. J. E. Banks, University.....	166	7. W. B. Close, First Trinity	196
8. F. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose.	175	8. C. D. Shafto, Jesus.....	167
Craven, Worcester, coxswain.	104	C. L. Davis, Clare, coxswain..	96

A MODEL ADIRONDACK BOAT.—There is on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Bradford & Anthony, 374 Washington street, Boston, a model boat for use of sportsmen on inland waters, which, for lightness and durability, appears unequalled. It is 15 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and weighs not over 80 pounds, its extreme lightness enabling a person to carry it by means of a yoke with which it is fitted, long distances, without fatigue. The builder, Mr. Frederick D. Graves, of Boston, has also provided it with his improved noiseless rowlock, which insures the proper inclination of the blade of the oar, and prevents the liability of its catching the water when gathering in recovering, as well as to insure the proper position of the blade of the oar when making a stroke, and to enable the outer end of the oar to be raised when it is being feathered, in order to prevent its contact with the water in rough weather, and the rowers "catching a crab." The boat is well adapted for fowling purposes, the patent rowlock enabling the most inexperienced rower of either six to propel the boat with ease and safety, without any possible chance of losing the oars. It is destined for the Centennial exhibition.

—Mr. Colvin's portable canvass boat is now being manufactured by Mr. W. A. Scott, of Albany. The merit of this boat consists in the ease with which it is transported, and the fact that the only frame it requires can be cut in the woods at a moments notice. A fine description has already appeared in our columns.

New Publications.

ANGOLA AND THE RIVER CONGO. By J. J. Monteiro: Macmillan & Co., N. Y.

While the travels of Burton, Baker, Speke, and Grant and others are making us as familiar with the interior of Equatorial Africa, its tribes, moulls, and tributaries as we are with our own continent, and more so than we are with Asia, Mr. Monteiro has given us a graceful volume descriptive of that portion of the coast line of the African continent which is embraced within the sixth and sixteenth degrees of south latitude. To us Americans in particular this portion of Africa should possess unusual interest. It was from here that the negroes were enslaved and shipped, who were subsequently to be the innocent cause of our civil war. And we should imagine, from the description of Mr. Monteiro, that slavery on the coast was by no means the horrible thing it is painted. The "middle passage," to be sure, made a difference. Angola was first settled by the Portuguese in 1560, eighty four years after Bartolomeo Diaz had discovered the greater part of the west coast and the Cape of Good Hope. From this time down almost to the present day the history of their occupation is a most romantic one; a series of petty wars with the natives, varied with an occasional one with the Dutch and English, or among themselves. The book before us not only contains an abstract of these earlier events, but a most minute description of the various tribes of natives, their various customs, costumes and implements, domestic and warlike; and also of the flora and fauna of this most interesting region. To those who delight in intelligent works of travel, Mr. Monteiro's book will prove a mine of pleasure and information.

NEBRASKA—Its advantages. By Edwin A. Curley, Special Commissioner from the London *Field* to the immigrant fields of North America. For sale by the American News Company, and the Orange Judd Company. Price, $4.

For a long time the American publishers of this important work were unable to supply the active demand, but we understand that several new data have been received from England, and arrangements made by the American News Company, and Orange Judd Company to satisfy the wants of the trade, and all comers. Our favorable opinion of this book is of course, well known from the reviews we have given it, and we trust that many thousands with friends or interests in the West, or pressing to settle there, will be benefited by itsinstructive pages. It is copiously illustrated with engravings and illuminated sectional maps, and every way a most useful book for emigrants and intending settlers.

We have received the "Laws of Trap Shooting," by Barry Blot, revised edition for 1876, which contains the National Rules for Tournaments and Experts, as adopted by all the principal Southern and Southwestern Sportsman's Clubs. Published by James Buckley, New Orleans.

The New York *Herald Almanac* is not only a calendar, but a complete Financial, Commercial, and Political Register. It probably contains more varied information between two covers than can be bought in any other form for twenty-five cents. Among the mass we find a yachtsman's manual, with a list of yacht clubs and the private signals of the vessels of the N. Y. Y. C.; also an account of and diagrams showing the targets made at Dollymount during the recent International match.

The American Naturalist for March is a capital number. It opens with an account of the butterflies of Mt. Washington, which are Arctic species that were driven down by the ice-sheet of the glacial period, and became colonized upon the top of the mountain after the melting of the glacier. Dr. Wm. Wood contributes another one to his series on the game falcons of New England, the Goshawk being the subject of this essay. Dr. Hagen's exceedingly interesting and valuable history of the growth of museums—begun last month—is concluded. It abounds in incidents of the great men of science, and their laboratories. Whback's observations on bees and ants (second series), published at length in the transactions of the Linnean Society, is condensed into 13 pages. Very curious facts of the degree of intelligence possessed by these insects are brought out. A sketch of Dr. Hayden's Explorations in Colorado in 1875 finishes the contributed articles. A long illustrated article is given of Prof. Wyman's "Fresh Water Shell-Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida," which is printed as a memoir of the Peabody Academy at Salem, Mass., and all of the departments are as full and entertaining as usual.

—Bail play will begin at Prospect Park on March 11th, which time the field will be in condition.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

C. W. M., Cleveland.—Please inform me which is and where I can get the most reliable map of Florida, and oblige? Ans. Drowe; to be had of C. Drew, Jacksonville, Fla.

E. G. T., Petrolia, Pa.—Please give me the name of some one of whom I can purchase a pair of ferrets? Ans. Wm. Barnes, No. 9 and 11 Hester street, this city, has ferrats for sale.

SUBSCRIBER, Philadelphia.—Will you please let me know in what volume and number the pedigree of the Gildersleeve setters is in, I am looking up that strain. Ans. On page 325, vol iii.

PAWN, New York.—Will you please inform me where the rooms of the Down Town Chess Club are? What are the terms of membership? Ans. Cafe Cosmopolitan, No. 14 Second avenue. 2. We do not know.

TEAL, Salem.—Do you know of any work giving instruction in gymnastic, calisthenics, or such exercises. Ans. D. Van Nostrund, No. 23 Murray street, has several works on these subjects; address him for titles.

S. C., Yorkville, S. C.—Can you inform me what will remove the stains of rust from the inside of a gun barrel? Ans. Kerosene oil will remove rust stains, but if the rust has any depth, the gun should be rebored.

F. L., San Antonia.—We are about to start a shooting club in this city, and you would very much oblige me by sending by return mail a copy of the rules and regulations of the New York Shooting Club. Ans. Have sent such books as you want.

H. L., N. S.—Since replying to your query we find that the Bohn edition of the translation of Pliny's works can be had from Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., No. 743 Broadway. It comprises only the natural history, however, is in 6 volumes, 12mo, and costs $2 per volume.

C., Brooklyn.—Is South Oyster Bay a good place to go for a day's trout fishing and could we go and return in the same day? How far would we have to go from the station before we could fish? Ans. Yes; but you would have to obtain permission, as the waters are all private and preserved.

Q., Sing Sing, N. Y.—What work on the dog would you advise me to get, having especial reference to the raising and breaking of setters and pointers? Ans. "Dluke, Hutchinson & Mayhew;" price, $3; or "American Kennel and Sporting Field," by Arnold Burges; price, $4. Can send you either.

L. H., Philadelphia.—Can any of you inform me if Cordiug's (English) waterproof goods are fur sale in New York, and if so, who has them? I wish to get a pair of wading trowsers for snipe shooting this spring? Ans. As far as we can ascertain, Cording's goods cannot be purchased in this city, but wading trowsers can.

G. W. B., North Elba.—Will you inform me as to the color of the salmon trout, and how they differ from the common brook trout of the Adirondacks? Ans. The salmon trout and lake trout are identical, and differ in every respect from the brook trout, having no spots, grayish back, changing to silver on the sides and belly.

H. P. P., Claremont, Minn.—What is the southern limit of edible oysters (not cove oysters) on the west coast of Florida? Ans. The oysters all along the west coast of Florida are celebrated for their quality. At Cedar Keys they are so abundant that it is proposed to put up canning factories. Key West might be named as the southern limit.

SUBSCRIBER, York, Pa.—Between the years 1865 and 1870 was there a boarding-house or hotel on Courtlandt street, in New York City, called "French's?" It is agreed to leave the matter to you. Can you answer it? Ans. There was such a hotel opened in Courtlandt street, but it was subsequent to 1870. We think the house was opened in 1872.

BIRCH BARK, Buffalo, N. Y.—The coloring on one of my fly-rods will not stick. Have had it dressed over three or four times, but after use it all peels off. Please tell me what to use and how to apply it; color, dark reddish-brown. What varnish is best? Ans. If you varnish your rod with a varnish made by dissolving shellac in alcohol, the color will stick.

PATTERSON, New York.—I heard that shad were caught in the Connecticut River last season. Will you please inform me if that is true, and if so, what kind of a fly was used, and what color? Ans. Shad are caught in the rapids of the Connecticut River, especially at the Holyoke Dam. Colors for flies are usually combinations of white, brown, dun, and black, with sometimes red or green for the bodies.

W. B. E., Rochester, N. Y.—1. Where shall I send to get a large map of the Ottawa River, or Canada? 2. In a canoe voyage to the headwaters of the Ottawa what large game would I be likely to meet? 3. What kind of a hound would be the best to take on such a voyage? Ans. Beers & Co., corner Fulton and New Church, streets, this city. 2. All large game, such as moose, caribou, deer, and bear. 3. A deerhound.

A. Y. G., Pittsburgh, Pa.—1. Can you give me any information as to the cost, weight, etc., of the "health lift," or send me the address of the parties who sell them? 2. Would it be practicable to have a small compass set in the stock of a gun? Would the iron trimmings affect it any? Ans. 1. By addressing the Health Lift Co., No. 46 East Fourteenth street, this city. 2. We doubt if a compass so arranged could be relied upon.

M. M. J., Valley.—I see a notice in your book entitled "Camp Life in Florida," of a "Pocket Guide to Florida" called Whitney's "Pathfinder." How can I get it, and at what cost, as the notice does not state? Would like to get a good, authentic, late map of Florida. Can you tell me where it can be procured? Ans. The "Pathfinder" is distributed gratuitously from the "Pathfinder" office, No. 66 John street, this city. The best map of Florida is Drews'; to be had of C. Drew, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. H., New York.—What part of Canada or Michigan would you recommend for good black bass fishing in summer, and good fall shooting of all kinds, viz: deer, ducks, partridge; prefer mountainous country, not a place where I could take my wife? Ans. Make headquarters at Peterboro, Ontario, or if you wish to be in the woods, go to Burleigh, which is in the centre of a lake and hill country, giving excellent sport. There is a comfortable and very neat tavern at Burleigh Falls. For address of proprietor, write to Hon. John Bertam, Peterboro.

F. B. G., Montreal.—I am negotiating for the possession of a red Irish setter pup, and am only deterred from completing said negotiation because the pup has a white streak down his face. Do you consider such a mark a blemish? 2. In your issue of January 20th you have a portrait of a red Irish setter—Dick. I notice he is feathered to the heels, both fore and aft. Is it not unusual to find feathering on the hind legs carried below the hock? Ans. 1. No; we prefer it. 2. There are very few dogs so heavily feathered as Mr. Jarvis' Dick.

COLLEGIAN, Orange, N. J.—Under the new regulation respecting amateurs in rowing, adopted by the N. R. A., suppose A, an amateur belonging to no club, challenges B, another amateur, also belonging to no club, to row a race for a badge, would that come under the head of a "stake," and if the men row together for the badge would they afterward be debarred from competing in amateur races? Ans. We should say that if the race was simply for a badge, and no stake was up, that neither oarsmun would forfeit his claim to be termed an amateur.

R. E. S., Newark.—I have a setter dog one year old; was troubled with the distemper last summer, and has not entirely recovered. He has a clear, slimy saliva running from his mouth; has not enough strength to carry his tail out straight; back is also weak. Can anything be done for him, or will he always be weak? 2. Do you consider 235 No. 7, 40 yards, 30 inch diameter, a good target? 3. Do you know anything about Cogwell & Harrison, of London, as gunmakers? Ans. 1. Time and good care may bring him around all right. 2. Yes. 3. They are good reliable gunmakers.

A. G. P. A., New Haven.—I will thank you very much for answers to the following questions in your paper: 1. Where can I go for a two weeks' excursion from the 1st of April, to get some good duck shooting? To whom to write in regard to arrangements? 2. Could I get, instead, snipe shooting at that season; when? 3. Is there any use for a bird dog in the Adirondack lake region in the early part of June? Ans. 1. Good Ground, L. I. Write to Wm. Lane, at that place. 2. Snipe shooting is so uncertain and fitful that we could not recommend you to a place in this vicinity, where you would be sure of finding it. 3. No.

F. N. B., Newton Centre, Mass.—Wingate, in his Manual of Rifle Practice, speaks of a sub calibre rifle, to be inserted in a barrel of a larger calibre, so that the gun can be used in an armory. Now, I want to find out who makes them and what they cost. The rifle I want them for is a Peabody military, cal. .433. I think the sub-calibre rifle could be made to insert in the muzzle, then pushed down the barrel to where it belongs, and a flange screwed on at the breech. Wingate speaks of its being adapted to any rifle that permits its entry from the breech; in the Peabody you can't do it. Ans. See answer to E. W. S.

H. W. S., New York.—1. I want to go for two or three weak's hunt, but I don't want to go over one hundred miles from New York. Is there any place along the Erie Railway where I could go; for quail or snipe grounds only? 2. Where can I buy some areca nut? I want about a pound to send to California. 3. I have a pup dog out of Hamilton Thompson's dog, Duke, an imported black and tan named Bess, which weighed 34 pounds when three months old, and now, at nine months old, weighs 78 pounds. How is that for a young dog? Ans. 1. You may find snipe near Englewood and Tenafly, N. J.; out of season for quail. 2. At this office. 3. Entirely too much dog.

T. E. M., Hamden.—A friend and myself were hunting woodcock in the latter part of August in the year 1870. We had found no birds in the coverts, but the ground was full of holes where they had drilled. We left the covert and started through a piece of corn, and one of the dogs came to a point, and eight woodcock flushed at once; further on, we started one more bird. We shot eight out of the nine. Now, I would like to know whether they were preparing to migrate, or had concealed themselves in the cornfield to moult? Ans. The birds had gone there to moult and should not have been killed. After woodcock have commenced moulting they should not be shot until they entirely recover their plumage.

E. W. S., Albany.—Don't you kind o' stretch it on the distance my rifle would shoot accurately? Messrs. Remington do not make the .22 sub-cal rifle. A letter from their factory a month ago says so. I believe they are made in New York by two parties, but don't know name or address. Can you give both and the cost as well? Also name and address of the manufacturer of the new self-registering target, as well as price. Ans. It was a misprint. You can get a sub-calibre rifle by addressing Lieut.-Col. B. E. Valentine, Brooklyn, N. Y. We do not know the cost. The self-registering target is the invention of a German, whose name we have not got. Mr. Homer Fisher has one for sale for $75, the original price being $125.

HOLLY-WOOD.—Two prizes, $50 and $30 are offered in a pigeon match; eight shooters; Long Island rules. Three men make a clean score and shoot off the tie, one man is beaten, the other two agree to divide first and second money. The referee disputed as to their right, and makes them shoot off again for first money only. He then allows three oth er shooters who have each lost a bird to shoot for second money. Is he right? Ans. The three shooters killing all their birds should be awarded the prizes, and they can shoot off or divide. Any rule to allow a shooter who was beaten to take a prize is absurd. Yet sometimes such rules are made, and a man who has killed perhaps but one bird may be placed as a better shot than he who has killed a dozen.

O. P. J., St. Joseph, Mo.—1. Recently, in a match for the champion badge, the following question arose: The shooter went to the trap, called the signal for pulling, and on the rise of the bird found his gun was not cocked. The bird being a young one, flew a short distance, and alighted on the ground. After a little delay he shot it with first barrel. The referee decided it a lost bird. Was he right according to our rules, which we inclose to you? 2. Can the match be declared off because the challenging party did not furnish sufficient birds to shoot off the tie on that day? Ans. 1. According to your rules, a bird shot on the ground by the first barrel is "no bird." 2. The match should not have been declared off, but another time fixed for shooting off the tie.

J. H. D., New York.—1. I possess a black, white and tan Gordon setter dog about eight years old; also a red Irish setter bitch one year and two months old. Considering the difference in age and color, would a cross between them be judicious? Both are from excellent stock, the dog well broken, and remarkably handsome. 2. At what age is a dog considered too old for stock purposes? 3. Are the first pups as good as those of subsequent litters? Ans. 1. Such a cross would be judicious. 2. Some dogs are serviceable until they are twelve years of age; some become superannated at nine or ten years of age, and should not be used for stock purposes. 3 If the bitch is full sized, and well developed, the first pups may be good, but we do not recommend breeding to one quite so young as yours.

M. J. E., Franklin, Wis.—1. I see the Kay shot concentrating cartridge advertised in your columns. What are its merits, and is it expensive? 2. Is the Dittmar powder in any wise superior to any other good article of the old kinds? Is it equally safe, and what is its cost? 3. What would be the duty on a first-class gun ordered in England and imported here, and would the package containing it be opened by the Customs authorities on its arrival in New York? 4. Which do you approve for general use—paper or metallic shells? Ans. 1. $3.50 per 100. Those who have used them speak highly of them. 2. The Dittmar powder we do not regard *superior* to the black; we believe it to be as safe, if properly handled; price $1 per canister. 3. 35 per cent. on the cost; the package would be opened. 4. Paper.

A. H., Washington, D. C.—A friend of mine at Jackson, Miss., has a fish pond 200x100 feet, supplied by springs, and a small brooklet, clear water, it is from three to four feet deep, sandy bottom, inclining to mud, the soil having a clay ingredient; he wishes to stock it with fish. What kind would you advise, and where is the nearest place he can procure them? By giving the above information you would greatly oblige. Ans. Jackson, Miss., is rather far South for trout or grayling; if you want a fish for sport or table, try the one that is improperly called "trout" in the Southern States, and "Southern chub" in Virginia. This is the "Oswego bass" of the North, and lives on muddy bottoms, and spawns among weeds. They may be found in many of your ponds and streams, perhaps in Pearl River. Or you might stock with some of the perch found there. Should you try the first named fish, put in also some of the little soft finned minnows for them to feed on.

W. R., New York.—In your issue of February 24th, under the column of Answers to Correspondents, I saw that some person who signs himself "Subscriber," Easthampton, wished to know where and at what price quail could be bought in New York. I have just received six dozen quail from J. R. Hughes, Greensboro, N. C., in very good condition, the price was $2 75 per dozen, which I think very moderate. The freight charge was $2. Hughes ships quail until the 1st of April, at which time the law of North Carolina prohibits the shooting or trapping of quail. I not sure that any one purchasing quail from Hughes will be well satisfied with them. Will you please say at what time quail imported from North Carolina would be likely to breed in New York, and whether the middle of March is too soon to put them out in the fields? Ans. With such a season as the present the middle of March would not be too soon to turn them out, but all depends upon the weather. We should risk it. They ought to mate and breed in May or June.

THOMPSON & SON, 338 Broadway, use no sugar of lead in waterproofing their suits. Sugar of lead will not stand washing, and amongst old sportsmen is considered detrimental to health, making them liable to rheumatic attacks. Thompson's suits are guaranteed to be thoroughly waterproof, even after being washed, and are as good and cheaper than any other suits in the market.—*Advertisement.*



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposes to be represented at the Centennial in such manner as Mr. Bergh may determine upon. The society's last report shows that during 1875 the society prosecuted 363 cases of cruelty. The officers during the same period ordered out of harness and sent home to their stables, or to the veterinary surgeons, 1,272 horses and mules, the drivers were not arrested, but cautioned. Many contemplated dog and cock fights were interrupted, and a number of birds and bull dogs seized, and the proprietors of cow stables and slaughter-houses in this city and Brooklyn warned to keep them in better condition.

—Those of our readers who have been accustomed to visit Rangely Lake, will be interested to know that the Maine Legislature has enacted a law forbidding for five years the taking of trout in Rangely Stream between the dam near the outlet of the Rangely Lake and the mouth of Kennebago Stream, from July 1st to March 1st. This law, therefore, practically prevents angling in Rangely Stream except during the month of June. It will be very beneficial in its results, as the most extensive spawning grounds of the famous Rangely trout are fully protected. The increase in their number and size will be very great.

SPORT IN CANADA.—A friend sends the following lines in a private note from Chatham, New Brunswick. To us in this warmer and snowless clime they sound like the the jingle of an ice-pitcher in a warm day:—

"We have fine times now snow-shoeing and tobagganing—nice select party—five taboggins, ten ladies, and five gentlemen generally; same party in the Snowshoe Club, with tramps of two, three, and five miles; moonlight nights, and dancing quadrilles on snowshoes."

—A correspondent wishes us to suggest to the Centennial authorities that they devote a part of their grounds to an Indian show, with wigwams, scalps, and ponies. If we mistake not some such exhibition is contemplated. Some of those Sioux who are now raiding on the frontier might be brought in and a little real scalping be performed for the benefit of our visitors.

—Several prominent sportsmen of New York and New Jersey, have formed themselves into a club of which Jas. R. Thompson, Esq., is President, for the purpose of stocking and protecting the celebrated Preston Ponds of the Adirondack region. It will be known as the Preston Pond Club.

THE AMATEUR QUESTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attention given to the subject by the recent Convention of American Oarsmen, and the promulgation of a definition by which they are to be governed in future rowing contests, we question whether the matter has been finally settled. In fact, a correspondence which has recently passed through the columns of this paper would indicate that trouble is likely to arise before the very first events of the season are decided. The question as to what shall constitute a just claim to the title of amateur oarsmen is one more difficult even of determination in this country than in England. There, the sharply drawn lines of society decide the question at once, and, if we remember rightly, it is not long since that a member of one of the London Rowing Clubs was objected to, on the ground that he was a tradesman, and therefore could not be a gentleman amateur. On this side of the Atlantic no such distinction could be drawn, and a butcher, a baker, or a candlestick maker, could claim a place beside the son of a millionaire banker, the latter occupation being accepted among us as the highest standard of respectability. Indeed, we are not quite sure but that a pretty good argument could be drawn from the fact that, looking at it from this standpoint, the butcher or baker who takes such time as can be spared from his business to perfect himself in rowing, has more claim to the title of amateur, than the millionaire's son, who, having no other occupation, makes a business of rowing. For after all, why is it that this distinction is drawn between amateur and professional? Is it simply an admission that the brawn of the one is not capable of the same development as that of the other; or is it a class distinction as in England? Is it not rather that the amateur who rows for pleasure and at such times as other occupations will permit, could not justly be called upon to contend with the professional waterman, to whom the oar is as much the implement of his calling as the pen is of the bank clerk or hook-keeper? It would be just as proper to ask the waterman to contend for a prize in penmanship with the others. It is unfortunate that there should be so much jealousy and misunderstanding among boating men, but while they will keep so near the line which divides them from the professional class, it is unavoidable. We are alluding to no particular club or man, but are judging solely from what we read in other papers; of recriminations and insinuations as to this man having rowed for money, or of that one having sold a race. It is no wonder that some of the boating clubs, and those which hold the highest claims to respectability are so particular as to whom they admit to membership. If this kind of thing continues, to be one of a "crack" crew will be by no means the distinction and honor it should be.

DOG AND HUMAN NATURE COMPARED.

THE mental characteristics and disposition of the canine race resemble that of men. This may be attributed in part to the intimacy existing between the dog and his master, and partly to the extraordinary development of his brain. In this animal the passions are exhibited precisely the same as in man, jealousy, anger, covetousness, joy, love, and hatred, are as strongly marked in the dog as in the human species. Kindness will promote and develop his virtues and good points while the opposite course of treatment will often cause an exhibition of his baser nature. Each dog has an individual character, and his disposition is capable of being moulded by training. He is susceptible of the bitterest hatred, and his jealousy in the presence of a favored rival sometimes knows no bounds. His covetousness leads him to eat what he does not want, lest another animal should get it, and is illustrated by the fable of "the dog in the manger." His honesty sometimes succumbs to gluttony, though it cannot be said that he is given to drunkenness. Rev. Thos. Jackson, in "Our Dumb Companions," relates the case of a dog once having been so drunk with malt liquor that he was unable to walk, and ever afterwards he would not taste it, and growled and snarled at the sight of a pewter pot from which he had become intoxicated. Landseer's picture of "Expectation," illustrates hope in the dog watching for his master's coming. That dogs are susceptible of pride cannot be doubted. It may be witnessed after a successful chase, and even felt in the quickened heart beats when praised. The downcast look and crouching attitude when scolded, shows plainly their mortification. Dogs even understand the meaning of words spoken in ordinary conversation. A Scotch terrier, once owned by the writer, when praised in an ordinary tone of voice would come bounding with joy to be caressed, but if the same manner of tone were preserved, and words of disapprobation used, she would droop at once and leave his presence. She always disliked cats. On one occasion when about to seize a neighbor's pet who had trespassed within her precincts, the simple words "don't bite," caused her to return to me as quietly as if she really had no thoughts to do Tabby bodily harm.

The New Orleans *Republican* is responsible for the following story: "The master quietly, without gesture of any kind, told his dog to walk across the street, find a little wagon and get into it. Doggy obeyed, though reluctantly, as the wagon was a cart, but he finally complied. He was then told to hunt up a fire plug and mount it. His keen eyes searched a moment, and on the instant poor Tray pleased his owner. He was then commanded to hunt a lamp post and put his fore-feet on it. This done he was told to go into the Pelican Saloon, find a chair and get into it; then to look up a beer-barrel and stand on it; then to lie down and act like a poisoned dog. These orders were given in the most common place tone of voice, and most of the time the dog could not see his master, yet he obeyed quite as readily as a willing servant, apparently understanding the English language very well."

Deceit and cunning are sometimes the ruling passions of dogs as well as of the human mind. Watch was a farm dog, with immaculate coat, although well fed and cared for, he contracted bad habits, staid out late at night, and finally became a confirmed sheep-killing dog. His general character being so good, for a time, he escaped suspicion, but finally he was caught in the act and followed to his door. In leaving the scene of carnage he was observed to take a circuitous route which crossed a stream of water, undoubtedly for the purpose of cleansing himself. When his informer appeared he lay apparently unconcerned on the hearth, but a nervous squint with one eye plainly told his guilt, and that he was endeavoring to throw off suspicion, but the evidence was so strong that without judge or jury his life paid the penalty for his misdeeds.

Magnanimity and chivalry are exhibited in the many stories which are related of "big dogs" walking proudly along while small dogs are snapping at their heels. Some where I have read of a dog deliberately picking up another and dropping him in deep water by way of punishment for impudence. After watching the struggles of his helpless victim, the large dog jumped in the water and secured the helpless cur.

Forgiveness in no animal is so completely illustrated as in the dog. He often, with true magnanimity, takes chastisement from the hand from which he has accepted praise and favors. Idstone relates a frightful story of a fox hound whom its brutal master flogged so savagely for "babbling" as to cut out an eye with the lash. Notwithstanding this the animal continued to hunt with the pack till the end of the chase, whereupon the *human brute* took out his scissors and severed the skin by which the dog's eye had hung pendant during the entire run.

Fear and courage are exhibited in dogs as in the human race. Some breeds and individuals are very timorous while others are models of courage and fortitude. A greyhound has been known after breaking his thigh to run on till the course was concluded. Nearly all of the emotions attributes are to be noted in dogs, and on the whole there is much to admire and love in this sagacious and devoted companion.

LIVE FISH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE work in this department is progressing, and there is every prospect of the best display in this line ever made in America. Mr. Thad. Norris is giving his services to the commission as a member of Mr. Landreth's staff; is in fact, his piscatorial advisor, and Mr. Fred Mather has been appointed Superintendent. This makes a strong working team, and we are informed that work has been begun in earnest. The fresh water is to be taken from the works on the Schuylkill and filtered in four tanks seven and a half feet deep and seven feet in diameter, that clear water will be the rule and not the exception. The salt water will be filtered and used over again by being elevated into tanks by a hot air engine and afterward falling through a perforated bottom into another tank will be perfectly aerated. Two large transporting tanks have been built to bring fishes and salt water from New London, Noank, and other fishing stations on Long Island Sound. One of these will soon be sent to Bermuda by request of the British Commission for rare fish, marine plants, coral, brain-stones, etc.

We hope that our Fish Commissioners and Fish Culturists will not neglect this opportunity to send on their best and choicest specimens so that it will be a National display of our fishes as well as other industries. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Mather to several persons interested, will show what the programme is.—

"We want to make an exhibition for Europeans. We want to show them what we have in the way of fish and fish culture. They have as a general thing little idea of the wealth of our waters. They have but one species of *esox*, (pike or pickerel) and only one perch, and one cat fish. They are so hard up for fish that they eat all the rags, (skates, tobacco-boxes, &c.,) and in the markets of France I have seen cyprinoids not three inches long, such minnows as we use for bait. We want them to see that we have better fish, and more of them than they have; and better fish culturists *and more of them.* So let us all put in and contribute to make up a good exhibition."

The invitation to unite on this we hope will meet with a hearty response by all. Fish culturists can send the fish or eggs to Mr. Mather with the assurance that they will be well cared for. He is now out of the trout season, and is working for the general good of the cause, and besides is not in the slightest degree tinctured with professional jealousy.

All donations we understand are to be labelled and catalogued, which will thus be a standing advertisement of parties in business, or an acknowledgement of favors to others. This system is thought best in order to show the extent of fish culture, and the number of persons engaged in it, and so will be adopted. Of course, those who have charge of it can go to the fishermen with their tanks to get what they may require, but donations would be preferred.

—The bill permitting the shooting of wild fowl from sink boats in Talbot county, Maryland, has passed the Senate.

GAME PROTECTION.

—There was an error in the proposed amendments to the game laws of this State, as printed in our issue of 3rd ulto., which occurred in the engrossing and which it is important should be corrected, as it alters the sense of the whole clause. In section No. 2, referring to the killing of ducks, it should have read "between sunset and daylight," instead of sunset and sunrise as now printed.

—A conviction was obtained against parties in Newbern, North Carolina, last week, for violating the fish laws as applying to the waters of Neuse River. What made the case more complicated, was that two parties claimed and exercised the right to fish in the same spot on the same day, and as both had violated the section of the law, which forbids any person or persons from using more than one seine in the same seine hole, all were liable to conviction.

POUND NETS.—An effort is being made to secure the passage of a law which shall at least regulate the size of mesh used in the pound nets. It is said that tons of small fish are taken in the spring of the year, too small to be marketable and only fit to be thrown on the ground for manure. The mesh used in these nets is unquestionably too small, and while the law is being passed why not fix the date, say at June 15th, when it shall be lawful to set them. This will let the spawners escape. There are nets used, however, which do a thousandfold more damage than the pounds, and yet we hear nothing said about them. We allude to the fly-nets or run-arounds.

YONKERS SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—This Club held its first annual meeting at their commodious club rooms, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Joseph Masten; Vice-President, Peter N. Fowler; Secretary, G. Rayner; Treasurer, H. A. Sims; Executive Committee, Messrs. E. L. Thomas, Joseph O'Brien, and Chas. W. Austin. The Club shows a record of 74 active members during the past year, and has successfully sustained four suits for violation of the game and fishing laws with very beneficial results.

Game Laws of Kansas

LAWRENCE, Kan., February 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

For the informa tion of all concerned I beg to inclose you the within game law, just passed by the Kansas Legislatnre. Would that it bad the brevity and conciseness of the Japanese law given in your issue of 24th Feb. This law is the result of a fierce struggle between the intelligent sportsmen and the unintelligent granger, which has been going on for several years; the latter having the idea that he had a right of property in all game found on bis land, and that he could net and trap and sell to any extent, or at any time, and that no one else should have the right to kill "bis birds" at any time, while the former would, if possible, stop the wholesale trapping and netting for shipment which has been exterminating our game. (I know of one station on the L. L. & G. R. R., where over *two tons* of pinnated grouse were shipped by express, caught entirely by farmers in 1874). As you will see, this law is something of a compromise, though the granger has the advantage, as we have a law making it a misdemeanor, instead of a trespass, to hunt on the inclosed grounds of another without permission. However, as it stops netting and trapping for market, we are satisfied. W. A. H.

The first section of the new act referring to close seasons is as follows:—

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt or pursne, kill or trap, net or ensnare, destroy, or attempt to kill, trap, net, ensnare, or otherwise destroy any wild bock, doe or fawn, wild turkey, prairie hen or chicken, ruffed grouse (commonly called part tidge nr pheasant) between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of August, in each and every year; or any quail between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of November; or any woodcock between January 1st and July 1st; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for any person at any time to kill any quail other than upon the parties own premises, unless permission first be bad.

This stops the sale during a portion of our now close season of quail and grouse in our market.

—The Trustees of the Oquossoc Angling Association met at the office of the President, Mr. Geo. Shepard Page, 10 Warren street, on Friday last. The profits of the season of 1875, as shown by the Treasurer's report, amounted to ten per cent. on the business transacted; a very gratifying exhibit. The headquarters of the O. A. A. are at Camp Kennebago, the junction of Rangely and Kennebago streams, Franklin county, Maine. The record for the season's catch shows that over a hundred speckled trout were taken exceeding three pounds weight. The largest weighed nine and a half pounds.

—The trout season opened in New Jersey on the 1st inst., but until the snow water is out of the streams there is not much fishing done. The law expires in this State on the 15th. There will be the usual rush to the preserved waters, on the South Side of Long Island, and fishermen will be more fortunate, in the condition of the water at least, than they were last year. Then, it will be remembered most of the streams and ponds were frozen over and the catches remarkably small.

SPLIT BAMBOO RODS.—We have on hand a valuable article on the Manufacture of Split Bamboo Rods, recently returned to us from Florida where it has accompanied our Editor-in-Chief for the past six weeks. It will appear in our issue of March 16th without fail.

—Mr. Fred. Mather, who has been placed in charge of the live fish department at the Centennial, offers for sale his entire establishment at Honeoye Falls, this State. The advertisement giving particulars will be found in another column.

—A herd of buffalo, extending over a stretch of county forty miles wide, appeared near the Cheyenne agency recently, and the Indians are making great havoc among them. This is the first buffalo herd seen so far east for twelve years. The bill to prevent the extermination of buffalo passed Congress last week. We trust it will be rigidly enforced.

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE muddle over the international match, or at least that portion of it referring to the English team, still continues. The question "to be or not to be," yet agitates the minds of English riflemen, and as far as the latest light has been thrown on the matter by correspondence and telegrams, it seems almost certain that no Imperial British, or purely English team, would participate in the greatest match of the year. In fact, Sir Henry Halford's last letter was very much to the point, and stated most positively that should an Irish or Scotch team be allowed to participate, his team, or rather what might better be termed the team of the N. R. A. of England would not. A letter was to have been sent this week, however, from our side, the purport of which was to offer Sir Henry a match for his own team, independent of the other organizations.

It occurs to us, however, that the officers of the National Rifle Association of England had no right to consider the circular which was sent to them in common with all other nations in the light of a "challenge." It was simply a resolution reading as follows:—

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the National Rifle Association be authorized and requested to notify, in the name of this association, riflemen of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, etc. and all other countries having rifle associations or clubs, of the opportunity presented to them to participa e in the competitions instituted.

And besides, we hold the title of champions, and challeuges are generally issued to, and do not emanate from champions. Whatever invitation may have been given to the English riflemen by Col. Gildersleeve when at Wimbledon could neither be regarded as official or as excluding the riflemen of Scotland and Ireland from the competition. The Irishmen, it seems, are determined to send a team to try their luck for the third time. The cable tells us that under date of March 4th, the Secretary of the Irish Rifle Association has addressed a letter to Sir Henry Halford in which he says that "the original rules of the N. R. A. (by which we presume he means the rules applying to the selection of a team to visit this country) caused the withdrawal of the Scottish Club from the contest in America; unless these rules are withdrawn, the Irish Association will also be obliged to follow the example of the Scottish riflemen and enter an independent team. The original were limited and some of the most eminent Irish shots were not invited. Unless the principle of local preliminary competitions, and an equal representation in the final competition is conceded, it is hopeless to expect that Ireland or Scotland will consent to waive their right to enter independent teams."

The substance of this communicatiou we take to be that the Irish riflemen consider that the rules for the selection of the team as promulgated would shut out some of their best shots, and that the clause requiring them to go to England for the final competition was too irksome. It appears probable that we shall have au Irish and a Scotch team over, but that the long anticipated pleasure of greeting England's greatest rifle shot, in the person of Sir Henry Halford, will be denied us.

THE CENTENNIAL MATCH.—The Joint Committee of the N. R. A. and Amateur Rifle Club met on Monday afternoon and received the report of the committee recently appointed to prepare the scheme upon which the next international team shall be chosen. The plan is substantially as follows:—

Eight men shall constitute a team, who with four others, to be known as reserves, shall be selected for their merits, to be determined by competition at Creedmoor. The first competition shall be open to all native born citizens, to take place on May 31st and June 1st, 1876; 50 shots each day by each competitor; 15 at 800 yards, 15 at 900 yards, and 20 at 1,000 yards. The second competition shall take place at Creedmoor on June 6th and 7th, 1876, open to sixteen men making the highest aggregate scores in the first competition. They shall have the same number of shots, and at the same distances, as in the first competition. The twelve making the best records shall constitute the team and reserve.

The third competition shall be open to the team and reserve only, to take place June 1st and 14th, 1876, same number of shots and distances as in the first competition. The scores in this competition shall determine the places of the team, the highest taking first place in the team; the best eight making the team; and others ranking according to scores, in the reserve. Regulations of the National Rifle Association of America to be followed closely.

Weapons, any rifles within said regulations. No sighting shots in any of the foregoing competitions, and no practice by competitors on the days of said competitions. If a competitor who has entered for the foregoing competitions shall for any reasons satisfactory to the committee charged with the conduct of said competitions, be unable to finish his score or compete on any day above named, then said committee shall in their discretion fix another day or days for such competitor to finish his score, or shoot such part of the competitions as he may have missed. The said committee shall have the power to say when, if at all, a competition or any part thereof shall be postponed on account of stormy weather, and name the day or days when the same shall be resumed or completed.

As soon as practicable after the completion of the second competition the team and reserve shall, by a majority vote of the twelve, elect a captain, not of their number. The captain, when elected, shall have the management of the team, and prescribe the rules for its government and practice. Each person entering for the competition shall subscribe to the following:—"I desire to competc for a place in the American Rifle Team to represent the United States in the international long range rifle match for the championship of the world, and hereby agree to conform to the conditions prescribed for the selection of said team. If I am a successful competitor I agree to perform such practice and submit to such discipline and government as the captain of said team shall direct."

Entries for the competition may be made at any time up to ten o'clock A. M. of May 31st, 1876. Persons desiring to enter are requested to so inform the Secretary of the Joint Committee by letter at as early a day as possible.

Messrs. James Gordon Bennett, Gen. John B. Woodward, and E. H. Sanford, were appointed a committee to select a Centennial trophy for the International Rifle Match for the championship of the world. H. A. Gildersleeve, G. W. Wingate, and George Crouch, were appointed a committee to superintend the shooting at Creedmoor, which is to determine the formation of the American Centennial Rifle Team.

—Capt. M. P. Pierce, formerly a commander of sharp shooters and a long range rifleman twenty-five years ago, writes to us of the Centennial matches as follows:—

WENONAH, Gloucester Co., N. J., March 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Myself and others interested in rifle shooting, and residing in the vicinity of Philadelphia, are much surprised to learn that the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association can find no suitable grounds near Philadelphia on which to shoot the Centennial matches, and therefore fix upon a point a hundred miles away from the Centennial grounds, which will debar nearly all the visitors who would desire to enjoy the matches from witnessing the same.

We have right here close to Philadelphia, on the West Jersey Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as good sites for rifle ranges as can be found anywhere, and so convenient to the Exhibition grounds, that all visitors desiring to do so could witness the matches. The ranges and all necessary paraphernalia would no doubt be prepared by parties interested here. MILTON B. PIERCE.

—The military matches during the Creedmoor Spring Meeting promises to be very interesting as teams from the 48th and 51st Regiment N. G. and others located in the Central and Western parts of the State will compete.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—A rifle tournament is to be held at this gallery, 930 Broadway, from March 8th to April 29th, inclusive, the proceeds of which are to be given to defray the expenses of one of the excursions for sick children of the "St. John's Guild Floating Hospital." A medal, to be called the "St. John's Guild Medal," will be awarded to the best score, in addition to which there will be several prizes for other scores made in this competition. The number of competing targets will be limited to three hundred. Competitors, by renewing their entrance fee each time, will be allowed to shoot as many targets as they wish, until the limit has been reached. Further particulars may be obtained at the gallery.

The tenth and final competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Challenge Cups was shot March 2nd, at this gallery. L. V. Sone won the first cup for the third time after a very close competition with Chas. A. Cheever and L. C. Bruce, who have won it twice each. Mr. Sone, finally carries off the first cup from the best gallery shots in the city. H. B. Beydenburgh won the second cup, finally, after a close contest with J. O. Wright. Frank H. Lord, the "crack" pistol shot of the gallery, also finally won the third cup. The following is the summary of the ten competitions for the cup:—

1st cup, best score.	2d cup, score nearest 35.	3d cup, nearest 25.
1—Robert Faber....41	..M. J. Duffy.....	J. Burns.
2—P. C. Noone....46	H. D. Blydenburg.....	W. H. Richards.
3—L. C. Bruce....44	F. A. Seyhell.....	C. Coddington.
4—W. B. Farwell..46	J. O. Wright.....	Frank H. Lord.
5—Chas. A. Cheever40	J. O. Wright.....	J. Woodward.
6—L. V. Sone.....42	J. Woodward.....	T. C. Banks.
7—Chas. A Cheever.43	Frank Houghton.....	H. Smith.
8—L. C. Bruce....43	H. D. Blydenburgh.....	W. M. Tileston.
9—L. V. Sone.....43	C. G. Peters.....	Geo. P. Watson.
10—L. V. Sone....	44 H. D. Blydenburgh	Frank H. Lord.

Winners—L. V. Sone, H. D. Blydenburgh, Frank H. Lord.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The teams attached to the Citizens and Home Insurance Companies, shot a very exciting match on Saturday last, the former winning by one point, although there was no remarkably fine shooting done on either side. The scores were as follows:—

CITIZENS.

Name.	Score.	Total.
G. W. Jones	3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	40
R. Chapman	4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3	37
J. W. Edwards	2 3 4 3 3 4 5 5 3 3	35
J. Donaldson	3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 2	31
F. M. Parker	2 4 4 3 2 2 3 4 3 4	31
Total		176

HOME.

Name.	Score.	Total.
W. R Hobart.	1 2 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 3	35
J. W. Hitchcock	3 3 4 5 3 3 4 4 3 4	37
W. H. Macey	4 5 5 4 3 2 2 4 4 4	37
W. J. Ferris	3 2 4 4 4 5 3 4 3 4	36
F. B. Southwick	2 3 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 3	27
Total		175

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The fourteenth weekly competition in lying position took place at this gallery, 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, Wednesday, March 1st. Scores: B. Ginger won first prize second time, 47; J. McGlonsey won second prize the third time by hard work, making it his own property.

SCHUTZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., *February 22d*, 1876.—The fine weather which prevailed brought a large attendance of riflemen to their grounds, their being a continuous firing at the targets from 9 A. M. till 5½ P. M., this time being fixed by the programme. There was pool shooting as well as shooting at the ring target. The rings were twenty-five, of one-half inch. These targets were open to all comers. Tickets good for three shots were sold for $1 each. Number of tickets for each shooter unlimited. Sixteen prizes in all value $250. Mr. Wm. Klein, of New York, made 65 rings, but having finished after 5½ o'clock P. M., the time fixed by programme to stop firing, he was not entitled to the first prize, which was awarded to Mr. George Baier. The prize consisted of a fine target rifle, value $80. Messrs. Wm. Klein, J. Mort, J. Tobler, A. Ermisch, J. Dittmar, J. Miller, G. A. Kimdahl, etc., were the most successful shooters following, some of them making less than 54 rings in three shots, which is similar to three consecutive bulls eyes in Creedmoor style. Mr. Baier made a score of 62 rings, those measuring only 7 inches together.

Practice shooting will take place on the above mentioned grounds, every first and third Wednesday in March and April, to which all riflemen are cordially invited.

March 3d, Practice Day.—Mr. Geo. Baier took the first prize with a score of 161 rings in ten shots. Mr. Wm. Klein, second prize, with 152 rings in ten shots. If your space allows me to do so, I will give you the full scores in future.

GLEN DRAKE.—Saturday, March 4th, the matches of the American Rifle Association at this range, drew together quite a large attendance of marksmen and spectators. Several ladies were also present. In the subscription match at 200 yards, the highest scores were as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name	Total.
D. F. Davids	21	J. W. Todd	18
J. A. Gee	20	G. H. Thompson	17
H. Fisher	19	Alfred B. Fry	15

At the Subscription Match, 500 yards, best scores were:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
H. Fisher	24	A. W. Peck	18
D. F. Davids	21		

The three highest scores in the Remington Sewing Machine Match were:

Name	200 yds.	500 yds.	Totals.
D. F. Davids	4 3 4 4 4 ... 19	5 5 5 4 4 ... 23	42
G. H. Thompson	4 4 2 3 4 ... 17	5 3 4 5 5 ... 22	39
J. W. Todd	5 4 5 4 4 ... 22	0 0 3 3 5 ... 11	33

Saturday, March 11th, the match for the Association Cup will take place.

—We see by our contemporary, the *Montreal Gazette*, that the Whitney Arms Co., of Whitneyville, Conn., have just furnished the Montreal police with Whitney carbines, through the well known and popular caterer to the wants of sportsmen in that city, Mr. R. H. Kilby.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus.* Gronper, *Epinephelus nigritus.*
Drum (two species.) Family *Sciænidæ.* Trout (black bass,) *Centrarchus aterrimus.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.* Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Sea Bass, *Sclenops ocellatus.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus cœrus.*

[*Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.*]

FISH IN MARKET.—The increased demand owing to the Lenten season has stimulated the fishermen to great exertions, and with the mild weather prevailing, the benches have made a fine display during the week. We quote: Bass, striped, 25 cents; smelts, 15 to 20 cents; blue-fish, 18 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, 25 cents; shad, Southern, 50 cts., North Carolina, $1; weak-fish, from North Carolina, 15 cents; white-perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 20; terrapin, $12 per dozen; frost-fish, 8 cents; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; king-fish, from Key West, 20 cents; cod-fish, 8 to 10 cents; black-fish, 12 to 16 cents; flounders, 8 to 12 cents; sea-bass, from South Carolina, 15 cents; eels, 15 to 18 cents; lobsters, live, 10 cents, boiled, 12 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; white-fish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; sun-fish 10 cents; perch, yellow, 10 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; oysters, 10 cents; hard crabs, $4 per 100; pompano, $1 per pound.

—If any one wishes to fish in the Connecticut river he must apply before March 15th to the Fish Commissioner for blanks, on which he must record each day's catch, and return them to the Commissioner at the end of the season.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

We presume our contemporary refers to net and not rod fishermen. As we understand the law seiners and other netters are required to keep this record, but not the rod fishermen.

ADIRONDACK FISHING.—Pickerel are being taken out of the Raquette waters this wluter by the ton. They are said to be far superior to the ordinary pickerel, possessing more of the flavor of the muscalonge. This is doubtless owing to the fact that their principal article of diet is trout, and also that these waters are far purer and colder than those which usually furnish the breeding grounds of this fish. These are the only waters in the Adirondack regions where pickerel can be found. The guides report good prospects for plenty of trout this spring. About 40,000 salmon trout were put into the Fulton chain of lakes in the North woods, recently. Some of the backwoods landlords expect to receive 100,000 salmon and 25,000 speckled trout from Seth Green, for stocking the lakes and streams of the North woods.—*Rutland Herald.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The Georgesmen are returning from their first trips of the season with light fares, having encountered very heavy weather, which interfered with fishing. During the week there have been 72 arrivals of the fishing fleet, 60 from Georges, 7 from the Banks, and 5 with frozen herring. The receipts of fish are 1,518,000 pounds of codfish, 487,000 pounds of halibut, and 2,000 barrels of herring. The fleet will soon be under weigh again, and we hope their second trip may retrieve the first.

Schooner Pioneer, Capt. Osier, from Georges on Monday, weighed off 65,000 pounds of halibut, stocking $2,960.12, which is the largest trip of halibut ever landed from Georges. On her former trip she landed 30,000 pounds, stocking $1,107, making an aggregate of $4,067.12 for the two trips. These halibut were caught on hand lines, in what is known as the deep water Georges fishing, which is from 100 to 150 fathoms in depth, and this is the first season in which this kind of fishing has been pursued with any marked success. The cook's share was $167, high line, $181. Time absent, three weeks. The vessel got within twenty miles of Eastern Point, on the 15th ult., and was driven back by the storm and again came to anchor on Georges.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, March 3d.*

—If any of our Maine friends have a couple of brook trout weighing about ten pounds each, we should like to have them for exhibition at the Centennial.

TROLLING FOR SALMON TROUT.

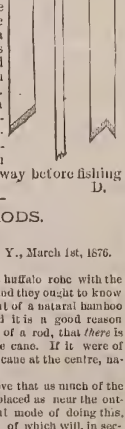
Seth Green has written the following letter on the above subject to the Hon. E. M. Smith, Fish Commissioner. As it conveys some valuable information regarding this mode of fishing, we print it in full:

SIR: Every year since 1872 we have been distributing salmon trout fry in many of our inland lakes. Those deposited in 1872-3 will be large enough to catch the next coming season, and there are but few people who know how to take them. I will give some hints on the different ways they are taken. They are taken with silver and brass spoon hooks, by leading the line so that the spoon runs near the bottom. But they are taken sometimes at the top of the water and sometimes half way down from the surface, and by trolling with three lines at one time—one at the surface, one half way down and one near the bottom. Another way is to anchor a buoy out in deep water and cut fish in pieces, varying in size from a hickory-nut to a butternut, and scattering the pieces around the buoy for some days; then anchor your boat to the buoy, using a piece of the same kind of bait on your hook that you had been in the habit of scattering around your buoy; fish near the bottom and give it a little motion by giving your line short jerks. The buoy should not be baited the day you go fishing.

Another way is to have a rod and reel and four or five hundred feet of fine strong line, and if the water is deep put a lead sinker weighing three-quarters of a pound on the end of your line, and tie a single gut leader twelve feet long, on the main line twelve feet above your sinker. For hooks, you should use nine number 6 Limerick hooks, tied three together, back to back, so that they look like a three-pronged grappel. Tie them on a single gut leader, about two and one-half inches apart, and you have a gang of hooks five inches long. Put two very small brass swivels on your leader. Use the kind of small fish for bait that the trout are used to eating in your lake. Hook one of the upper hooks through the under and upper jaw so that his mouth will be closed. Then hook one of the lower hooks through the back near the tail in such a manner that it will give the fish a curve and will turn around like a trolling-spoon when it is drawn through the water. The most successful fishermen use three of this same kind of rigs in one boat, they fish one rig near the top with a light sinker, say four ounces, and one about half way down with an eight ounce sinker and the twelve ounce sinker near the bottom. This is the most successful rig I have ever used. The boat should be rowed very slow, so that you can feel the bottom with the heavy sinker nearly every time you raise it up and let it down. The bait should be raised up and down by a gentle motion, set the other two lines, one on each side of the boat, and they will take care of themselves. Live fish should be used for bait. Some do not use but eight hooks, one hook for the upper to hook in the minnow's mouth and one to hook through the back near the tail, and two sets of three each between the two single hooks tied about one and a half inches apart. Be careful and keep your minnow looking as natural as possible. Do not rub any more scales off than you can help. When you let your line out your boat should be in motion to keep your bait from twisting around the main line. SETH GREEN.

Rochester, February 21st, 1876.

ICE CHISELS.—The most common article in use among fishermen for cutting holes for setting in lines, is the chisel, with edges rounding and ground like an axe. I have used such an one to my *dis*-satisfaction. To cut a line of from thirty to fifty holes through ice twenty-eight to thirty-four inches in thickness, requires a great deal of churning. I have improved upon that article, and have never seen one except the one I had made. I give you the description for information of the many adult fishers who are not content with fishing in open water only. Mine was five inches in breadth, and twelve to fourteen inches in blade, with edge bevelling on one side only, like a chisel, the ice with this will chip off in little pieces, instead of being all churned up with snow as by the axe chisel. The heavier the chisel the easier the work. No. 1 of the diagram is the pattern. I have an idea since the little hand chisel for refrigerators have come into use, that a chisel formed like No. 2 might be an improvement on No. 1. It remains to be proved, however. Patents not applied for. I suggest that a safeguard six inches long put on the extreme end of handle will be of some importance to prevent the chisel from slipping through one's hand when the bottom falls out. I have seen two chisels pass away before fishing commenced. D.



SPLIT BAMBOO RODS.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The old Indian gave as a reason for wearing his buffalo robe with the hair outside that buffaloes always wore them so, and they ought to know the best way. The toughest and most elastic part of a natural bamboo cane is a thin casing next under the enamel. And it is a good reason for placing that on the outside in the construction of a rod, that *there* is where nature placed it in the construction of the cane. If it were of any use to have the strongest part of the natural cane at the centre, nature would not have left it hollow there.

But it needs no argument or illustration to prove that as much of the strongest part of the cane as possible should be placed as near the outside of the rods as possible. The most successful mode of doing this, that I have seen, is to work out six strips, each of which will, in sections, show a perfect isosceles triangle, and side-faced with the enamel. Glue these together with the enamel faces out, and you have a six-sided, or hexagonal stiick, the same shape in which those wise little creatures—the bees—make their cells for strength and storage. A touch of sand paper will smooth the corners without cutting away the breadth of a hair, if the fitting is well done, and you can have all the rich and varied shades of the natural "all over" the surface. Mount your rod with ferrules and collars to fit the form, and you have the prettiest rod you ever saw, and most assuredly the straightest and most elastic that can be made of the material.

The objections to the Krider rod, described in your paper of the 2d inst., are:

First—You must file off the enamel on each strip down to the fibre, so as to make the glue hold. Second—In filing the sticks in a round you must cut away a very considerable part of the strongest fibre underlying the enamel. Third—You expose to the elements the porous part of the cane, while you close in that part which, if nay, is waterproof. Fourth—In use of the rod, the greatest strain being upon the outside, is put upon the weakest part of the material.

I do not by any great stress upon any man's opinion as to the best way to make a rod, unless he can support it by good reasons. If mere opinion availed much, I might perhaps be entitled to express mine, independently of the reasons given above. For I have been a diligent fly-fisher for about a quarter of a century, and have handled a great many rods, and I do not hesitate to say that, in my belief, this hexagonal bamboo is the best rod extant. Your city readers and sojourner-, I am informed, can see specimens of these rods at Conroy, Bissot & Malleson's, 65 Fulton street. I don't intend to advertise anybody; but, as how to make the best rod is an important question to all devotees of the "gentle craft, I thought it not improper that I should contribute my mite to the discussion of it. H.

Mr. J. B. Crook, of 50 Fulton street, has a method of putting split bamboo rods together which strikes us as being particularly good; it is as follows:—

"The but and second joints are put together in six strips with the enamel on the outside. The bamboo must be of the same stiffness so that it will not be any stiffer on one side than the other. To make sure, when they are put together and you roll them around it they are not the same they will jump. That we do not want, and it must be thrown away. When you get a joint and but that is perfect in all parts, then you get a good rod. On the tips I put the enamel on the inside in sections of fifteen inches long, of four pieces of bamboo, no two enamels go together. Put the enamel and the soft part together so that the enamel crosses the tip, then work down from the outside, and as you come to the extreme point you get nothing but enamel. The part you take from the outside is soft, but the nearer you get to the centre the more enamel you get, which is the strength of bamboo, and then you get tips that will wear out any tip made with the enamel on the outside; will keep straighter and will be stiffer. They cost more to make my way but will pay in the end."

ADIRONDACK BOATS.

GREENWICH, N. Y., Feb. 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see an inquiry in your correspondence as to who makes Adirondack lake boats, and your reply is, "Newcomb, Essex & Co., N. Y." Now, where are they, and who are they? I never heard of them. One of the best makers of the Adirondack guide boat I know of is a man by the name of Chase, who lives at Newcomb, Essex county, N. Y. He has the reputation among the Long Lake and Brown's Tract guides of putting together a boat in the very best manner. There are other excellent workmen at Long Lake, *viz;* Reuben Cary and Henry Stanton. I have one of Reuben Cary's make, which I have used several years, and it is about as good as new. My impression is that the Saranac men do not excel in modeling or making these boats, and I know the Saranac guides order boats from Chase, at Newcomb, and from Cary and Stanton, at Long Lake. Reuben Cary is making me another boat this year, and either of the three men above mentioned can be relied on for thoroughly good work. Cary's and Stanton's models differ from Chase's in being higher in the stern and somewhat sqnarer, while his are not so sheer and nlike at both ends. There is, perhaps, a little more style to the Long Lake boats, while Chase's are somewhat stiffer. D. W. MAXDELL.

[The answer to our correspondent was a mis-print. It should have read C. J. Chase, Newcomb, Essex Co., New York.—ED.]

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—A few varieties of ducks and geese are all in the way of game to be found in the markets. Canvass-backs still continue to be received from the Chesapeake and sell for $2 75 to $3 25 per pair; red-heads are worth $1 25 to $1 50; mallards, $1 to $1 25; black ducks, 87 cents to $1; broad-hills, 50 to 75 cents; geese, $1 to $1 25 each. The latter, together with the commoner varieties of ducks come from the South Side of Long Island. Wild pigeons are scarce at $3 75 to $5 per dozen.

—The Luzerne County (Pa). sportsmen's club have ordered 1,000 quail from North Carolina, which they will distribute through the county for propagation.

CONCENTRATORS.—A correspondent writes:—

"Has it never occurred to the choke-bore advocates, or those in doubt, that by using concentrators, the simplest and cheapest being a bag of very thin woolen inclosing the shot, a gun may be a 'choke-bored' at pleasure. I tried some of Kay's concentrating cartridges a day or two since with a Stephen Grant C. F., the effect was 'prodigious,' as the ducks will soon learn."

NEW JERSEY, *Tuesday, March 6th*, 1876.—Woodcock made their first appearance with us Thursday, the 2d inst. The ground is frozen very hard, and until yesterday has been covered with snow. They can find feed in the spring holes, and will probably stay unless we have another cold snap. This is the earliest date in about seven years of their coming; they generally arrive about the last of March, or the first week of April. Three birds were seen at Tappan, N. J., which is seven miles north of this place, the 18th of February. Wilson snipe made their first appearance on the 20th of February. We have fair snipe grounds, but the best lie farther north. I shot two black-ducks on the 1st inst., the first I have seen. The creeks are open, with plenty of feed, so we shall have good sport. AL. HUYLER.

NEW JERSEY.—*Kinsey's Ashley House, February 27th.*—Barnegat Bay is alive with geese and brant, thousands are seen feeding on the clam island plots every day. Joel Ridgway, with the crew of the Life Saving Station, bagged, on Friday, 41 brant, 6 geese, and 21 ducks. Mr. Kinsey killed 5 geese; wind westward. B.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Salem, February 28.*—Gunning is dry of late, and will be until snipe arrive. Weather at present gray, raw, and cold. No sea fowl, as our harbor is frozen up. Goldfinches numerous near Danvers lately. Snow-buntings on Lynn marshes are plenty. Shore birds have

been scarce all winter. An occasional meadow lark is seen. Grosbeaks and cross bills are about. I lately had a bird handed me, which proved to be a cow bunting, and much out of her latitude at this season. Most time to look for early spring visitors. TEAL.

MARYLAND.—Quail have not only been plentiful during the past season, but there are plenty left for breeding. The editor of the *Snow Hill Messenger* says that on Monday last he found ten bevies within an hour's walk of that town. He adds: "During the whole season we have heard of no case of arrest of hunters for trespassing upon the lands of farmers. Our farmers generally are disposed to be very liberal in this respect, and when our home people desire to gun upon their lands, they have little difficulty, in most instances, in obtaining permission. To such as, during the past season, have kindly extended to us this privilege, we take this occasion to extend our heartfelt thanks."

PIGEON MATCHES.

—The matches arranged between Ira A. Paine and Dr. B. Talbot were shot on Monday at Deerfoot Park. The first was a "table" match, at 20 birds each, 21 yards rise, for $50 a side, the gun to be laid upon the table until the bird was on the wing. This match resulted in a tie, but was won by Paine in shooting off. The following is the score:—

Paine—0 1 0 0 1, 0 1 1 1 1, 1 0 1 1 1, 0 1 1 0 1. Total, 20; killed, 13; missed, 7.
Talbot—1 1 0 0 0, 1 1 0 1 1, 1 1 1 1 0, 1 0 1 0 1. Total, 20; killed, 13; missed, 7.

THE TIE.

Paine—1 0 1—2
Talbot—1 0 0—1.
Time of the shoot, 53 minutes.

The second match was at 15 pairs of birds each, 100 yards boundary, Dr. Talbot standing at 18 yards and Paine at 21 yards. This was won by Dr. Talbot by the following score;—

Eighteen yards—Talbot—1 1, 1 1, 1 0, 1 1, 1 1, 1 0, 1 1, 1 1, 1 1, 1 1, 1 1, 1 0, 1 1, 1 1, 1 1. Total, 30; killed, 27; missed, 3.
Twenty one yards—Paine—1 1, 1 1, 1 1, 0 1, 1, 1 0, 1 1, 1 0, 0 1, 1, 0 1, 0 0, 0 1, 0 0, 1 1. Total, 30; killed, 20; missed, 10.
Time of the shoot, 50 minutes.

—A match was shot Saturday, March 4th, at Newark, from ground traps, under the rules of the New York Sportsman's Club, a barrel of flour being the stakes. The birds were all strong and good flyers, Harris, with a Parker gun, killing as follows: 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5; McDougall, with a Scott gun, thus: 0 1 1 0* 1 1 1 1 0 0—6; *dead out of bounds. SCALPER.

—The Onondaga Co. Sportsman's Club will hold a tournament, at the Syracuse Driving Park, on Tuesday, March 14th, open to all members of organized clubs, except professionals. Entrance fee, $5. Liberal prizes are to be offered.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Shooting matters, especially those relating to traps and pigeons, have been very quiet in this city since last fall, owing more to a scarcity of birds than to any drooping of spirits on the part of the considerable number of lovers of the sport that St. Louis claims as citizens of sterling worth. A reorganization of the Gun Club was had on Feb. 1st, at the office of Mr. John D. Johnson, Chairman of the Law Committee of the National Association, by the election of Mr. E. C. Sterling, President; Charles H. Turner, Vice President; and Wm. A. Albright, Secretary and Treasurer. These gentlemen are all well-known patrons of the dog and gun, and the success attending the exhibition of the splendid kennel of Irish setters at Chicago, owned by Messrs. Turner and Sterling, is a matter of sincere congratulation to their friends here.

In order to inaugurate the new administration, the club decided to celebrate the birthday of honest George with a grand pigeon shoot, on their grounds, at Rinkle's Six-Mile House. With a view towards increasing the interest in the day's sport, Mr. H. C. Pierce, who, since August last, has held the club's champion medal, extended an invitation to Mr. W. B. Hanworth, champion of the Quincy, Ill., Shooting Club, to be present and meet him in a friendly match. Early in the day quite a large party had gathered to witness the sport. The terms of the contest between Messrs. Pierce and Hanworth were, fifty single birds each, at twenty-one yards rise, without boundary, substituting therefor three minutes in which to return the bird to referee

The shooting of both gentlemen was certainly of a high standard, considering that a gale of wind was blowing during the time of the match. Mr. Hanworth showed great nerve and with his well-known staying qualities, proved himself a hard man to beat. Mr. Pierce had not the benefit of the least practice since the Memphis Tournament, in October last, his arm at that time having received considerable injury from the recoil of his very light gun. The following score shows a very handsome run to his credit of 33 straight, and his friends think, had it not been that, after killing the 37th bird, a shell became fastened in his gun, thereby compelling him to change for a much heavier one, his string would have been a clean one from fourth to the fiftieth.

H. C. Pierce—1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—42.

W. B. Hanworth—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—47.

Immediately following the Pierce-Hanworth match, the medal shoot was had, a heavy wind assisting to cause a very poor score. On the tie at 26 yards Mr. Pierce undoubtedly lost the medal, by going to the score without cocking the hammer of his gun, thereby scoring a lost bird. The following is the score:—

Name.	Total	Name.	Total.
H. C. Pierce	9	H. P. Wilson	5
C. Jeff Clark	9	F. Thomas	6
W. A. Albright	9	George Rinkle	5
John D Johnson	8	Joseph P. Card	5
Chas. H. Turner	8	W. C. Christy	6
Chas. M. Williams	7	G. S. Choteau	4
Jeff C. Clark	7	D. Rankin	3
James. H. Lucas	6	Dr. Nubey	3
J. B. C. Lucas	5		

Ties at 26 yards.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
H. C. Pierce	1 0 1—2	W. A. Albright	1 0 1—2
C. Jeff Clark	0 1 1—2		

Tie at 31 yards.

Name.	Score.	Name	Score.
H. C. Pierce	0 1—1	W. A. Albright	0 0—0
C. Jeff. Clark	1 1—2		

Following above was a match at five birds, 31 yards rise, between Mr. Hanworth, of Illinois, Pierce, of Missouri; and Frank Harrison, of New York, which was won by Mr. Hanworth, Mr. Pierce beating Mr. Harrison in shooting off their ties.

Now that the ball is set fairly rolling, we trust it may move on, accumulating strength and needed vitality, until this city may boast a large and well-organized sportsmen's club, of which its dog and gun-loving citizens may esteem it an honor to be members. We are off to-night to enjoy the boundless hospitalities of our sporting friends of the Crescent City during their approaching "Mardi Gras" festivities and tournament. We promise—if our realizations equal our "great expectations"—to advise you of our impressions there received. ST. LOUIS.

Another correspondent, to whom we are indebted for an account of the above match, writes us as follows regarding the positions which it seems are now considered essential in shooting matches:

"It was a very interesting exhibition of marksmanship, but owing to the care and deliberation with which the gentlemen braced and settled themselves for the shot, it destroyed the effect of the otherwise excellent display. In this connection, is it desirable to practice in such artificial attitudes? Every field sportsman knows how utterly impossible it is to prepare oneself for the rise of a bird. Why, then, drift into the bad habit of striking an attitude better befitting a prize-fighter than a gentleman marksman?"

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., 26th, 1876.

Handicap sweepstakes, 80 yards boundary, six birds

Name.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
B. B. Morrison	28 yards	1 1 1 0 1 1	5
C. C. Bryce	28 yards	0 0 0	–
T. Bryce	24 yards	1 0 0 0	1
N. Edgar	28 yards	1 0 0 1 1	3
Dr. Symington	22 yards	1 0 0 1 1	3
S. Betton	28 yards	0 1 1 1 1 0	4
Handicap match, eight birds.			
S. Betton	30 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8
C. C. Bryce	26 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	7
Handicap sweepstakes, four birds.			
Barr	21 yards	0 1 0	1
Morrison	28 yards	1 0 1 1	3
Carpenter	21 yards	1 1 1 0	3
Brice	24 yards	1 0 1 0	2
Betton	28 yards	0 1 1 1	3
N. Edgar	28 yards	1 1 1 1	4
Dr. Symington	22 yards	1 0 1	2

This is pretty fair business for a new club, composed principally of novices; and although many of the birds were laggards yet game pigeons of any kind, and especially good flyers, are hard to obtain for use here. The club grounds are on the North Beach, on a sandy plateau with circumvallant sand-hills. There is a very neat pavilion belonging to the club, with all necessary apparatus. Lunch can always be obtained from Whitney's refreshment room, known as the Lunch Basket, which stands an eighth of a mile distant. The features of the North Beach are similar to those of Fire Island on the Long Island coast. Next winter more satisfactory arrangements will be made for obtaining pigeons. Mr. Morrison, whose score we have given, is one of the staunchest trap-shooters we have ever met, although seldom at the score. HAL.

CHOKE-BORED GUNS.

SIR—In July last I received from Mr. W. W. Greener one of his best quality 12 choke-bore guns, and immediately proceeded to test it for pattern at a 30-inch circle at 40 yards, with No. 6 chilled shot. I only fired three shots with the right barrel, making what I considered the extraordinary scores of 247, 221, 217.

All August I frequently tested its killing powers at wood-pigeons, on one occasion killing seven in succession, sitting on a tree, the trunk of which was 65 yards from where I sat concealed. I have now just returned from a fortnight's shooting at partridges, hares, and rabbits, in Herefordshire, during which I had ample opportunities of testing both gun and chilled shot. Of the latter, I found that it killed cleanly at long and short ranges. Of the gun, I cannot speak in too high terms; at short ranges game was not too much cut up, whilst at distances over 35 yards the superiority over the old guns was immense.

As regards choke-bores being more difficult to shoot with, I can only say that I have shot with the old guns for the last seventeen years, fourteen of which were spent in India, where I was generally out shooting four days in the week, and very often the whole seven; and I do not think I ever shot better than I have lately done with my choke-bore, and I am convinced that the new system only requires a trial to be appreciated by all men who like to kill their game cleanly.

Ottershaw, Sept. 16. J. E. W. HOWEY, Capt. Bengal Army.

SIR—As you have kindly opened the columns of *The Field* to those of your readers who have used choke-bores this season, I beg respectfully to give you my experience.

In June last Mr. W. W. Greener built me one of his best quality No. 12 choke-bores, upon his improved principle, in the use of which I felt awkward for the first week or two, as I could not use it with the certainty of precision I could my old one. After a little practice this wore off and I found with 2¾ drachms of powder and 1 oz. of shot I could use it at rabbits in covert with deadly effect, with the same charge, up to 40 yards, which was quite sufficient for my purpose at that time.

I was most anxious to give it a fair trial in the open field, but as I am not the fortunate possessor of an extensive moor, I had no opportunity of testing it on grouse, consequently I had to content myself with waiting until September came in, which seemed to be a longer time in coming than usual. On the 21, myself and B. started out, but the day was wet—a constant, heavy, drizzling rain, which made shooting anything but comfortable. Birds were scarce, very strong on the wing, and difficult to get near. However, I managed to bag six brace out of seventeen shots, those I missed being cross shots too close to me. B., who is a fair average shot, used a good gun on the old system by a well-known maker, only answered for one brace. This gave me great confidence in choke-bores. Since that time I have tried it on various kinds of game with great success, and have found it to exceed my utmost expectations.

It does not, as predicted by some, mangle the game at short distances, while, on the other hand, I have frequently killed birds clean and well up to sixty yards, and occasionally between seventy and eighty yards. These long shots have not been confined to partridges alone, as the third time we were out a hare over 9½ pounds in weight succumbed to a charge of No. 6, distance by measurement exactly sixty-eight yards; while on the 12th inst., with 1⅛ oz. No. 4, I fetched down a rocketting pheasant dead, over sixty yards. These are merely instances which just occur to my memory, and are by no means solitary exceptions, and for the information of the "Father of Two Eyes," I beg to say I have killed more and wounded much less game than usual since I have used a choke-bore.

At present I have not tried it at woodcock or snipe, but I have no doubt, when the time arrives, its performance will be equally satisfactory.

While on this subject I may add that I have shot about 1,000 of Eley's cartridges this season, principally brown, and a few green, but up to the present I have not had a single miss-fire, nor one burst at the rim. These have been supplied by Mr. Greener, part loaded, and part I have had filled at home, but I find the former superior to my own.

I am sorry to trespass upon your valuable space so much, but in conclusion I venture to affirm, after considerable use, that the choke system is a great improvement on the old one, and has fulfilled every condition its original promoters promised; and I am sure, Mr. Editor, the thanks of the sporting community are due to you for the public spirit you manifested in bringing the matter so thoroughly before their notice.

Stone, Staffs. H. A. H.

SIR—I see that some of your correspondents are desirous of hearing how the "choke-bores" answer. I have one by Greener, which I have tried at grouse and partridge, and have found it all that could be desired. I have never found it spoil the birds, even at very short ranges. The fault, if any, lies in the temptation to try long shots. GROUSE.

—*From the London Field.*

—It appears now that "pure Havana segars" are made in Cuba with filings of brown straw paper saturated with a juice made from tobacco stems. Even the impress of the leaf is made by rolling the sheet of paper over machines.

—A fool in a high station is like a man on the top of a high mountain—everything appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody.

National Pastimes.

HARVARD ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The Harvard Athletic Association held its first winter meeting on Saturday last in the gymnasium. The winners in the various contests were as follows:—

1. Club Swinging—Prize awarded to Mr. Shillato, '79, for best style and greatest variety of movements.
2. Parallel Bars—Won by Mr. Bret, '77. Mr. Livermore pressed the winner very hard both doing the long dips (back and forward) and the half and full arm "grasshoppers" very skilfully.
3. Standing High Jump—Messrs. A. H. Latham, '77, and E. S. Martin, '77, tied at 4 feet 7¼ inches.
4. Horizontal Bar—The winner was Mr. Wiley of '77.
5. Light Weight Wrestling (below 140 lbs).—Messrs. Brett and Latham of '77. Catch holds; back falls; a draw.
6. Middle Weight Sparring (140 to 145 lbs)—Mr. Denton and Mr. Riggs each won a bout, and will spar together on Saturday, when the contests will comprise, in addition: 1. Putting up dumb-bells. 2. One-hand vaulting. 3. Vaulting with both hands. 4. Heavy weight wrestling (over 155 lbs.) 5. Middle-weight wrestling (140 to 145 lbs.), and the concluding rounds of the light weight wrestling and middle-weight sparring.

—Weston has again astonished the Britishers, by walking 180 miles in forty-eight hours. He began walking at 9:45 P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th ult., with Alexander Clark, of London, as an opponent. Clark was of but little account, and did not equal Perkins's efforts in Weston's first walk, retiring at the end of fifty-five miles. They are now trying to get him to walk a fifty-mile match, but Weston winks his left eye and "don't see it."

It is a very remarkable fact that the three best pedestrians at their respective distances, who have ever stripped in England should have come from the New World, that all are still alive, and that they all should have remained in their prime to a far greater age than the generality of our native runners and walkers. George Seaward, of New Haven, Conn., has never been equalled as a sprinter, nor has L. Bennett, the Canadian, better known as "Deerfoot," been surpassed as a distance runner from ten to twelve miles; whilst now we have before us E. P. Weston as a long distance walker.

—Mr. Meyers, of the Fly Aways, in a letter to this department, says:—"As an amateur, I trust your call 'to such of the semi professional clubs as are tired of hiding their true status under the guise of amateur clubs' to join the professional association may be acted upon. Our amateur association says, 'All players who play base ball for place, emolument, or money shall be regarded as professional players.' Clubs procuring places of business for players, paying salaries, dividing among players gate receipts, or, in other words, which are not organized simply to play for the exercise and sport, are not amateurs, and have no status in the amateur association. The association meets on the 8th of March at Philadelphia, and we shall endeavor to maintain our stand as amateurs, excluding such as are in any manner tainted with professionalism. An avowed professional commands respect, where a skulking one merits contempt."

—Captain McKenzie, the chess champion, will organize a chess players' nine this season, to play matches with the Press club muffins at Prospect Park. His team will be captained by himself, and will include Delmar, Mason, Peck, Theo. M. Brown, Clark, Dr. Barnett, De Con Richardson, and others. Belden of the Hartford *Times*, is getting up a chess team to knock spots out of McKenzie's party. They are fat men, like Belden himself.

—The only professional stock company team of the metropolis will be the Brooklyn Club—late Mutuals—under the management of Cammeyer. They will present as strong a team as any in the League, viz.: Hicks, Matthews, Start, Craver, Nichol, Hallman, Booth, Shandley, and Boyd.

—The New Haven Club will be kept out of the League under the rule prohibiting the entry of any club from a city of less than 75,000 inhabitants, and yet the League admitted the Hartford Club, which is from a city of 10,000 less inhabitants than New Haven.

—The players of the Philadelphia Club of 1875 have been distributed among the League Clubs as follows: Zettlin and Meyerle to the Athletics; Fisher to the Cincinnati; Craver to the Mutuals; McGeary to the St. Louis; Addy to the Chicago, and Murnan and Bordeu to the Boston. Who will have the remainder? What's bid for Malone, McMullin and Treacy?

—The Hartfords will play the New Havens on May 3d, at Hartford, the first of a series of ten games for a State championship pennant.

—The National Association Convention in New Haven, on March 1st, was but slimly attended, and an adjournment was had to April 3d, at Philadelphia.

—The local journals are mistakenly attributing the introduction of parlor skating rinks—now so fashionable in London—to the English. Parlor skating is an American institution, and Mr. Plympton, of this city, introduced the sport in London and Paris.

TOURNAMENT AT MONTREAL.—On March 16th, a tournament for the championship of British North America is to commence at Nordheimer's Hall, Montreal, Canada. The games are to be three-ball, 250 points up, governed by the rules of the three-ball championship of the world. The money prizes in the aggregate amount to $400, and the winner of the first prize, $125, will be the recipient of an elegant cue emblematic of the championship, a present from H. W. Collender, of this city. The probable entries are Jakes Brothers, of Coburg, Caperon, of Paris, Knox, of Brantford, Bennett, of Toronto, Phelan, of Hamilton, Russell, of Ottawa, Derome, Beauchamp, Goughier, and Donahue, of Montreal.

THE CENTENNIAL TOURNAMENT.—This affair is creating much stir, particularly in Philadelphia. The press of that city are giving it their united support, and contributions are pouring in from all over the country. The *Mercury* announces that the project will have the co-operation of the Reform, Union, Philadelphia, Chess, Neptune, Athletic, Union League, and "Ours" clubs, and others.

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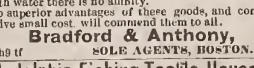
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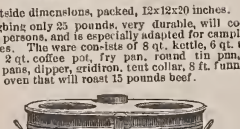


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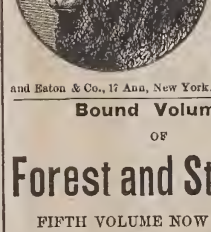
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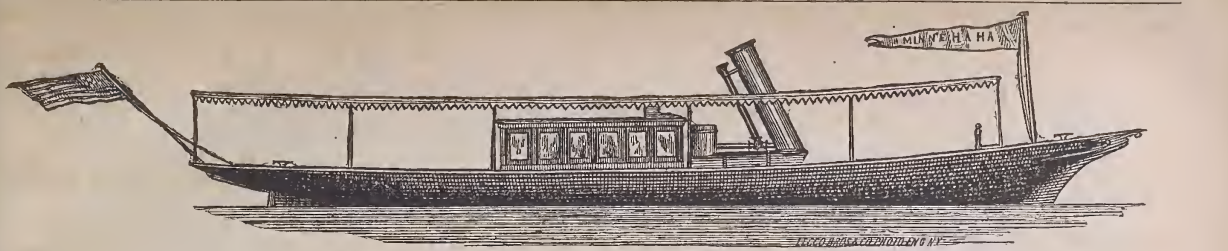
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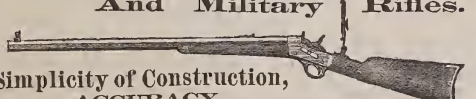
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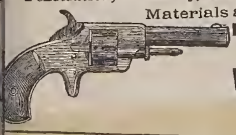
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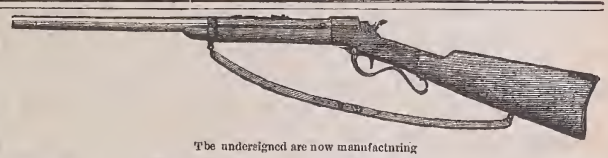
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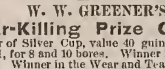
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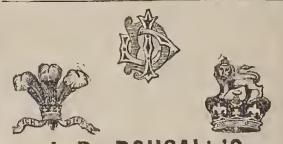
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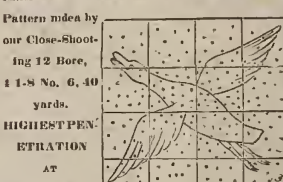
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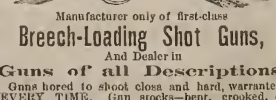
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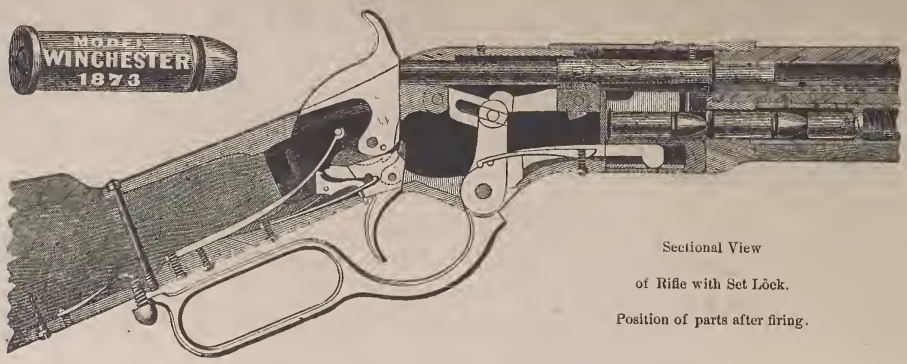
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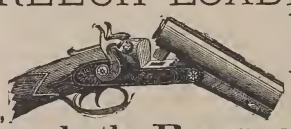


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FOREST AND STREAM

Terms, Five Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

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For Forest and Stream.

Overland Notes.

NUMBER TWO.

FROM Omaha to Cheyenne there is not much calling for remark. As the train draws out, the passengers settle into their places, and aware that the car is to be their home for some time, arrange themselves as cosily as may be, disposing of maps, drawing out work, books and games, and opening the long time-tables that give distances, elevation, etc. The road, after a time, reaches the north bank of the Platte, and follows in the broad, low, bottom land of that wide, shallow, and sandy stream for many miles. A few houses are seen, some in natural groves of cotton wood, others surrounded by new plantations made for shelter. The winds here are evidently very severe, and many small buildings are propped up on the east side with timbers, to bear them against the western gales that come in unbroken sweep from the Rocky Mountains. The stations are not important—mere remains of the temporary towns that had successive life in turn, as each was the terminus of the road when being built, when, for a time, they were gay, busy, and riotous with the strange conglomeration of wild characters who were the ruling spirits of these canvas camps, where many of them met violent deaths, and society suffered no loss, nor were refinement and culture impeded in their progress.

Vast flocks of wild geese stretched their regular ranks in flight over the plains, passing from the sand-bars of the Platte, to remote feeding grounds, and many fat prairie hens flitted leisurely away from the track and dropped into the stubble. It was tantalizing to pass them without a shot, and revived our wish that cars could be more cheaply chartered, that halts could be made at points where there is abundant game, but no resting-places.

The road is here a constant up-grade, but it is unnoticeable, as the plains, although apparently level, are descending to the east, and the elevations given seem incredible, so imperceptible is the great slope from the foot hills of the mountains to the Missouri. The needle of our aneroid barometer fell constantly, and persons sensitive to light air often feel the discomforts attendant upon a rarified atmosphere.

The train speed is not high, and in this moderate motion, and in the freedom from noise and reverberation arise great absence from fatigue, and a day's travel results in less nervous wear and tear than is often felt in a few hours passed upon one of our fast Eastern trains. The Pullman cars—a great source of rest and comfort—are not yet all they are capable of becoming. They are so warmly lauded by all tourist writers, that a little critical spirit on the part of one may do no harm. To be frank, they need several changes for these very long routes, when people are really housed in them for days. Their heating and ventilation should be more regular. Some passenger in warm dress asks the porter for more air. Opening a window by the front heater- and two ventilators at the rear would make a current of *warmed* fresh air, and carry off the foul air; but the porter is uninformed, and simply opens every ventilator at once, pouring in gusts of cold air upon heated and perspiring heads. A protest results from the least patient sufferer, when *every* ventilator is shut, and soon the mercury marks ninety. So it goes, from heat to cold, cold to heat, and the person employed is totally incompetent to protect the invalid or weary traveler from the most serious consequences.

The toilet rooms for ladies are not at all well arranged, for the basins and mirrors are in the open car, affording no retirement for dressing; nor are the ends of the cars properly distinguished as ladies' ends and gentlemen's ends. Another point could be made, that single gentlemen be assigned cars other than those used by ladies, and parties with ladies, for those gentlemen accompanying ladies are far more guarded in manner than those who are alone. It is not pleasant to carry a critical spirit before your readers, but no reforms are commonly made in advance of public demand, and so long and weary a route as to California needs every arrangement possible for comfort and convenience. Usually travelers are good companions, kind and mutually obliging, and exceedingly considerate; but some are encountered that are so much the reverse, that at times they seem to forfeit their claims to go in first-class cars. Some of the latter need strong restraint from conductors in the free way in which they disregard the presence of ladies as they dress and undress themselves—a point where a good deal of limit is needed; and others who do not smoke should be sent to a cattle car, for chewing and spitting to such an extent as to disgust every one. A man's habits are his own, but when they become a positive annoyance to others, he should not complain if the restraint comes to him that others exert over themselves.

Our second morning found us in snow—a wide, white waste all about, with a gray sky that blended with the distance and hid the low horizon. We were behind time, and would not reach our breakfast point until near noon; but we were prepared for the emergency, as all should be, and soon had cups of Borden's excellent coffee steaming over a spirit lamp, and made a fair breakfast, rendered more agreeable by a pleasant interchange of coffee, fruits, etc., with our neighbors. By the second day all formality wears away, and parties mingle sociably, and many charming acquaintances are thus founded.

There was hardly a feature now to the landscape—snow and sky were all, no tree or bush, hill or valley, and no living thing to excite interest until, as we neared Cheyenne, we saw bands of antelope, beautiful creatures, which moved away without much haste, half-alarmed, but more curious. They often pay a death penalty for their inquisitive nature, being in the summer often killed within shot by a rag waved on a ramrod. Before reaching Cheyenne, some bluffs rise south of the track, and claim attention from the evidence they bear of having been exposed to the action of waves. No sea shore that is being worn away by the buffeting of waves could more perfectly evidence their action. What was the cause of this, and when it was in action, your correspondent cannot opine, but would gladly see the opinion of some of the eminent geologists who read these records so truly and so clearly.

At Cheyenne we stopped, intending a detour to Colorado. Here we were over six thousand feet above tide—fairly in the thin, pure air of the great upland of the continent. A clear idea of the outlook about Cheyenne is not easily conveyed; but all about us recalled the fanciful descriptions we read of the moon, where, astronomers assure us, there is no vegetation, no air, no shadows, and no life. Looking out from our hotel the horizon seemed below us at all points, except at the west, where a rugged range of mountains white as snow cut the twilight sky. All was snow clad—no object beyond the few houses of the village aided in estimating location; perspective, there was none over the white boundless plain, and distance did not seem to exist, so clear was the air. A speck might be a dog half a mile away, or a cow two miles distant, or a house still more remote—there was nothing to determine the difference, and one's eyes, wearied of seeking to compass the scene that was so devoid of optical certainties, come back to rest upon some immediate object, rather than seen a distance that seemed without beginning or end. The rarity of the air becomes noticeable here in pressure upon the ears, more or less severe in different persons, and sometimes a humming noise fills one's head. The porter brought up our small trunk, puffing like an engine on an up grade, and said it was the lightness of the air, not the weight of the baggage, and we found ourselves equally out of breath at the head of the stairs.

Cheyenne is favored with good hotels and a pleasant population, rendered agreeable by many army men; and good wishing a hunting point would find it here, and good companions for an antelope or buffalo hunt on the plains, an expedition to the Black Hills for elk and deer (scalps to be well guarded here), or for a camp south of the railroad, where, as a hunter, Mr. A. Miller told us game of all kinds abounds—noble game, too, elk, deer, mountain sheep, bison, etc., with now and then a cinnamon bear of large size. Pleasant souvenirs of the mountains are found in the form of agates—moss agates in particular—many of them being of great beauty, and they are set here with great taste in the native gold.

From Cheyenne to Denver the plains are less level, but no less monotonous. On the west, fine mountain views are constant, and as the sun sets the effects are beautiful of bold peaks and snow-clad ranges in clear outline against the sunset colors. The only point of note is Greeley, a town incorporated to prohibit all drinking places. A good system of irrigation does away with all excuse for unnatural thirst, and the place is pronounced successful. We reach Denver after dark, but by abundant gas lamps see fine streets and many substantial buildings. No snow was on the ground here, and the air mild and agreeable. The city is arranged with forethought, and its ambition is not, as yet, limited. A complete system of irrigation carries open streams on every street, bearing water to the roots of every shade tree, of which there are thousands, while hydrants are all about. Fine lots are reserved for schools and playgrounds, and the school buildings are more complete and permanent in character than in most Eastern cities. A new feature in the public schools—and a very excellent one—is daily military drill. Squads of boys may be seen marching, having their awkward ways drilled out of them, and good bearing made habitual. Fine mountain views are before the eyes all the time, changing hourly with cloud and sunshine, and often at all times varying with more or less snow. To mines among them run narrow gauge railways, some of them being wonderfully engineered and cut through cañons and ravines, and bearing the tourist to beautiful places.

The road to Central, *via* Clear Creek Cañon, is much admired, and, anxious to see it and the wild fastness it penetrates, we went to the station and asked for excursion tickets, which were widely advertised. We were informed that they were withdrawn on Oct. 15th, and further found that it would cost us (party of two) to run up and back, some thirty or forty miles, some eighteen or twenty dollars—a large price for a part of a day's experience—so we concluded to forego the trip. The rates of travel are very high in all the Territory, and there must be great reduction in them before any can travel here freely who do not own shares in the Big Bonanzas among the foot hills. A great many invalids are making a winter home here, and the result seems very encouraging; indeed, many active men in Denver are unable to live comfortably at the East, and enter into business, and choose it as a permanent home, of which they seem very fond.

The following table is from the Weather Report of Lieut. Fenton, U. S. Signal officer at Denver, for 1875. From it, it will be seen that the extremes of temperature are very great; but from some quality of the air, may be its dryness, or rarioness, they are by no means as severely felt as would be feared:—

	TEMPERATURE.			Rain and
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Melted Snow.
January	62	—17	30	.13
February	60	3	30	.24
March	75	11	40	.22
April	81	10	49	2.48
May	84	27	63	.15
June	99	43	72	2.24
July	99	42	71	2 00
August	96	50	71	1.41
September	90	28	60	.29
October	86	1	45	.73
November	71	— 1	41	.16
December	59	—5	32	.53
Mean for the year	99	—17	48	11.73

From Denver we go by a well managed, narrow-gauge line, the Denver and Rio Grande, to Colorado Springs and Manitou, as mentioned in our first letter. So much of interest clusters about us here that it must deserve a letter to describe it even partially.

L. W. L.

—There was skating on the Capitoline Lake on Friday and Saturday, March 3d and 4th, 1876. It was the last of the season.

For Forest and Stream.

THE HERMIT OF THE BUTANO AND PESCADERO CREEKS, NEAR PESCADERO, CALIFORNIA.

DURING one of my fishing trips with my nephew, a short time since, we made the acquaintance of a singular character, who lived the life of a recluse in a small cabin built of planks, at the junction of the above named creeks, within a mile of the Pacific Ocean. This strange and rather rough and uneducated personage made his living chiefly by hunting and fishing. Of course there was some history connected with his former life, but we did not like to make any attempt to penetrate into what he might most likely wish to keep secret or sacred. It was said of him by some of those who knew, perhaps, something concerning him, that, like some others, he had been unfortunate in life in some way, either by some disappointment in love, or in business. He had been in this part of the country, and in that very spot where we found him for some years, and had formerly been a plasterer by trade, and now and then, when hard up for a subsistence, he had, while dwelling in his lonely hut, worked a little in the same business. We often found him bait fishing, and we sometimes saw him take some nice young salmon or grilse, from one to three pounds weight. He had noticed that we took some good salmon with the artificial fly, and one morning after that we found him throwing a fly on the stream made by himself out of the hairs of an old black ing brush. He told us he had a large salmon rise to it, but failed to hook him. Taking compassion on him for this, his rude and primitive imitation of a fly, we gave him two or three good salmon flies and a gut leader. We also, having generally more lunch with us than we wanted to consume, prescnted it to him, or in order to do the thing with greater delicacy, deposited it in his cabin during his tempory absence. In return for this, our surplus provender, he supplied us with some mussels, which afforded the best bait there for still-fishing for salmon. His cabin was situated upon the side of a gentle hill, which sloped to the margin of the river, and was within view of the ocean breakers, the sound of which eternally rolling on the shore was distinctly audible; and his prospect was sufficiently open to command an extensive view of the two rivers.

> "Alone he lived between two hills,
> Famed Rosetock run between;
> At times wild animals appeared,
> And men were seldom seen."

He truly exclaimed with Thorean:

> "This is my domain, my cell, my
> Hermitage, my cabin, what you will—
> I love it better than a snail his house."

A short distance from the hut was a spring, which we often saw him visit with his pail. His fireplace was in the open front of his domicil, rudely made of rough stones, and was always half filled with ashes. The planks around and the rafters above were as black as jet; but to relieve this blackness he had pasted upon the sides some of those highly-colored and extravagant circus bills, one of which represented the agile and fine form of a female equestrian or aerobat. His sleeping place was at the extreme end of his den, and was like the bunk of a sailing craft. In one place stood a wooden chest and a half barrel of flour, and the only thing to sit upon was a three-legged stool. The crevices in the walls were stopped with rags, and from the rafters depended bundles of herbs, as mint, wild sage, etc. A rusty old gun occupied one corner, and over the roof outside were placed a home-made and a bamboo or cane fishing-rod. On every side in the interior, resting upon wooden pegs, were numerous shelves of every size and form, which were appropriated to a variety of uses. On one or two of them were the cooking utensils of our solitary friend; on another, one or two smoky books; and on others a little of everything, from a box of salt or paper of tea down to a spool of thread or a paper of needles. Two or three large gray cats watched our movements with suspicious eyes, prowled about the premises, or were seen engaged guawing portions of rabbits or ground squirrels, pieces of fish, etc. For twelve years, he told us, he had been the occupier of this rude and lonely dwelling, a drawing of which my nephew located in his sketch book.

We expressed an opinion that he must lead a very lonely and melancholy life in this remote situation. "Not at all, not at all," replied our friend. "I depend upon myself for happiness, and not upon the world, which I have been long sick and wearied of. I am very fond of taking these salmon here, either with nets or lines; also of shooting the numerous kinds of game which surround me. What I cannot eat myself I dispose of in Pescadero, carrying them to town in yonder punt." I see there some company for a little while, but I always soon return, contented with my life here."

Well, perhaps there may be a worse life than this for one who had no relatives or friends, and who has been tired of what, to him, has been a selfish and heartless world. But this inclination for retirement, or a hermit's life, is not a common feeling with uneducated men, but with those chiefly who belong to that class of persons who depend upon books, the works of nature, and themselves for happiness, and not upon a cold, ceremonious, and frivolous world. I can fancy the pleasures which such persons enjoy from the revolving seasons, and the innumerable objects of natural scenery around them. They are indeed manifold, and it is pleasant to remember that "nature never did betray the heart that loved her." Her scenes may be looked upon as familiar friends, not only when crowned with a wreath of snow, but when rejoicing in their summer bloom. And if, being a fisherman, a peaceful and heart-soothing stream is near at hand in the latter season, and abounds in the finest salmon, or trout, or bass, etc., and then it is less incomparable to those who take delight and are skillful in the gentle art. Woods and helds furnish game to the hunter, but not the least of their treasures are the ten thousand beautiful birds which make melody in their little hearts, and afford unalloyed pleasure for at least one-half the year. And then what exquisite pleasures can be enjoyed in watching the ever-varying changes of the year, so particularly remarkable in the East, though not so distiuct in California. First, when some of the spring flowers tell us that the rain and snow are over and gone, and there is refreshing sunshine to sow our seeds; secondly, when the glowing summer is in its prime, with its dewy mornings and lovely twilights; also in the sober autumn time, when we may thoughtfully count the leaves floating on the bosom of the streams; and then again when the cold winds of winter are howling around our dwellings, and we sit tranquilly before our cheerful fires and peer into the burning embers, building palaces in our imagination. It is good to be able to live happily without the necessity of worldly excitement, and to depend upon ourselves for companionship when it is desirable.

From the contented hermit of Butano and Pescadero Creeks I took some lessons which may be of some beuefit to me. One is, at any rate, not to depend too much on the outside world altogether for comfort and enjoyment, but rather to find most of my happiness within my own breast and in my own resources, in some innocent and favorite occupation of reading or literary correspondence, and above all, the leading recreations of my life as chosen pursuits—the gun, the rod, in forest and stream, mountain and plain.

E. J. HOOPER.

For Forest and Stream.

THE SUNDAY GUNNER.

THE anecdote of the Deacon's boy who fished on Sunday, published in a recent issue of your paper, "reminds me of a little story" of a Sunday gunner, and my story at least has the merit of being true, as old residents of Western Massachusetts can testify.

In the days of which I write there was but one church in the town of Cheshire, Berkshire county, and that a hardshell Baptist. It was provided over by the eccentric Elder Leland, whose name is still a household word in all that region of country. Elder Leland had a son John—a hard ticket, as minister's sons sometimes are. The Elder had strong reasons for believing that John occasionally indulged in gunning on Sunday, and so one day took him in hand, telling him that he frequently heard the report of arms in the neighboring forest during "sermon time" on Sunday, and had noticed that he was rarely to be seen in church on these occasions. John pleaded innocence, saying that he frequently sat in the gallery pews, and if at the back part of the pew could not be seen, even from the old-fashioned high pulpit, a feet too well known to the Elder, who frequently had to station a Deacon "up gallery" to watch the boys. John assured his father that if the next Sunday was pleasant he would be as likely as ever to hear guns, and he should sit where he could be seen. Now for the sequel. Stowed away in the garret of the Elder's residence was a dilapidated old family musket. During the week John loaded the musket in the following manner: First a heavy charge of powder, then a wad made of of tow, wound round a narrow strip of "spunk" in such a manner that the spunk would penetrate the powder and also project through the top of the wad. Upon this wad he placed another heavy charge of powder, then another wad, as before, alternating powder and wads till the musket was full. A majority of your readers probably know that the spunk referred to is a kind of dry, rotten wood, that will take fire from a spark and burn like a fuse, very slowly and so sure that it was formerly used as fuse. They will also see that by young Leland's device all the charges of powder in the old musket were connected by a strip of this natural fuse.

The old church stood upon a high point of land just out of the village. The ground sloped very rapidly to the rear, down into a meadow. In this meadow, some three or four hundred yards from the church, was a hollow so low that it could not be seen exeept from the upper part of the church; at least when the spot was visited by the writer thirty years ago the lower part of the church could not be seen from the hollow, and at the time of which I write it is said that intervening bushes hid the hollow entirely from the church. Young Leland had taken his time during the week to prepare the musket for Sunday service. On Saturday evening the sky betokened a pleasant day for the morrow, and John placed the musket in the hollow, which, by the way, was directly between the church and a neighboring forest. A pleasant Sabbath dawned upon that quiet, pent up valley. The "last bell" was the signal for the Elder and wife to start for church. This was before the days of matches or coal stoves. John had some hard wood fire-brands smoldering in the old-fashioned fire-place; he had prepared himself for church, but hid in the rear of the house. As soon as his parents had passed behind the neighboring houses, John seized a fire-braud and passed out at the rear, behind stone fences, hedge-rows, etc., and by a somewhat circuitous route to the resting place of the old musket, and tired the spunk in the muzzle wad which had been purposely left of good length. Retracing his steps he was at the church just as the Elder commenced his usual half hour morning prayer. The end lond of the musket exploded just as John arrived at the church, but it was too near the muzzle to make much noise, and was not heard inside the church. John took up a prominent position in the gallery directly in front of the pulpit, and in full view of his father. Two explosions occurred during the long prayer, the second one so loud as to be heard by the Elder, who involuntarily opened his eyes, and at once caught sight of John sitting directly in front of him as grave as a statue. All through the forenoon service frequent reports of guns were plainly heard by the entire congregation, and at each report the Elder would glance hastily at John who sat stiff as a deacon. Wherever John sat in church, there would his cronies congregate. Several of them were with him on this occasion, and to them he confided his successful arrangement. During the noon hour these boys took a circuitous route to the hollow in the meadow now all quiet. One of the youngest of those boys was thirty years ago an elderly and leading business man of Cheshire, and from him I obtained this narrative. He said that John guided them to the point where he had left the musket, but it was gone! Its track, however, was plainly visible. Each discharge had burned and blackened a divergent streak through the grass, and by following up these places they soon came upon the musket, as green as a window blind, to use my informant's words. "And," added he, "it had kicked all over a half acre." In kicking through the fresh grass it had literally painted itself green. At the supper table that afternoon, John triumphantly interviewed his father upon the subject of Sunday gunning. The Elder expressed himself much relieved to know that John was not a Sabbath-breaker!

WACAUTAH.

—A farmer in England, suspecting one of his dogs of sheep killing and worrying recently, gave him an emetic, the result of which was to bring up some flesh and and a sheep's ear corresponding to that of one of the sheep whose ear had been partly devoured. Should any farmer desire to test a suspected dog, he has only to give him a teaspoonful of salt and half the quantity of mustard, dissolved in warm water. For a permauent cure, amputate his tail just behind the ears.

HOY'S WILDERNESS AGAIN.

DEER PARK, Md., March 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Noticing in last week's FOREST AND STREAM a letter from "Standard" on "Hoy's (properly Hoye's) Wilderness," I thought that a little further information on that region might be of service, especially as "Standard" has been misinformed upon one or two points.

Oakland, the station nearest the objective point, is 232 miles west of Baltimore, on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Here you can get plenty of ammunition—several sizes of Ely's paper shells, &c., also everything necessary in the way of food. Let us suppose that you have written to Wm. Kitzmiller, (not "Lloyd" Kitzmiller) telling him you wish to spend a couple of weeks at his house or at the "Dobbin Hotel," (which is in the "Blackwater country," and *not* "Hoye's Wilderness). If you have come to fish for trout, the latter place (Dobbin's) should be your Mecca, if to hunt, the former.

Arriving at Oakland in the morning, you make your purchases of anything but provisions, for they will not be necessary unless you wish to camp out. In the meantime you have made the acquaintance of Mr. Kitzmiller, who tells you that he has a spring wagon ready for yourself and *impedimenta*, and in a few minutes you are spinning along over a good road—and really with the exception of a couple of miles it is not bad. You ask your polite and attentive driver how far it is to his place, and he replies, "thirteen miles," whereupon "Standard's" twenty-eight miles vanish and become "airy nothings." He also informs you that Lloyd Kitzmiller has nothing to do with the Dobbin House, and that he, (Wm.) keeps it open as a hotel during the summer, and also that instead of being a "short distance" from Lloyd's, it is eleven very long miles, and thirteen from his own home. By this time you think that "Wash Miller," the "old hunter," who gave "Standard" his information must have been partaking rather freely of the "extract of maize," when that conversation occurred, and if you should see the "falls" of the Blackwater and find them sixty-three instead of "eighty-five" feet high, your opinion would be strengthened. The "lordly mansion" is there, I admit, but the "comforts of the city" consist chiefly of cockroaches, enormous black ants and wood-ticks. I do not wish to speak slightingly of the house, when used as a hotel, for then it is as neat and clean, and can well be, but when no one has been in it for a month or two the "comforts" are amazingly conspicuous. But to return to our *muttons;* by the time you have spent a week at Kitzmiller's you are enchanted with the paradise into which you have fallen. You have found deer in abundance, turkeys ditto, and more ruffed grouse than you ever saw before. Perhaps you have had a bear hunt and captured a fine specimen whose skin will be made into a robe to remind you of the mountain hunting, or have killed a panther, though the latter is hardly probable. Speaking of panthers, I saw three in Oakland a short time since, or more properly, the skin of one and bodies of two. They were killed by George Wilson, one of the best hunters in the country. He had been tracking a deer for some time when he came upon the trail of four panthers which were also following it. He found, soon after the carcase of the deer which had been beaten in a fair race, and was partially eaten. Wilson at once went home, where he procured some strychnine which he placed in the carcase. The next morning, accompanied by several neighbors, Wilson returned and found the body of a large female panther, of which a portion had been eaten by her cubs. The body of one of the latter was found about a mile away, and soon after a second cub was discovered alive, treed, and shot, but another which was seen escaped. I think this all occurred in "Hoye's Wilderness," but am not sure.

All that is required by any one who wishes to visit this "Wilderness" *i. e.* "Hoye's," is to write to Wm. Kitzmiller, Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland.

ALLEGHANY.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I trust that your correspondent "Standard," will pardon the liberty I am about to take with the information furnished him on the above named topic, by his friend Mr. Millar. Nay more, I even dare to hope that he will feel secretly grateful to me for saving him from the unpleasant consequences likely to follow his indorsement of Mr. Miller's representation—consequences about which Rev. Mr. Murray, of Adirondack fame, can give him all necessary information.

The region in question is one with which I may fairly claim to be familiar, having spent nearly five months of 1873 and '74 in its inmost solitudes. Engaged during that time in taking trout for piscicultural purposes, I had the best possible opportunities of acquainting myself with the contents both of forest and stream, and as I personally attended to the transportation of not less than eight thousand trout from the river to Oakland, I became painfully intimate with the character of the roads, and equally well versed on the subject of distances. Let me begin my corrections with the last mentioned.

From Oakland to the top of "Back-bone" Mountain, as it is called, the distance is eight miles, and the road, during the dry season, fit for any kind of carriage. At this point the road to Hoy's Wilderness crosses the Northwestern Turnpike—which leads to Fort Pendleton—becoming rapidly rough, and unsuited to light conveyances, though I have frequently driven in a light buggy as far as Wm. Kitzmiller's, about seven miles from the turnpike. From Wm. Kitzmiller's to Lloyd's is about three miles. Here the road crosses the North Branch of the Potomac—a mere brook at this point—and winds its rough, devious, and almost constantly ascending way, about five miles further to the top of Hoy's Mountains. At this point there are two roads, one leading directly to the Blackwater—about five miles distant—and the other to the Dobbin House about equally distant. Mr. Miller's "short distance from Lloyd Fitzmiller's" I ken is about ten miles. But this is not the worst feature of the case. When the sportsman has reached the Dobbin House, he will find instead of "lordly mansion" or "palatial establishment," with "furniture and bedding," a log house with the barest necessaries for eating and sleeping. And worse again, than this, he will find himself still three to five miles distant from good fishing. One day's experience in tramping from Dobbin's to the river, wading in its dark and deceiving waters all day, bruising himself on its rough and slippery bed, and tramping back again at night wet, weary, and sore, will satisfy any one with that sort of thing. But for even this the pleasure-seeker must pay roundly. Whatever the house contains, has been furnished by Mr Kitzmiller, and he does not propose to lose anything by the operation. The nominal sum will be at least a reasonable compensation. In regard to the "extract of maize," I would observe that when Mr. Kitzmiller indulges in this worldly beverage he does it at the expense of his guests, for he has become a very pious man, and no longer puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips." But "Standard's" authority says that game of all kinds is to be found right at the door of this establishment. Let me caution your readers against this statement in particular. I have known good hunters to spend a whole week in that region, and never get a single shot at anything larger than a kingfisher. I have passed through the forest from Kitzmiller's, to camp not less than forty times, and been up and down the river more than a hundred, and in the two summer's spent there I saw but two deer and three grouse. So far as sport is concerned the Blackwater has but one redeeming feature. Its waters abound, or did two years ago, in beautiful and excellent flavored trout. They are very small, not averaging more than two to three ounces, but so numerous that I have caught with a single rod and flies over two hundred in half a day. All fishing must be done by wading, over a very treacherous bottom, so that the sport is perilous in an unusual degree; but this feature is of course a slight objection to the enterprising sports man. My advice to all who desire to visit the Wilderness would be, engage a guide and horses at Oakland, to take you directly to the river. Go prepared to camp, wherever most convenient. If you want a commissary, Mr. Kitzmiller will serve you well, and you can get him. When you reach the river, don't be disappointed if you should find the trout scarce near camp. All parties are obliged to strike the river at the same point; few ascend more than two miles, and still fewer descend more than one. Go up, from three to six miles, and if the river is in good

condition, you will have rare sport so far as numbers are concerned. When this becomes monotonous, go down to the falls—about a mile below the point, at which the road strikes the river. Here you will find something refreshing in the way of scenery, and—if you follow the stream a mile farther—something decidedly satisfying in the way of work. I have heard of large trout being caught in this part of the river but never caught any myself. The atmosphere from June to September is both balmy and bracing—not to be surpassed, I think, in its health giving properties, on any part of this continent. A confirmed dyspeptic, who accompanied me, in two weeks was able to dispose of strong coffee and fat pork to an extent astonishing even to the natives. For those whose main object is health, and who desire to banish utterly, for a few week, the cares of business, and the excitement of society, Hoy's Wilderness is just the place; but for those who want an abundance of game, and the excitement of taking pound, or half pound trout, no poorer place outside of civilization could be chosen. ALLX.

Natural History.

[*This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.*]

For Forest and Stream.

BERMUDA AND ITS FISH MARKETS.

[From advance sheets of "A Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas, based chiefly on the collections in the National Museum. By G. Brown Goode, M. A., Assistant Curator U. S. National Museum." Bulletin of the U. S. National Museum, No. 5. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876, pp. 82.]

A VISIT to the Bermudas during the months of February and March, 1872, afforded opportunities for collecting the notes and specimens upon which the present paper is based. The enumeration of species here attempted, although unnecessarily far from exhaustive, is believed to indicate, with some degree of accuracy, the character of the ichthyological fauna of the group, and it is hoped that the list, with its annotations, may not be without interest as a contribution to geographical zoology. Surprisingly little has been done by naturalists in the investigation of the marine life of this region, interesting as it is likely to prove on account of its isolated, mid-atlantic position, the peculiarities of its climate, and its proximity to the Gulf Stream, rendering so easy observations upon the influence of ocean-currents in the distribution of living forms. The ichthyologist finds here the best of opportunities for the study of pelagic and migratory species. A broad field lies before some resident naturalist who will do for the ichthyology of the Bermudas what Poey and Bleeker have done and are doing for that of the East and West Indies. Comparatively little could be done in two months, least of all in winter and early spring, when stormy weather rendered explorations of the reefs impracticable, and often prevented the fishermen from leaving their moorings in the harbors. At the time of my visit, only seven species of fishes had been recorded from this locality; and the only authentic information regarding the fish-fauna was contained in one chapter, which was unfortunately very short, of Mr. Jones' admirable little work, "The Naturalist in Bermuda."

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ISLANDS.

The general topography of the Bermudas is so well known that no detailed account will be necessary. It may not be out of place, however, to refer to those features which bear more particularly upon the homes of the fishes. The sunken atoll, which is the foundation of the group, is shaped like an ellipse, its major axis twenty-five miles in length, its minor axis thirteen. The major axis runs in a northeast and southwest direction, the chain of main islands lying on the southeast edge of the ellipse, and forming a nearly continuous line twenty-six miles long, the lower or western end curving, nearly in the shape of a shepherd's crook or a fish-hook, to the southernmost focus of the supposed curve. The main islands, five in number, are separated by narrow channels, fifteen or twenty feet in depth, and their shores are deeply indented by shallow bays and lagoons. The reef, which approaches within a few hundred yards of the shore of the main islands on the south, is distant on the north and northwest from five to nine miles; the intervening space is crossed and recrossed by submerged reefs and ledges of coral limestone, and dotted in the neighborhood of the main islands by smaller islands and emerging ledges to the number of three hundred or more. The harbors are not particularly calm, but there are many broad bays whose surface the severest storms scarcely ripple. Within the encircling reef the depth of water rarely exceeds twelve and fourteen fathoms, while beyond this reef the bottom rapidly slopes to the level of the Atlantic bottom. Twenty miles to the southwest by west are two or three ledges, to which the fishermen resort for line-fishing in fine weather.

FISHERIES AND FISH-MARKETS.

The Bermudian fisheries have always been famous. A large number of the poorer islanders, particularly the negroes, are professional fishermen, and are bold and skillful sailors, though their ambition only suffices to keep them at work when purse and larder show signs of exhaustion. Every cottage has its little garden, where bananas and sweet potatoes grow for the trouble of planting, so that the fishermen are not entirely dependent upon their occupation for support, and the supply of fish often falls far short of the demand, and this is especially the case in the winter, when the landing of a boat is the signal for a general rush to the shore. The people of Bermuda, over twelve thousand in number, are dependent chiefly upon the fisheries for their animal food. Large shipments of cattle and sheep are received from the United States, but these are monopolized by the wealthier classes, and by the garrison, so that their flesh rarely finds its way to the tables of the negroes, who number over seven thousand, or of the poorer white colonists, who constitute more than one-half of the remaining population.

The fishing-boats are built in the English style, drawing five or six feet of water, deep-keeled, sloop or schooner rigged, and usually provided with a large well in the hold, in which the fish are brought in alive.

The only market is the water's edge. In the large towns, Hamilton and St. George's, the quay is lined nearly every morning at sunrise by a long row of fish-boats. The fish swim in the wells until customers are found for them; when one is selected, it is taken up in a landing-net, or by a gaff-hook, and quickly killed by thrusting a sharp awl into the base of the brain; it is then bled, skinned (rarely scaled), eviscerated, and delivered into the hands of the purchaser, a loop of palmetto fiber always being attached for convenience in carrying. At an early hour the fares are disposed of, and the boats are under weigh for the fishing grounds. At almost any time, however, row-boats filled with small seined fish may be found at the quay. Those who live in the country-parishes watch the return of their neighbors' boats at nightfall, and thus secure their supplies of fish. The price of fish is fixed by law at fourpence a pound, an advance of one penny having been made within a few years.

Fish from such a market cannot fail to be fresh, and the excellence of the Bermuda food fishes is due to this, and to the fact that they are never allowed to die of suffocation in the air, but are killed quickly and bled.

The angel-fish (*Holacanthus ciliaris*) is perhaps the most highly esteemed; this species is found, also, in the West Indies, at Bahia, and on the coasts of Mexico. It is partial to sheltered parts of the reef, where it may be seen lazily and gracefully swimming or floating a few feet below the surface. Its motions are very slow, and it frequently swims upon its side, or, sinking to the bottom, swims perpendicularly to the surface, where its bright colors flash for a moment as it floats broadside upward. I have frequently seen them grazing upon the alga-covered rocks. The angel-fish attains the weight of four pounds, and as far surpasses all the other fishes of the region in its delicious flavor as in its lovely hues. The largest I have seen measured fifteen inches from snout to extremity of soft dorsal.

The gray snapper (*Lutjanus caxis*) is next in rank; this is very common, and is distributed also throughout the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and, according to Günther, who considers it identical with *Mesoprion goreensis*, Cuv. & Val., extending east to the African coast. It breeds abundantly, and hundreds of individuals from four feet to four inches in length may be seen in almost any sheltered nook. It is one of the most delicious of food-fish, its flavor not unlike that of the blue-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). Its extreme cunning renders it very difficult to capture with either hook, pot, or grains, and has gained it the *soubriquet* of "sea lawyer." The market-name is "gray snapper."

The yelting, or glass-eyed snapper (*Lutjanus ayo*), the red snapper of the Florida Keys, is frequently seen in the markets. It probably breeds in these waters, as individuals of all ages occur; the largest weigh ten pounds or more, and are much esteemed as food. Its abrupt profile and large eyes give it a very sparoid appearance; to the latter feature it no doubt owes one of its popular names, a similar epithet being applied to the large-eyed *Stizostedium americanum*, the wall-eyed or glass-eyed pike of the great lakes and the Mississippi Valley. The name "yelting" is very puzzling.

The rock-fish (*Trisotropis undulosus*) attains the length of four or five feet, and is one of the choicest of table-fishes, though Catesby declares that his "rock-fish," which seems most probably the same, "has the worst character for its poisonous quality of any other among the Bahama Islands."

The grouper (*Epinephelus striatus*) is very common, and is found also throughout the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. It attains an enormous size; and, on account of its abundance and the ease of capturing, it is used as food more than any other species. Its flesh is rather inferior in flavor, and coarse of texture, especially that of large individuals. Great numbers are caught off the islands, and are brought in the wells of the smacks to the artificial ponds along the shore, where they are kept for the market, and are fed on fish and lobsters. The young fish are called bamlets; but, after reaching a length of eighteen or twenty inches, are known as groupers; the latter name is a corruption of the Portuguese *Garoupa*, which is applied to a similar fish found at Madeira. A great variation is apparent in the color of different individuals, which has not yet been satisfactorily explained, though it is no doubt due to the depth of the water or color of the bottom in the place where they are taken, as is suggested below under *Enneacentrus punctatus*. The fishermen claim that the color of individuals confined in the ponds changes from one extreme to the other within the period of a few weeks. I have myself seen very considerable variation in color in the course of a week in fishes confined in shallow fish-ponds. The young fish are always slate-color, and are also marked with six or seven broad, transverse bands of light brown and a large quadrangular black blotch across the back of the tail behind the dorsal.

The hind (*Epinephelus guttatus*) is readily sold in the market, where specimens two feet in length are sometimes seen. The name hind perhaps refers to the spotted markings as similar to those of the deer. The name is found in nearly all the English West Indian islands, applied to the spotted species of this family. The hind is subject to great variations of color, specimens from the "white water," where there is a bottom of white sand, being nearly white, while others have the ground-color, a dusky red-dish-brown.

The butter-fish is often seen, and is of much interest, although its small size and the softness of its flesh render it of little economic value. In this species, as in the preceding, the range of color is very great; some individuals are orange-yellow, with blue spots confined to the head and anterior part of the body; others are red, slightly dingy above, and thickly studded throughout with black dots, each of which has a blue centre. The specimens examined were not very fresh; and, from the rapidity with which the colors change, I can readily believe that in life they were as brilliant as is indicated in the description of Cuvier. The yellow form corresponds to the typical *Perca punctata* or *Serranus guatixere*, and is known as the butter-fish or yellow coney; the red form corresponds to *Serranus ocuatalibi*, and is known as the nigger fish. Prof. Poey suggests that the former inhabits shallow and the latter deep waters, and thus explains the variations of color. These would seem, however, to depend more upon the color of the bottom than upon the depth. On the coast of Maine the bright-red variety of cod (*Gadus morrhua*, Linné) is found only on bottoms covered with red algæ, such as *Pilota serrata*, *Delesseria sinuosa*, and *Rhodymenia palmata*. The names butter-fish and nigger-fish are in use also at Barbadoes, Saint Thomas, and the Bahamas, as applied to this and an allied species. The first refers to the color and soft, oily feeling of the yellow variety; the latter probably also to color.

The chub (*Sargus variegatus*) is very abundant, occurring in large schools in company with the following species, which it closely resembles in form and habits. It is strictly European, and is especially common in the Mediterranean, but has not been found west of Madeira and the Canaries. I have carefully compared Bermudian specimens with Mediterranean specimens in the Bonaparte collection labeled *Sargus Rondeletii*. The chub is seined in vast quantities in Hamilton Harbor and other secluded bays.

The bream (*Pimelepterus Boscii*) is always found in company with the preceding species, to which it is very like in size, shape, and habits, and is taken with it in large numbers and brought to market. It is easily distinguished from the chub, as far as it can be seen under water, by the large black spot just behind the dorsal. It is also recorded from Madeira, the Canaries, Jamaica, and Cuba. A single specimen was taken in the spring of 1873, at Staten Island, New York Harbor, by Mr. C. L. Copley, and sent by him to the Smithsonian Institution.

The goat's-head porgy (*Calamus megacephalus*) and the sheep's-head porgy (*Calamus arbitarius*) are taken with the hook in large quantity, and rank amongst the most salable kinds. They live in deep water; and, when brought to the surface, their bellies are greatly expanded from the removal of pressure, giving them a very comical appearance.

The squirrel (*Holocentrum sogo*) is common, its bright color and nervous darting motions rendering it one of the most conspicuous denizens of the rock pools. It is found throughout the West Indies and south to Brazil. Their voracity is very great, and the tyro in angling usually finds his first prize to be a "squirrel." They are not often eaten. They breed plentifully about the islands, and reach a length of fifteen inches; the lobes of the vertical fins becoming proportionally more and more produced with age. The local name is the same as that given by Catesby, and refers to a grunting noise uttered by them, which resembles the bark of a squirrel.

The Bermuda bonito (*Zonichthys fasciatus*) is recorded also from Cuba and South Carolina. A specimen was taken near New York in October, 1875, and is now in the National Museum. The bonito is an excellent table-fish, and reaches the length of two feet or more.

Large schools of the "mackerel" (*Orcynus alliteratus*) were observed in March. This large and powerful pelagic fish has been observed in the Mediterranean, on the east of Norway, in the East Indies, on the coasts of Brazil and Cuba, and was found in 1871 by Prof. Baird in large numbers at Wood's Hole, Mass., and several have since been taken on the shores of Southern New England. It is highly valued for bait, but is the only large fish which is not thought good to eat; though rather oily, I think it superior to many of the Bermuda food-fishes. It attains the length of two feet and a half.

The round robin (*Decapterus punctatus*) is very common. This species ranges along the coast from Brazil to Cape Cod, and has been seen at Cuba and Martinique. The round robin is seined in great numbers at Hamilton Harbor, in company with the various species of *Clupeidæ* and *Gerridæ*, and is sold from row-boats along the quay at the legal rate of fourpence a pound. The largest measure six inches. "Jigging robins" is a favorite amusement of the little negroes. A few bread-crumbs are thrown over the dock, and the little fish collect in such numbers that a line with a bare fish-hook jerked rapidly through the group seldom fails to impale one or more.

The goggler or goggle-eye (*Trachurops crumenophthalmus*), like the preceding, is found in the West Indies and on the coast of the United States to Southern Massachusetts; it is found also at Mauritius, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, the Red Sea, and on the coast of Guinea. The goggler reaches the weight of a pound, is found with the preceding, and is used for food. The local names refer to its great, staring eyes.

The jack, or buffalo jack (*Paratractus pisquetus*), is common, occurring also in the West Indies and on the coast of Brazil, and the United States as far north as Cape Cod. Its habits closely resemble those of the preceding species. My largest specimen is nine inches long; the fishermen claim that the species attains the weight of five or six pounds, but they probably confound this with some other species of the same family.

Two species known as the shad (*Ducinostomus gula*) and the long-boned shad (*Ducinostomus Lefroyi*) are seined in quantity in the harbors and sold from boats along the wharf.

The hog-fish (*Lachnotomus falcatus*) is very common here, as it is throughout the West Indies. Hog-fish Ledge, at the entrance to Hamilton Harbor, is marked by a pyramid of stone, called the "Hog-fish Beacon," which is surmounted by a huge iron image of a hog-fish. The long streamer-like appendages or continuations of the vertical fins give to the hog-fish as it swims a singularly graceful appearance. The beauty of those exposed in the market is frequently marred, however, by having had these ornaments bitten off by the craw-fish and lobsters confined with them in the wells of the boats. The hog-fish attains the weight of twenty pounds, and is among the choicest of table-fish; its hard, white, exquisitely-flavored flesh has never been found injurious here, though in some parts of the West Indies it is regarded with suspicion. The common name refers to the swine like profile and dentition.

The cow-fish (*Ostracium quadricorne*) is, I was told, much esteemed for food, and is frequently baked whole in its shell. The popular name, like the Cuban "toro" and the Jamaican "cuckold," refers to the two horn-like supra-orbital spines.

The barracuda (*Sphyræna spet*) is frequently found in the markets, and is eaten with impunity, as far as I could learn. My specimens measured nearly two feet, and it is said to attain a much greater size. This is not the barracuda of the West Indies, but the common species of the Mediterranean known by the Spanish as *Espeto* and by the Italians as *Spirena* and *Luzzo*. Its occurrence so far west has, I believe, never before been observed. Günther considers the *Sphyræna borealis* of DeKay, described from specimens eight inches long taken in New York Harbor, to be the same. This might be inferred from the somewhat loose language of the description; but the figure shows it to be closely allied to, if not identical with *Sphyræna picuda*. The origin of the first dorsal is shown by the artist to be situated almost directly above the extremity of the pectorals and far in front of the middle of the fish.

The sennet (*Sphyræna picuda*) is common, breeding plentifully. The young may be seen basking in the sun in the

shallows, where they are seined in large numbers. My largest specimens measured over two feet in length. Both this and the preceding species are eaten with impunity, though the former is regarded with suspicion on the Mediterrancan, and the latter has to answer for several well-attested cases of *ciguatera*, though in some of the West India islands it is eaten freely.

The mullet (*Mugil liza*) is very common, especially in Hamilton Harbor and other shallow bays, breeding. They are seined, and brought to market in large numbers.

Anchovies (*Sardinella anchovia*) occurred in great schools during the month of March, and were seined together with *Decapterus punctatus*, and sold in quantities along the quay. Their average length was about five inches.

Great quantities of pilchards (*Harengula macrophthalma*) were seined during the month of March, and sold from row-boats at the water's edge. Their average length was nine inches. The name is derived from England, where an allied species, *Clupea pilchardus*, Walbaum, is commonly known as "the pilchard."

Most of the blue-fishing is done among the outer reefs or on the outer banks, twenty miles distant. The favorite baits are the flesh of the "Bermuda lobster" (*Palinurus americanus*) and the "Spanish lobster" (*Scyllarus equinoxialis*), and, that of some of the larger fishes, such as the "mackerel" (*Orcynus alliteratus*), and the morays, (*Muræenidæ*), The pilchard (*Harengula macrophthalma*), shad (*Eucinostomus gula* and *E. Lefroyi*), and the robin (*Decapterus punctatus*), are used as "full baits," as are also the various kinds of "fry" (*Atherina* and *Engraulis* sp.). The "scuttle," a large *Octopus*, very common on the reefs, is also frequently used, its tonghness making it a very lasting bait. Many of the choicest and largest species, such as the *Pristipomatidæ*, *Serranidæ*, and *Scombridæ*, are taken exclusively with lines.

The *Sparidæ*, *Labridæ*, *Scaridæ*, the smaller *Serranidæ*, and many others, with great quantities of the large crustaceans so much in demand for bait, are captured in basket-work fish-pots constructed of split cane. These are built on the same priaciple with the lobster-pots in use on the New England coast, but are very peculiar in shape. A fair idea of one of them may be gained by imagining two crockery-crates placed together, with the ends at an angle so as to form a very thick capital letter **V**, with arms about four feet sqnare, the entrance being through a funnel-shaped aperture placed in the inner angle. Smaller and more portable pots, made after the same model, in annealed wire, are also in nse. Such pots are baited with fish or lobsters, and anchored in two or three fathoms of water.

Shallow seines, a hundred yards or so in length, are plied in the bays, and with them are taken vast numbers of the smaller school-fishes, such as *Sargus variegatus*, *Pomolepterus Bosci*, *Mugil liza*, *Eucinostomus gula*, *Eucinostomus Lefroyi*, *Hemirhamphus Picii*, *Decapterus punctatus*, etc. These seines are usually tanned with the bark of the mangrove-tree, *Rhizophora mangle*.

Circnlar casting-nets, ten feet in diameter, are used with much dexterity in capturiag small fish for bait.

The "grains," a heavy, two-proaged instrumeat, resembling an ordinary fish-spear or gig, is carried in every boat, and used in striking large fish. The skillful grainsman seldom misses his mark, and in these waters, clear as crystal, this instrument is effective at the depth of ten or twelve feet.

During the winter months, recourse is had to the fish-poads, which are stocked with the surplus of the summer's catch. These are of simple construction, usually natural pools in the rocks, or protected coves, inclosed by loosely-laid stone walls. Huadreds, sometimes thousaads, of large fishes are here stored up for seasons when the severity of the weather is such as to prevent the usual visits to the fishing-grounds. The largest of these, the "Devil's Hole," is a large natural pool near the center of the main island, and about one hundred feet from the south shore of Harrington Sound. Several hundred large Gronpers and Hamlets (*Epinephelus striatus*) are usually confined here, and the place is much visited by strangers. At feeding-time, when one looks into the clear waters of the pool, nothing can be seen but an array of great open moutns. Wheu the food is thrown in, a scene of indescribable commotion and splashing ensues. They are very fierce, and rush savagely at any thing which looks eatable. I have seen two large ones, each four feet in length, seize the opposite ends of a cuttle-fish arm tugging for several minutes at the tough morsel before the question of ownership could be decided.

THE RELATIONS OF THE BERMUDIAN FISH-FAUNA.

These islands, considered in reference to their marine fauna, lie on the extreme northern and eastern boundary of the West Indian "Region." All the more characteristic fishes of this "Region" are represeated in Bermudian waters, and the invertebrate fauna, as far as investigated, appears to have very similar relations. The reef-building polyps find here their furthest northern remove from the equator. That the subtropical character of the marine fauna and flora is determined to a great extent by the influence of the Gulf Stream is rendered very evident by comparing the life on the land with that of the surroundiag waters. The latter is much the more tropical and West Indian in character; while the former, although many West Indian species are represented in the flora, is a curious assemblage of forms brought together from various quarters by winds, ocean currents, and the agency of man. Drift-wood and seeds from the Antilles are cast up in great quantities with the flotsam and jetsam of the shore, and many of the commonest plants of the Bermudas are supposed to have found their way thither in this manner. Thus the transporting power of the Gulf Stream appears to have been quite as important in the introduction of tropical forms of life to this group as has been its thermal effect in rendering it a suitable home for them. Since the Bermuda atoll is comparatively recent in origin, it is not difficult to believe that it has thus been supplied with living forms. Many fishes of the West Indian fauna have been found in the waters of the Azores, Canaries, Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, and other points in the Eastern Atlantic; it appears easy to account for their wanderings by an extension of the action of the same transporting agent.

The occurrence of several strictly European species is also to be noted. All of these appear to be powerful, rapid swimmers, with the exception, perhaps, of *Synodus lucerta*.

[Tables are here given showing the geographical distribution of all the species observed in the Bermudas.]

POPULAR NAMES.

The names in use among the fishermen afford some curious studies. Where practicable, hints in regard to their origin have been given.

I observe that of the thirty-three names given by Catesby as in use in the Bahamas at the time of his visit to those islands, one hundred and fifty years ago (1724–25), twenty-six are applied to common species in the Bermudas. Nearly all of these are applied to fishes of the same family or genus, and most of them to the same species. This may perhaps be explained by the common origin of the colonists of the two regions. It is an interesting instance of the persistency of common names. Many of these names are in use at the present time in the Southern Atlantic States, though usually applied to different species.

MOUNTAINS.—An "Appalachian Club" has been formed in Boston, of which Edward C. Pickering, Samuel H. Scudder, T. B Henck, Jr., F. Sterry Hunt, Charles H. Hitchcock, Charles E. Fay, and W. G. Nowell are promiaent members. They wish to include as members, not only persons who wish to make scientific investigations in this great and ancient range of mountains, but also those who desire to find pleasure in tramping about them, or in seeking out new hunting and angling fields. Its object is similar to that of the celebrated Alpine Clnb.

TYPES.—Whoever puts his confidence in types stands on treacherous ground. By one of those accidents which *will* happen in the best regulated printing offices, the exasperating little pieces of metal, last week, in the article "Recent Pamphlets," made us call *Zapus*, "La pus," and two lines further on "Zapus" appeared where we wrote *Jaculus!* These changes will put some meaniag into the sentence. The diphthongs æ and œ are particularly obstinate. No amount of care in proof readiag seems to save one from being printed where the other belongs.

—It is not easy to find an engraver who can properly cut natural history drawings. Having some fine work of that character to be done, we were therefore fortunate in being recommended to B. B. Chamberlin, of No. 34 Park Row, in this city, who gave the fullest satisfaction. Mr. Chamberlin is a skillful workman, and a gentleman of scientific tastes, to whom we commend our readers.

—The new Metropolitan Museum of Natural History at Central Park, in this city, is near completion, so far as the present place is concerned, and will be opened to the public next fall. The work of removing the old collections from their present place in the Arsenal. The cost of the new exhibition cases alone will be $62,800.

—Greene Smith, Esq., and a party of gentlemen are on the Gulf coast of Florida securing specimens of sea-fowl for preservation.

ORNITHOLOGICAL CALENDAR FOR MARCH.—In 1868 Mr. J. A. Allen contributed to Vol. I of the *American Naturalist* an ornithological callendar of the spring months for Massackusetts, from which we extract the following for the first half of March:—

First to tenth—Blue-birds, song sparrows, robins, purple grakles, red-winged black-birds, rusiy grakles, aad cow birds begin to arrive.

Tenth to twentieth—The preceding become more common, meadow larks, bridge pewees or Phœbes, snow-birds, and purple fiaches begin so arrive. The hawks, that in winter are represented by bnt a few individuals, as the marsh, red-tailed, etc., increase in numbers by arrivals from the south. The gos-hawk, snowy owl, and other northern birds of prey retire.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—Mr. John Krider, the well-known sportsman, of Philadelphia, writes to us that he has just received six full-plumaged Bohemian waxwings (*Ampelis garrulus*) from Winnebago County, Iowa. They arrive there about December 1st, and remain until they devour all the wild rose buds, and a red berry resembling the holly...."Pero-Nixon" (Hamburg, Berks Co., Penn.) writes that the birds are arriving there very early. The blue-bird, which usually makes its first appearance in April, arrived in February. Sparrows and swallows have been heard. Englisb sparrows were numerous throughout the winter, and other species are becoming common.... Last October a female deer was killed at Bay Lake, N. Y., which was entirely white except a small spot on the top of its back which was the usual color. Four or five years ago one entirely white was killed near the settlement of Fiac, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and some fifteen years ago, near the same place, a spotted one, the groundwork being white, with large spots of the usual color....S. B. Buckley (Austia, Texas), says that Gambel's quail is occasionally seen near El Paso, Texas, in winter; and that the Messina quails visit plantations in Barnet County, and are common west of Pecos River, but that they are more shy than the Bob White.

—In the first Bulletin for the year 1875–76 of the American Geographical Society is a report of Mr. James T. Gardaer on the "Uses of a Topographical Survey of the State of New York," in which he urges the importance of such a sur vey.

—Wolves are killing sheep in great numbers in Clearfield County, Pa., in which these beasts have not been seen for fifteen years.

GREAT ENDURANCE OF A TURTLE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some years ago in New Jersey, I was present when the owner of a very old mill was having the pond drawn off for the purpose of making some repairs. Large quantities of fish were captured, and among them in one of the hauls made, was an immense snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*). To secure this valuable prize it was proposed to cut off its head, and a small hatchet was secured for the purpose. But the snapper would not submit willingly to be decapitated, and although he could not, like the box tortoise (*Cestudo virginianus*), shut his head entirely within his house, he could draw it back far enough to make it very difficult to behead him. At last, however, an opportunity offered, but the hatchet fell just back of the eyes—which in this species of turtle are placed very far forward—and cutting clear through, left the poor reptile with about two-thirds of a head. It was thought, however, that the execution would suffice, and turning the turtle on its back upon the bank a considerable distance from the pond, its owner started for another haul of fish. That being made, to the sorprise of all, it was found that the turtle was missing. Great search was made, but in vain, and finally it was concluded that it had been stolen.

Two years afterward it became necessary to draw off the water again, and the customary fishing took place, when there was caught a snapping turtle minus its eyes and a third of its head. It was our old friend of two year's before, which, upon being weighed turned the scale at forty-two pounds. How did it get back into the pond without eyes? That is a hard question; perhaps by accident. How did it sustain life with only part of a head? Well, the snapping turtle is very tenacious of life, and this one doubtless sustained himself by sucking in the small fry abounding in mill ponds, and it seems not to have decreased in size during the two years it was a cripple. This may seem a hard story to believe, but it is true, and equalled by many well-known cases of tenacity of life. It requires many hours to drown a turtle in alcohol for example. The records of the Spanish Inquisition show how very long men, and even delicate women were able to survive its infernal tortures. Alexis St Martin lived for years and years, (and may he living yet,) with the hole of a bayonet-thrust in his stomach, through which could be seen, and hundreds did observe, the process of digestion. Among the lower orders of creation in many cases, if an animal is cut into two or more pieces, each part will take up the business of life, become an independent being, and go on reproducing its species. HUON.

SCARCITY OF BIRDS IN NEW JERSEY.

WENONAH, Gloucester Co., N. J., March 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I regret that my brief residence at this point (three years) will not enable me to give you much information concerning birds. For some reason unknown to me, there has been an unusual scarcity of the usual winter birds during the past winter, with the exception of crows and hawks. Up to the middle of January, however, I noticed flocks of the common yellow-bird, the first I ever saw in winter. The robin, which has been common during the two previous winters, I have not seen this year. The scarlet tanager has also been common heretofore, but the first specimen appeared on Feb. 14th. The red-winged and crow black-birds came on the same day. The blue-bird has been with us at brief interveals all winter. The meadow lark has been abundant, as heretofore. I have only seen snow-birds two or three times during the past winter.

MILTON P. PIERCE.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—One Spotted Cavy (*Cœlogenys paca Hab*), South America, presented by Mr. Fidel G. Perrs. One Spotted Cavy (*Cœlogenys paca*), presented by Mr. E. Suzarte. One Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), presented by Mr. Charles H. Cummings. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR convenience the State is divided into the Tidal or Southern, and the Non-Tidal department. The reports of the Fish Wardens of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland counties, bordering on the Delaware bay and river indicate that the catch of shad is becoming greater in numbers, and that the fish are larger in size in each successive year. Fifteen drift or gill seines were used in Cumberland County, and 3,000 shad taken during the season, many of them weighing as high as seven pounds. On the Cohousey only about 6,000 were taken, owing probably to the muddy condition of the water.

The more intelligent fishermen, constituting the majority, ascribe the increased number and superior quality of the shad to the successful operation of the new fishing laws, and express themselves well pleased with them.

The sturgeon fishing has been poor. They appeared late and left early. Their numbers are decreasing yearly. This is evidently due to the sturgeon gill-nets. Before these nets were introduced the sturgeon were caught in large numbers at all the shore fisheries, and it becomes a question as to whether their destruction should be allowed to continue. They certainly constitute a valuable article of food, and a thriving business is done in the caviare made from their roe. In Gloucester County the catch averaged about 3,000 fish to the net, and the fishing laws have generally been respected, although there have been some violations, resulting in indictments and fines.

To enforce the laws which are common alike in Delaware and New Jersey a river police is necessary, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorized the Fish Commissioners of that State to appoint not less than three such officers for the Delaware, but no such appointments have been made, and the whole burden of enforcing the laws common to both States for their united benefit has fallen upon the New Jersey Wardens, notwithstanding the fact that the most troublesome violators hail from Philadelphia. The report describes in detail the effect of a large number of drift nets drifting for hours and over many miles of water, breaking up and scattering the schools of shad, and to which is due the almost extinction of our migratory fishes. The close seasons now observed, and enforced by the Fish Wardens of the nine counties fronting on the Delaware have resulted in a steady increase in the numbers and size of shad.

In the Non-Tidal department, comprising Warren, Hunterdon, Mercer, and Sussex counties, the Wardens report that the first fish (shad) were caught in Mercer, April 15th, and in Hunterdon April 9th. The catch was very large throughout the month of May, and up to the close of the fishing season the fishermen were well paid for their labor. The proportion of large shad was greater than at any time for twenty years past, and the gross receipts from the shore fisheries exceeded any returns made since the appointment of the commission. The drift nets also shared the advantages of the increase in the quantity and quality of the fish.

The catch of smelt from the Raritan was less than the average the past season. The cold weather continuing later than usual, and several northeast storms occurring about the time of their arrival at the mouth of the river, seemed to have the effect of driving them back to deep water. The appropriation of $1,000, made by the Legislature for the artificial propagation of shad in the Delaware River, was expended in operations at Lower Black's Eddy and Point Pleasant. The total number of fishes hatched at all the stations amounted to one million four hundred thousand, the expense was to be divided with Pennsylvania, and all the fish batched were turned into the Delaware, with the exception of one hundred thousand which, at the request of Prof. Baird, and in return for his advice and assistance were given to him, and forwarded by the United States Fish Commissioners to Jackson, Miss. The arrangements for prosecuting the work of the commission in the matter of shad hatching during the current year will be made in advance, and in suitable localities.

While the work was going on at Point Pleasant, Mr. Fred. Mather and an assistant, Mr. Bell, were sent by Prof. Baird to assist in the work, and also to endeavor to ascertain the best method for keeping the young fish alive in tanks while being transported for the purpose of stocking other waters. To this end they conducted a series of experiments with fish taken from their hatching boxes, carefully noting the temperature of the air and water, and found that under favorable conditions the young fish would live at least ten days. Mr. Mather used a tank of his own design, with arrangements to allow a current of water to pass over the fishes without crowding them against the outlet, and thus destroying them. The apparatus worked satisfactorily in that respect. The great difficulty in the way of keeping the young alive so long a time as is desired, is the fact that they begin to feed after three or four days, when in their natural condition, and no one has yet been able to find food suitable for such young fishes.

Of the salmon ova received from the Sacramento River, and alluded to in the last report, 165,000, were successfully hatched and distributed, 2,000 were placed in the tributaries of the Passaic above Paterson; 3,000 in the Raritan, and the remainder in various tributaries of the Delaware. In March 80,000 Penobscot salmon ova were received from Mr. Atkins' works at Bucksport, Maine. Of this large quantity only nine eggs were spoiled in the transhipment. Of the 79,000 and odd left for distribution, nearly all were deposited in the Musconetcong, Pohatcong, and Paulinskill rivers, and those not deposited there were placed in the south branch of the Raritan, and the Hackensack.

A number of young salmon have been caught at Watergap, and other points along the river, which proves that they are flourishing, and others have been taken in the Musconetcong that were growing finely and in perfect condition. The water of the Delaware is pure and cold enough to suit salmon, and only persistent effort is required to stock it successfully with this fish, and the supply of suitable food is inexhaustible. The 10,000 landlocked salmon left at Troutdale at the date of the last report were on November 28th placed in Lake Hopatcong, White Pond, Green Pond, and Mackopin Lake. They were of sufficient size to take care of themselves, and will be heard from in due course. Whether these peculiar characteristics required to develop these northern fishes exist in these waters, can only be determined by experiment.

The Commissioners purchased this year six thousand salmon trout ova, which were hatched at Troutdale, and placed in northern New Jersey by Mr. M. R. Dennis, of Newark, A. C. Canfield, of Morristown, and others. These fishes grow rapidly, and are of fine quality. They are abundant in northern New York, and are very attractive to anglers. If they flourish where placed a larger supply will be secured for another year to stock lakes and streams in the upper part of the State.

The demand for black bass has exceeded the supply. More than thirty different streams and lakes have been stocked, and upwards of three thousand fishes have been distributed. This work was done principally in the months of September and October. The fishes were all yearlings, or older, and will spawn next spring. Experience with this species shows that speedy returns may be expected. The West Jersey Game Protective Association has been very energetic, not only in selecting locations, but in defraying the expenses of transporting and depositing these fish, and the Commissioners give the society great credit for introducing and enforcing salutary laws for the protection of game birds and fishes.

The bass in the Delaware already furnish a large supply of valuable food, and in addition to this, many visitors from the cities have used the Belvidere Railroad to bring them to this, the most attractive fishing ground to be found anywhere near their homes. The amount of travel by this class alone was so great during the past summer as to attract the attention of the railroad officials. The same result will ensue in other parts of the State when it is known that the efforts to stock other streams and lakes have been successful. New Jersey is already known as one of the most progressive States in this regard. The establishment at Troutdale, used by the commission for breeding purposes, is recognized as one of the best in the country, and enjoys more than a national reputation among fish culturists. It may be of interest to know that orders have been received there this year from England and Scotland for nearly one million brook trout ova.

The report contains the reports of the Fish Wardens of Morris, Essex, and Passaic counties, appointed under the law passed last year, which gives each Warden full authority over the waters of his county, and also a right to prosecute for violations of the law discovered in either of the three counties. Under this act, the Governor appointed John C. Roe, of Paterson, Warden for Passaic County; Lambert Speer, of Caldwell, Warden for Essex County; and Charles Arrowsmith, of Morristown, Warden for Morris County. Each of these gentlemen accepted the position, and qualified for the office. They have all been zealous in the discharge of the duties imposed. In Essex, four persons have been prosecuted and fined for violations of the law.

In Passaic numerous gill-nets and set lines have been destroyed, and yet we (FOREST AND STREAM) learn that pounding and netting in Greenwood Lake has been carried on almost unblushingly, and that black bass taken in this way are peddled about the neighborhood. In Morris County there have been two arrests made for using giant powder in Lake Hopatcong.

The Commissioners have given much attention to the subject of fishways, as they are authorized to build fishways in all dams across the Raritan. The dam at Bound Brook is a complete barrier to the passage of anadromous fishes, and has entirely destroyed the shad fisheries formerly existing above the dam.

The way open in the dam at Scudder's Falls is a complete success, but that dam is less than four feet in height, while the dam at Bound Brook is seven feet high. It is believed that a rough stone structure, representing as nearly as possible the natural rocky rapids of a swiftly-descending stream, is the only practical way yet discovered. They are about to institute an experiment with a model recently received in which provision is intended to be made for rests, after each foot of rise. If this will give sufficient depth of water in the lower part of the way, or ladder, there seems to be no reason why it should not answer the purpose, if proper leaders are built out below. They recommend such a supplement to the law of 1874, referred to, as will enable them to do the work required, at the cost of the State, in the first instance, the money to be paid back by the dam owners when the work is completed.

Three hundred thousand ova of Sacramento salmon were received from Prof. Baird in October, and having been hatched at Troutdale, will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

In conclusion, the Commissioners allude to the fact that the work of the commission is now so considerable that it is necessary that it should have authority and means to employ a superintendent to give his whole attention to the various details connected with the propagation, distribution, and protection of fishes throughout the State, under their direction and control. This would leave them free to devote more time to general oversight of the work; to examine more thoroughly the workings of the various laws and suggest amendments, and to learn, by personal inspection, the needs of different sections of the State. It is probable that the construction of fishways will require much of their attention during the ensuing year. In order to continue their efforts to stock the inland waters on a scale to produce the best results and secure the benefit of the work already done, an appropriation of ten thousand dollars will be needed. An appropriation of five hundred dollars will enable them to continue with Pennsylvania in the work of artificial propagation of shad. Her Commissioners have a balance of twenty-five hundred dollars in hand for this work, contingent upon the action of New Jersey.

STOCKING TROUT PONDS.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication. It answers at once a query which is constantly being put not only to us, but to Mr. Seth Green, and its insertion here will save him much time:—

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 3rd, 1876.

MR. SETH GREEN—DEAR SIR:—

We have been putting water works into our place and have constructed a dam which overflows about thirty acres of land with an average depth of about fifteen feet. The pond is fed by a small stream made up from springs. Will you be kind enough to give me your opinion as to what kind of fish would be the best to stock it with, and where to procure them, and when the best time to put them in. A. SOLMANS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 9th, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—

Put two or three hundred gold fish in your pond; put them in by June 1st, and put 50,000 young brook trout in the small spring streams that feed your pond. The gold fish will find food enough, and will breed, and the young will be food for the trout. When the trout are three years old they will come down in the pond, and you will have a trout pond. Do not put any other fish in the pond. There is no other fish you could put in a new pond that would find food enough. Put young brook trout in your streams every year for some years and you will have a result that you will be proud of. Put the brook trout in the stream in May. You can get the trout of any trout culturist. SETH GREEN.

SHAD IN LAND-LOCKED WATERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Two or three years since, the query "will shad live land locked like salmon," seemed to excite general, as well as sporting interest. I have seen nothing in your columns recently having any definite bearing upon the subject. Here is my quota: Last summer (exact date indefinite), while standing on the bridge above Ramsey & Co.'s Works at Seneca Falls, N. Y., I noticed several small fish whirling down through the rapid water at that point. Some were dead and others were merely "giddy," as if they had been poisoned or lost their swimming volition. Picking one up, I was puzzled to classify the specimen anywhere in my known line of ichthyology, but took memoranda, number and position of fins, &c. A day or two afterwards, I saw dozens of fish, all of the same size and appearance, cast up on the shores of Cayuga Lake, at the outlet of the Seneca Falls Stream. Shad-spawn having been deposited a year or two previous in Geneva Lake, above Seneca Falls, by Seth Green, it appears to me that this must indicate a failure of the effort to propagate shad for permanence in fresh waters. Comparing my notes to-day with a fresh caught shad, it—barring size—is the same fish I saw last summer. My theory is, that young shad will flourish away from tide water until age or size necessitate the ocean. In above case there being no outlet to salt water, the fish inevitably dies.

Several streams in Central New York have recently been stocked from California, with brook and salmon-trout, and their better birthright to fresh water will undoubtedly ensure success. E. R. WILSON.

BUCKFIELD, Me., March 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I saw in a late number of the FOREST AND STREAM a discussion as to whether trout would subsist on vegetable food or not. My experience in feeding trout has been considerable, and I have endeavored to experiment as much as possible for the purpose of informing myself as to what trout would eat best and would best thrive upon. I therefore took about two hundred and fifty trout from my pond and placed them in tanks into the basement of my house, supplying them with water from the pond near by conducted through a one and one half inch pipe. I at first fed with chopped liver, afterwards tried cuttlug up poorer classes of fishes obtained from the river near by, such as minnow, chub or shiner, so called. I afterwards tried curd made from sour milk, which I finally adopted as the cheapest and best food I could procure in the country. I tried bread crumbs, but the trout had to be very hungry before eating, and then not seeming to relish the food. I found after feeding for a long time upon curd, and then offering animal food, that the trout were apparently frightened and would refuse to eat, so far as I could see, not swallowing even a single mouthful, but would seize the pieces and immediately spit them out. G. O. HAYFORD.

Superintendent Rangely Trout Breeding Association.

All the information elicited by the discussion of this question only goes to verify the position taken editorially in our issue of January 20th, page 387, vol. v. Meat we find is chiefly used in breeding establishments in Europe.

The Kennel.

AMERICAN DOGS ILLUSTRATED.

WE are now having copies of all the portraits of celebrated dogs which have appeared in our paper handsomely engraved on card board, ready for framing and hanging in the sportsman's sanctum. The list embraces Mr. Raymond's pure Laveracks Pride of the Border and Fairy; Mr. Saltus' Dash and Bess; Mr. Jarvis' Dick; Dr. Strachn's "three celebrated dogs," Don, Peg, and George; Dr. Webb's Whisky; Mr. Dilly's Ranger, and Mr. Strong's Pete. Also the engraving of our Chicago Cup mounted to correspond. These pictures can be had at our office at a cost of twenty-five cents each, postage prepaid.

—From the number of applications for our blank forms for pedigrees, which can be had gratis at this office, the Kennel Register promises to assume proportions that will warrant us in publishing it in book form at an earlier date than we had anticipated.

—The imported red Irish setter Stella, belonging to Dr. W. E. Hudson, of North Manchester, Conn., visited Dr. Goldsmith's Plunkett on the 1st inst.

—A physician, who was in charge of the hospital at Ballarat, Australia, for twelve years, recommends as a cure for distemper, one grain of tartar emetic and three grains of calomel.

—The Laverack setter Guy was alluded to in a recent issue as belonging to Mr. Chas H. Raymond, whereas the ownership should have been credited to Mr. Dudley Olcott, of Albany, N. Y.

—Mr. Sherwood's bitch Beauty, which was lately sent to Mr. Turner's Elcho, was not served, having arrived too late.

—Mr. J. N. Francis, of Bridgeport, Conn., claims the name of Norah for his red setter bitch out of Hubbell's May, by Marshall's rock, whelped July 13th, 1875.

DISTEMPER OR PNEUMONIA.

The following letter from Dr. W. S. Webb will be found highly important, as throwing some light upon many cases of so-called distemper, besides suggesting a remedy:—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A few weeks ago I was called to Springfield, Mass., and on my arrival I was informed that two of my dogs were sick with distemper; so after lunch I drove out to Mr. Philips', who was keeping them, and found that mine were not the only ones sick, his large setter dog showing unmistakable signs of some sickness. The three dogs were a large black and white setter, two years old, which we will call No. 1; a black and white pointer, ten months old, No. 2; and a liver and white pointer bitch pup, three months, No. 3. I arrived at the kennel about four o'clock Friday, and visited it again Saturday at noon, and also on Sunday at noon.

Case No. 1—Dog dumpish, slight running from nose and eyes; eyes blood-shot; nose warm; slight cough; no vomiting; bowels constipated; feces hard and dark-colored; received no medicine. Saturday—Dog very much worse; will not recognize his master, and appetite poor; refuses to lie in his house, but lies out on cold ground; has snapped twice at his owner, who consequently refuses to go near him to administer medicine. Three compound cathartic pills were placed in a piece of meat, but he refused to eat anything; coughs violently and frequently, and is constantly attempting to vomit; is very weak, but refuses all nourishment except a little milk. Sunday—Very much worse, and has been delirious various times during the morning; cannot stand up; everybody afraid of him. As he is not a valuable dog, and his chain not very strong, his owner decides to shoot him. Post mortem reveals all the viscera in a normal condition, with the exception of the lungs; they show a clear case of double pneumonia.

Case No. 2.—Friday—Dog rather dull, running from nose and eyes profuse; eyes blood-shot; nose warm; a hard, short cough, and frequent attempts to vomit, only now and then successful, from which he has some relief; only a tablespoonful of matter, however, vomited at a time, appetite not very good; bowels constipated, and feces hard and dark-colored. Gave him three compound cathartic pills (U. S.) that I happened to have in my pocket. I should here mention that the compound cathartic pills were not the vegetable ones, but contained calomel. This dog had lost a great amount of flesh during the last two days, and from a fat, sleek-haired animal, was reduced to a skeleton, with his hair rough and dull. His urine was quite milky. Saturday—About the same as yesterday; his cough and attempts at vomiting perhaps a little more severe; bowels very loose from medicines of yesterday; appetite same; oats cooked meat and Indian meal and milk, but very little. Sunday—Dog much better; cough not so hard or severe; does not vomit as often; nose not so warm; eyes do not run so much; appetite same. Monday—Much improved; appetite a little better; received three grains of blue mass; cough less, and does not retch near as much. Tuesday—Continues to improve; received three grains blue mass in the morning, and two grains quinine in morning and two again in the afternoon. Wednesday—received four grains quinine; Thursday, four grains; Friday, four grains; Saturday, four grains. Sunday—Dog improving rapidly; in fact, is quite well, and is gaining flesh fast. His diet has been from the first—beef, once a day, milk, and oatmeal.

No. 3.—Received no medicines Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, as her symptoms were very slight, and bowels were not much confined. Monday, received three grains of blue mass and two grains quinine, one in morning and one at eve; Tuesday, received two grains of quinine; Wednesday, very weak and not expected to live, received two grains quinine and three grains blue mass; Thursday, better, received two grains quinine; Friday, much better, received two grains quinine; Saturday, continues to improve, received two grains quinine; Sunday, nearly well; diet has been from the beginning, of oatmeal, milk, and meat once a day. Monday, dog perfectly recovered.

Now, these three dogs were said to be sick with distemper, and no doubt by many would have received nothing but an emetic of salt. The vomiting appeared to me to be caused by the pneumonia sputa being swallowed, and then ejected from the stomach, dogs not being endowed with the faculty of spitting forth what they cough up from the lungs. The fits that dog No. 1 had I think was nothing more than the delirium which is often seen in severe cases of pneumonia. Before I made the autopsy on dog No. 1, I had told several persons that I believed the dogs were all sick with pneumonia, and I believe, moreover, that fully one-half the dogs that are sick and die with so-called distemper, are pure cases of pneumonia, and if properly treated in time could be saved. A warm house is, in the first place, highly essential

to their recovery; and second to it is the necessity of keeping up the dog's vital power by good feeding and medicinal tonics. I think if I have another case—as I most probably shall—I will increase the amount of quinine from four grains to six or nine grains, giving it in two or three grain pills three times a day, and if the dog cannot digest nicely cooked meat, good strong beef tea is the best substitute. We all know that in man there is hardly any disease that requires so much stimulation as pneumonia. The dogs at no time seemed to be in great pain; if they had been, orders were left that they should have one half grain of opium.

I have reported these cases in the hope that some one will be benefited by it, and should any of your readers deem it worthy of trial, I would be pleased to hear the results. W. S. W.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Colonel M—, of this State, in his younger days, was a keen and enthusiastic sportsman, and was the owner of a very superior pack of hounds. So particular was he in regard to his kennel, that any pupa whelped in it that did not come up to his standard were condemned at once to the horse pond, and any pup that was allowed to live after his fiat had gone forth, and he found in the possession of any of his slaves, that possessor got the full measure of his allowance without delay. Now old Pompey, the driver, had long wanted to get a pup, but Massa L— prized his high breds so much that old Pomp was always in a state of disappointment. But at last the bitch Jumpot, had a fine litter of pups, and among them was a little runt whose eyes were not opened on the fifteenth day. So Pompey says, "Please Massa L. lemme hab dat pup, an' I try to raise um." "Raise h—l," says the Colonel, "You take that pup right down to the pond and drown it, or I'll raise your hair." All right, Massa L., I take um right off." So Pompey took the pup, but instead of doing as he was told, he took it along the road and meeting one of Mr. Martin's servants, he says, "You take dis pup to your house and raise um for me till he fo' months old an I gib you one gallon syrup." "I do it for snah," was the reply. The four months rolled around and he got his syrup and Pompey took his pup—alive, but a perfect skeleton—to the Colonel and says, "Please Massa L., may I keep um?" "Yes," says the Colonel, "until he dies, which will be before many days." Pomp thought different, and says to himself, "de hog's liver de best ting to make de dog hab good nose." So he used to beg hog's liver for the pup, and to the wonder of all he began to pick up and fill out amazingly, and his scent was wonderful. Some six months rolled by, and one day the Colonel seeing him, says to Pomp, "How looks almost good enough to run with my pack." "He run with um for true Massa L., you gib um a chance." Just then the pup, which was called Cotchum, gave one long howl and started off on a run. "The dog is mad, said the Colonel." "He no mad, Massa L., smell deer two miles off," and sure enough in about an hour the deer came in full view and the pup in full chase. The Colonel was now more than excited, and was soon in the saddle with his gun in full pursuit. The deer was brought to bay and killed, and on arriving at home, the Colonel sent for Pompey and said, "Pomp, that pup beats any dog I have in my pack, and I will give you a ten dollar gold piece for him." "Massa L., said Pompey, you say I could keep dat pup till he die, now I gwine keep you to your word." The Colonel blustered, roared, and stormed, but no use, old Pompey stood firm and only said, "Your word, Massa L.," and the Colonel regarding his word like his bond, old Pomp had him. Says old Pompey, "What de use Massa L. you hunt him, but he my pup." Finally the Colonel said, "Pompey, I will give you your freedom papers for him." "No Massa L., ole Pomp sick you feed um, hab de doctor an take care of um, Pomp no foot." Years rolled on and old Pompey in his last sickness sent for the Colonel, and on his coming to his bed-side says, "Massa L., forgib me, I hab been one berry good servant, but for all dat, I 'ceive you old Cotchum from your pack ob dogs," and then told him all the circumstances. Thank the Lord, says the Colonel, I can say Cotchum come from my stock, and I freely forgive you Pompey, and may the good Lord forgive you all your sins. In a short time old Pompey was no more, and his remains were followed to the grave by the Colonel, who sincerely mourned his loss.

Colonel M. is still living at his residence in McIntosh county, and any gentleman who may call on him will be received with the true and courteous hospitality which so characterizes the southern gentleman and sportsman, and may, perhaps, hear from him, some of the wonderful exploits of old Cotchum. GEORGIA.

TRANSPORTATION OF DOGS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

During the coming Dog Show at Springfield, Mass., many persons owning dogs and unable to leave them at the time, may be glad to know of a way by which their dogs may be sent and returned, and be well cared for during their journey. During the last two years Mr. Wm. Carnow, Baggage Master of the N. Y. & B. Express Line, has carried some twenty dogs for me hotween New York and Springfield. Being a sportsman himself he knows well how to care for a sportsman's dog. He leaves New York on the 10 A. M. express every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns to New York from Springfield at 1 o'clock P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, arriving in New York at 5:14 P. M. W. S. WEBB, M. D.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus.* Grouper, *Epinephelpus nigritus,*
Drum (two species.) Family *Scia-* Trout (black bass,) *Centrorpristis nidæ. atrarius.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.* Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus*
Sea Bass, *Sckenops ocellatus. lineatus.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probato-* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
cephalus. Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides;*
Snapper, *Lutjanus cœsus. M. nigricans.*

[Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET.—We have to quote a slight advance in the prices of all kinds of fish. The trout season opened yesterday and the display on the stands in market is unusually fine. Mr. Blackford's aquarium swarms with brook trout, all looking in fine condition. Dealers are very chary about making contracts for future delivery of trout. The general tendency is to economise and cut down in luxuries, and brook trout at a dollar or a dollar and a half a pound certainly come within the latter category. These remarks apply particularly to cultivated trout. We shall have immense quantities of Canada wild trout in market, and even now the price asked for them is only half that of the others. We quote: Striped bass from North Carolina, 20 cents per pound; smelts, from Maine, 15 cents; blue-fish (frozen), 15 cents; salmon (frozen), 50 cents; mackerel, 25 cents each; shad 50 cents to $1 each; white perch, 18 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel (frozen), 50 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; frost-fish, 8 cents per pound; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; king fish, 18 cents; cod-fish 8 to 10 cents; black-fish, 15 cents; flounders, 12 cents, eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per hundred; white-fish, 18 cents; pickerel, 15 cents; sun-fish, 10 cents; perch (yellow), 10 cents; salmon trout, 20 cents; brook trout (Long Island), $1.25; Canada brook trout, 50 cents; live trout, $1.50 per pound; hard crabs, $4 per 100.

HOW SPLIT BAMBOO FISHING RODS ARE MADE.—There are possibly ten makers of fair split bamboo rods in this country, and not more. The bamboo rod maker, like the poet, is born with a natural gift for his trade, which can be acquired only in a degree. He can employ no assistants as competent as himself to execute the nice details of his delicate work. He is the artificer of his own handicraft, and consequently of his own reputation; we wish we could say, of his fortune also, but his power of production is limited to only about four dozen rods per year, and at $35 to $40 each, which is the price obtained for the best rods, it is easy to reach an approximate estimate of his income from this source. As a rule, his orders are ahead of their fulfillment. Those makers who have acquired the widest celebrity are H. L. Leonard, of Bangor, Maine, and Chas. F. Murphy, of Newark, New Jersey. Both are so skilled in their handicraft, and the rods they make are so nearly equal in their merits, that the one maker may be said to be the peer of the other. A rod manufactured by either is a prize to its possessor.

Different makers have different methods of manufacture, some of which are radically wrong in scientific principles. The object of this paper, however, is not to compare methods and processes, but to show how the manufacture is conducted by the best makers. We are indebted to Mr. Murphy for much of our information.

At the outset it is found difficult to obtain good stock in any quantity. Not one cane of a thousand brought to New York is fit for a fly rod. It was either old, dry and brittle when shipped, or it has got wet and heated during the voyage, which turns it to a dark color and destroys its vitality and elasticity. Frequently a whole invoice is thus spoiled. Again, twenty-five per cent. of those that are light colored and fresh are destroyed by a small black insect less than an eighth of an inch in length and about the thickness of a knitting needle which breeds in the cane and bores through it in every direction. Very often half a bundle is thus lost. A bundle comprises fifty canes, and importations come wrapped in a coarse gunny cloth. In many cases the ravages of this insect are not noticed until the cane is cut into.

There are two kinds of bamboo, known to dealers and rod makers as the male and female cane; the females are lighter and softer, with a thinner enamel than the males, and very few are hard and springy enough for a rod. Much of the male cane, on the contrary, is very hard and as elastic as whalebone. They are more difficult to work than the females, being much larger at the joints or knots where the leaves grow, and generally crooked in those places. Nevertheless, it is this material that has established the reputation of the split bamboo fly rod. A large portion of these males are ruined by some coloring process that burns through the enamel.

Of an eighteen or twenty feet cane selected for a rod, only some ten or eleven feet of the but or lower part are used. Cut these buts into two pieces of 5 to 5½ feet in length, smooth off the knots with a coarse file, and then split through the middle, taking care to avoid the buds or shoots, of which there is one at each joint. These grow on opposite sides alternately. From the edges of these pieces the strips are sawed, which when fitted and glued together will make the complete rod. Very frequently enough stuff for two or three rods has to be sawed out to obtain suitable material for one. The saws dull very easily, too, which adds to the difficulties, as frequent filing is necessitated.

The original four-split rod is far less difficult to make than the six-split rod, as but two pieces of wood have to be glued together at once, whereas in the six-split rod the six parts or sections must all be perfectly fitted, and all glued together at the same time; consequently great care must be taken to prepare each piece. Saw the sections for each joint of the same size, in order to ascertain where the weak spots are, which can be ascertained by bending. The cane very often has soft spots one or two inches long; the coloring also frequently makes it brittle on the outside. The greater number of these canes have so large a swelling or bulge at the joint that they cannot be filed off on the outside without cutting off so much from the surface as to weaken that part; therefore all these short crooks must be straightened by dry heat; they are then clamped up and left until they are cold, when they will remain straight enough to work the mitres. For the distance of an inch at the joints of the cane, the wood is one third harder and stiffer than between the joints. The section strips, however, being a foot and a half longer than the rod joint is intended to be, the allowance gives room to shift these hard spots past each other, to equalize the strength throughout the whole length of the pieces, which being done, the overwood at both ends is cut off, and the pieces are ready to mitre. These are cut with fine-toothed circular saws, the largest and stoutest saw for the first or but joint of the rod, the next size for second or middle joint, and the finest for the third or top joints. After the mitres are sawed, the pieces are put together and wound with strong cord; then examined and every imperfect or open place in the joints marked; then taken apart again and fitted until the joints are perfect as they can be made. This part is done with smoothing planes and files—a very difficult operation, as it requires much skill and practice in the use of these tools to take off the rough surface and make the parts fit close and solid from the outside to the centre. It is very difficult to discern a joint that is slightly open where the dark and light parts of the cane come opposite each other; and where it is not visible before the rod is finished, it can be seen distinctly afterwards, for a coat of flowing varnish brings out every shade and color and magnifies every imperfection.

Gluing comes next, a very nice and dexterous operation; for if the glue is too thick, the parts will not unite solidly, as it begins to harden as soon as it is applied to the wood; if too thin, enough will not remain in the joints to fill the pores of the wood and unite the fibre which is swelled out from both surfaces by the heat and moisture. Both edges of each piece must be first thoroughly covered with glue, which must also be rubbed into the faces with a stiff brush, and then put together, secured, and straightened before the glue sets. In cold weather this is very difficult. If the work is bungled, nothing remains but to throw it away and commence *de novo*, for the more one tries to mend, the worse the job becomes.

When the parts are dry and firm, round off the joints (knots) with a file, for the cane is so hard and fibrous that it will splinter if a plane be used. Next fit the ferrules, sockets, and but-mountings to their respective parts and mark them; but before they are fixed permanently put on the rattan for the hand grip at the but. The rod at this part is hollow, and more liable than the smaller parts to open at the joints. The part to be wound with rattan is first covered with hot glue. The rattan should be wound on as tight as possible. Ferrules are made of German silver. They are soldered with hard solder, which softens the metal; are then put on a steel mandrel of the exact size of the ferrule inside, and with drawbench and gearing attached to get power, are drawn through a hardened steel die of such size that it forces the metal to the mandrel, and reduces its thickness about one-fourth. This rehardens the metal, and leaves the ferrules perfectly true and straight when drawn off the mandrel. They are then finished, fitted, and cemented to the rod-joints, each in its proper place. The but-mountings are then put on; the recess is cut to receive the reel-plate, and the rod is ready to receive its silk lashings. These are put on for utility more than ornament. The silk is wound on as tight as it can be drawn without breaking, and then saturated with quick-drying varnish. As the varnish dries it is rubbed between the thumb and finger to harden and smooth the surface for the finishing varnish. Coach copal varnish is used for finishing, the surface of the rod being prepared so that it will flow and give a good surface. It is more durable and more elastic than lacquer varnish. The copal varnish requires three or four days' time to dry; then one-half days' exposure to the hot sun will make it sufficiently hard for use.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There have been 44 arrivals of the fleet the past week, 28 from Georges, 8 from Grand Banks, and 8 with frozen herring. The receipts have been 732,000 pounds of cod-fish, 433,600 pounds of halibut, and 2,400 barrels of herring. Round-fish are selling for $1.75 per hundred pounds. Halibut at 5½ and 3 cents per pound, white and grey. The shore fleet have been doing a fair business. Sales of cod-fish at $1.75 and haddock, $2.50 per hundred pounds. The latter have been scarce.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, March 10th.*

¶ NEEDLE POINTS AGAIN.—We have a number of articles on Seth Green's favorite subject of barbless hooks, but in view of the much that has already been printed in these columns, and the pressure upon our space, we believe that other matter will be more instructive, and therefore omit them, excepting the following article furnished several weeks ago by Mr. Shields, a well-known fly manufacturer of Boston:—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"Does Mr. Green really suppose that the anglers of this country are so verdant and so inexperienced in the make of fly hooks, that they know no better than to accept the kind of salmon or trout hooks he "recommends," in preference to the many kinds so long and familiarly known? If he does, I venture to say Mr. G. has reckoned in the dark, and I will endeavor to satisfactorily prove it. In the first place, the genuine needle point hook must not be confounded or linked with Mr. G.'s "youthful invention." They were made by the Hemmings, of Redditch, were remarkable for their fine delicate point, barb, and wire; were named in consequence 'The Needle-Point Hooks,' intended mainly for bait fishing. Very few of them that I saw were reduced (tapered).

To suppose for a moment that these hooks were made without a barb, would simply lie, to say the least of it, a great mistake. Hence the difficulty Mr. Green finds in procuring them, after his own notion, without a barb. Secondly, Mr. Green overlooks a very important fact in the make of fish hooks, which he ought to have in mind. This fact is always recognized by the fish-hook maker, as well as by the experienced angler, that the peculiarities of the fish give character to the hook; and in no instance in hook making is the character more closely observed than it is in a first quality salmon or trout hook. The reason for this is obvious. Salmon or trout invariably frequent rough bottoms, and in consequence the 'gentle art' is anything but gentle in the use of its fly hook. Throwing it from place to place, the point is liable at any moment to run foul of a rock or stone, very often breaking off completely, or becoming so dull that you are obliged to refile the point, or substitute for another hook. To obviate this trouble as much as possible, the hook is made strong of point, to endure the constant jars it is exposed to in trolling with the fly. There is still another reason—a pecuniary one—for making salmon or trout fly hooks durable. The cost of a good salmon or trout fly won't admit of having it prematurely laid in consequence of the point breaking or wearing off. Anglers, like other individuals, want a show for their money, or in other words, a fair share of durability in the fly-hook as they do in the rod and reel they purchase

But aside from this issue the needle-point fly-hook, with or without a beard, would not answer the purpose. The point would be too fine altogether to wear without breaking, which indeed often occurs to some of the best descriptions of hooks at present in use. Thirdly, Mr. Green says a "fly-hook does not need a beard, and no fly-fisherman should ever use one. Keep a steady strain on the fish, and the rod will not let him get slack enough to unhook himself."

This mode—a plausible one for the beardless hook—would do very well, I suppose, on small trout; but as they are not in my line, I will pass to a larger run, in order to see how it would work with them. I regret to differ again with Mr. Green. He cannot keep the distance or position of the fish wherein a steady strain can be held on him during his capture, if the fish is of any size; much less could he do so with a salmon or grilse. The idea of landing them after Mr. Green's idea is too ridiculous for comment. But suppose Mr. Green to have hooked a trout with his veritable needle point fly-hook, say from two pounds to four pounds, in a stream wherein he is obliged to wade or use a boat, and the trout, an uncultivated one, should take it into his unruly head to make a direct run for the person of Mr. Green; or for the purpose, perhaps, of making an unpleasant acquaintance with the anchor rope, how is Mr. Green going to prevent it and keep a steady strain on the fish? Or how would a steady strain work in case the fish jumps two or three consecutive times out of the water? These little feats occur very often, and I simply put them before the readers of FOREST AND STREAM to show Mr. Green's head is not 'level" on the 'angle.' He could not keep up a steady strain on the fish when the fish heads for him or the host, no matter how expert he is with his rod, or in his movements. The trout is equally so, and before a sufficiency of slack line could be recovered, the brute would nvail himself of it and the needle point hook to a certainty, and go on his way rejoicing. The barb, the only thing to rely on to keep the hook anchored in the fish's mouth, was a-missing, and so was the trout.

Fourthly, Mr. Green says a "fly-hook for a salmon or trout should have o needle point, and they can't be made if there is a beard on the hook." On the same assumption it might in like manner be said of the needle, 'that, in consequence of the eye, there can go no point on the needle.' But there do, nevertheless, go a variety of points in them without any serious interception that I know of from the eye. The same, too, can be said of fish hooks. The cutting of the beard has nothing whatever to do with the point, either in a long or short taper; and to infer, as Mr. Green does, that the beard or barb is an impediment to the point, will only admit of one solution, and that is, that Mr. Green, instead of giving us an advanced idea of fish hooks, takes us back to our juvenile days, when "we two has paidit i' the born," and drew our supplies in that line from our grandmother's pin-cushion."

SMELTS.

READING, Penn., March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

You take great interest in smelts. The best of these delicious fishes, and I have eaten them from the extreme east to Jersey, were on the south side of Long Island, and from the Passaic River. These were always small, with the tenderest bones, having the most perfect cucumber flavor. In the creeks of Long Island, they are found in perfect condition from February 20th to March 20th. In the Jersey river, for a long period in the early spring and fall, they are not taken with the hook, I believe, but up in quite large quantities by those who know their value. I remember once buying in Jersey nearly one half bushel for seventy-five cents, which was more than the boys asked for them, fresh, not an hour from the water. These fishes might be cultivated wherever they can reach the salt water. It is supposed that they love to keep near the shores on sandy bottoms. I have seen them at least twelve inches long, playing in the bays of New England and in the harbor of New York, about Communipaw. When large they are tough, swift fish, and only fit to boil in a coarse cloth and eaten with drawn butter. Alderney butter is best if you have it, it will answer if you use olive oil pure.

As these little dainties are cultivated, they will do one good summer and winter, for they will be with you always. The best of them are the young yearlings who seek their spawning places for the first time. Around Boston the fishermen have great sport in catching these silver beauties, and the knowing ones give away all indicating two year olds alive. Why cannot these fishes be made more common? If we could have them in plentiful supply, at cheaper rates, every lover of fish-flesh would thank the FOREST AND STREAM. There is no other fish that would give the same untiring luxury as young smelts.

JOHN A. THOMAS.

National Pastimes.

—The Amateur National Association was held in Philadelphia March 8th, and the proceedings were harmonious and the legislation such as was well calculated to promote the interests of legitimate amateur clubs. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. G. H. Meyers, of the Flyaway of New York; Vice President, H. H. Diddlebock, of the American of Philadelphia; Treasurer, M. J. Dillon, of the Confidence of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Secretary, James Pursell, Jr., of the Arlington of New York, and Judge Advocate, A. C. Crawford, of Princeton College. The convention adjourned to meet in New York City, in 1877.

The association will issue their new code of rules the latter part of March. The playing rules will not differ materially from those of the professionals. Mr. Chadwick was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Rules of the Association, a position he has not occupied since he resigned from the old National Association in 1870, before the professional and amateur associations were organized.

—On March 7th the Young America Cricket Club, of Germantown, held their twenty-first annual meeting. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing season: E. M. Davis, Jr., President; T. P. C. Stokes, Vice President; J. Wain Vaux, Secretary; J. L. Wright, Treasurer; Ground Committee, G. M. Newhall, J. L. Wright and S. Potter, J. Wain Vaux, was also elected to act as an *ex officio* member of the committee. The secretary's report stated that the total runs made during the past season was 2,167. The average of each player is as follows: R. L. Baird, 43; R. S. Newhall, 46; E. N. Wright, 38; John Large, 31; D. S. Newhall, 25; A. R. Bussler, 22; G. M. Newhall, 21; H. Newhall, 16; C. Baird, 13; Chas. Newhall, 11. The largest score was made by R. S. Newhall, 103; the second was by Loper Baird, 83 runs, and 73 runs not out.

—The Germantown Base Ball Club held their annual meeting on March 6th, when the following officers were elected: President, A. J. D. Dixon; Vice President, R. S. Newhall; Treasurer, James Fowler; Directors, Messrs. Dixon, Van Rensselaer, Sharp, and Whitby. The opening game will probably be played at Riverton, N. J., with the Riverton, as soon as the weather permits. The nine will be an exceedingly strong one, selected from the following well known amateurs: Van Rensselaer, Sharp, Dixon, R. S. Newhall, D. S. Newhall, Van Deventer, Whitby, C. Tiers, J. Tiers, Gowen, Fowler, C. Platt, and W. Platt. The office of secretary was not filled at the annual meeting, and all communications for the present should be addressed to A. J. D. Dixon, No. 416 Walnut street, who is now prepared to arrange matches.

PRINCETON NOTES.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Sporting matters down here are pretty dull, but "coming events cast their shadows before," and some life is looming up in the future. The crews will take to the water as soon as it is let into our raging canal, provided the weather is reasonable. The University ball nine will take the field as soon as the frost gets out of the ground. About rifle shooting, I have only this to say: There are two or three crack shots in college, and some five or six ordinary ones. Whether a team could be gotten up is a settled question. Whether it *will* be, is a different matter. Our Faculty, as the Nassau Lit. of last month remarked, is bitterly opposed to anything having a trigger and a mainspring; and their consent is necessary to the successful formation of a rifle club. It may be of some interest to your readers to know that we have some good pigeon shots in college, and that they are considering the advisability of applying to the Faculty for permission to form a club. Mr. Pappin, of the Scientific School, holds the college championship at present, having won it well by killing nine out of ten strong birds on a windy day. He has received one or two challenges, but will, in all probability, keep his distinction. By-the-way, I see that a correspondent of your's in yesterday's issue asks if shot concentrators can be used to advantage in a muzzle-loader. I have a heavy No. 11 gun which I use for pigeons, and I have found an ordinary Eley shot concentrator to make great improvement, both in penetration and number of shot. In a 12-inch circle at 30 yards with loose shot, I put 110 No. 8 shot; with the concentrator, I put in 152. I would advise the gentleman to experiment with the concentrators at 30 yards. Just before New Year's I put 8 shot completely through a large chocolate pigeon, at about 27 yards from me. In a breech-loader they work like a charm. I have never tried the Kay concentrator, and am unable to state whether it works any better.

Mr. W. Scott, curator of our museum, a fine taxidermist and a good shot, accompanied by Charlie Hobbard, colored sportsman of remarkable powers, is making the feathers fly in Florida. They are securing "specimens" for the museum. There will probably be some good pigeon matches here during the spring, and you shall hear of them all.

LOUNGER.

Will our correspondent tell us how he gets his Eleys concentrators into his muzzle loader?

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

A. T. W., Brooklyn.—Will you please inform me of the law regarding English snipe, through your valuable paper? Ans. No law regarding snipe.

HUDSON, West Troy.—Please give me the address of the owner of a well-bred mastiff dog? Ans. Address Henry Gardiner, No. 111 South 5th Av., N. Y.

YORICK, Rochester.—We will speak to Mr. Raymond, or would suggest to you to write to him direct. His address is Chas. H. Raymond, Fox Farm, Morris Plains, New Jersey.

J. W. F., Leesburgh, Va.—What is the address of J. Glahn, whose name appears in the wood-cuts of dogs in your paper and elsewhere? Ans. Jacob Glahn, West Meriden, Conn.

G. F., Troy, N. Y.,—Can You inform me where I can purchase a fine blooded Scotch Terrier to weigh about 7 pounds, not over 9 Bitch preferred? Ans. Address Henry Gardiner, No. 111 South-5th Av., N. Y.

F. L. M., Phila.—We have no knowledge of the hook indicated in your favor. Inquire of our Southern agent, Col. J. B. Oliver, Agriculturist Office, Jacksonville, Fla., to whom we have forwarded your letter.

L. B., Yarmouth, N. S.—Please send me a number of FOREST AND STREAM containing tent pattern or instructions for making canvas tents, or any article or communication respecting them. Ans. Have sent circular.

SUBSCRIBER, Providence, R. I.—I wish to obtain one or two male wild turkeys for breeding purposes. Can you give me any information as to where they can be got? Ans. Our efforts at procuring wild turkeys alive have not, as yet, been successful.

W. N. S., Phila.—1. Can you tell me if I can buy a barrel for a Colt's Navy revolver, anywhere in Philadelphia, and if so, where and at what price? 2 How old should a setter be before you commence to train him? Ans. 1. Inquire of some of your gun dealers. 2. Six months.

C. L. I., Phila.—Can you inform me whether there ever was a pistol made by the Winchester Arms Co., on the principle of the "Winchester model 73" rifle, and if so, is it manufactured yet, and does it take a central-fire cartridge, also, what is the calibre, price, &c? Ans. Such a pistol was made but is no longer in the market.

H. P. W., Rupert.—Will you send me the address of one or more reliable firms who deal in frogs in New York. I am a small boy but I am going to have the FOREST AND STREAM to myself as soon as I can earn money to pay for it? Ans. Write to Eugene G. Blackford or Messrs. Middleton, Carman, & Co., of Fulton Market, this city.

A. H., New York.—In continuation of our reply to your query of last week as to the proprietor of the Sportsman's House at Burleigh, Ontario, Canada, we are pleased to inform you that his name is John Holmes. A correspondent who had prompted our memory, corroborates our experience that there are few better places for black bass in Canada.

S., Staunton, Pa.—1. Do you know English gunmakers, Tipping & Lawden, and are their guns considered A 1? 2. Where can pigeons be furnished for matches, and what will be the cost of same? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. We know of no one in your vicinity having pigeons. To send from here would not only be very expensive but the birds might be worthless.

J. C., Ronsea Point.—What is the price of the Orange No. 4, and No. 3 Ducking Powder, and also of the Dupont's No. 3, in 6½ pound kegs, and what number is the best for general use? Ans. Ladin & Rand's Orange powder and Dupont's sell for $1 per pound in canisters. The latter at $3.35 per 6½ pound kegs. We use No. 4 Orange and No. 2 Dupont.

G. H. F., Irvington, N. Y.—1. Do you like a pin-fire breech-loader better than central-fire? 2. Is Wm. Moore a London gunmaker, and what is his reputation? 3. Can I have my gun altered from pin to central-fire? Ans. 1. We much prefer central-fire. 2. Wm. Moore is dead. He made excellent guns. 3. We can have your gun altered from pin to central-fire.

D. F. Z.—1. Which would you think best for strict accuracy, a muzzle or breech-loading rifle, for target use? 2 What size bore is best for longest range? 3. How many pounds did the trigger of the American team pull off at, in their matches at Wimbledon? Ans. 1. Breech-loaders have entirely superseded muzzle-loaders for target practice in this country. 2. 44 calibre. 3. 3 pounds.

B., Littleton, N. C.—1. Will you inform me of a house that will buy singing birds, just grown? 2. What is the bait to catch "white chub." We have them in our mill ponds that weigh from one to eleven pounds, but hard to make bite? Ans. 1. C. Zaller, No. 3 Sixth-William street, this city, buys young mocking birds? 2. Worms or grasshoppers; sometimes chub will take the fly. In England they are taken in this way.

SAWDUST.—Can you inform me if there is any school in this State where riders and acrobats are trained for the circus? Ans. Yes; Eaton Stone has a handsome private Hippodrome near Franklin Station, on the line of the Erie Railroad. There is another training school kept by Barney Carroll, at West Farms, and one at Newton, Long Island, kept by J. Crooke. For a very interesting article on the modern circus, see the *Sun* of 12th instant.

T. F., New York.—1. What will make green dye to color linen lines green, and how made, and if injurious to the line? 2. What month, April or May, do spring bass make their run in the Hudson? Ans. 1. Green for will dye your line without injuring it. 2. In April the striped bass return from fresh water to the sea, and we have heard of fine sport being had in the vicinity of Newburg. We shall refer to this matter again in an early issue, and give the baits used, etc.

O. F., Anersm, N. Y.—Please inform me how a "game constable" should qualify? Ans. After being appointed in the regular way by the Board of Supervisors of his county, to serve for one year, he takes the oath of office in the same manner, and is invested with some powers in serving process under the act (game laws) that town constables have in serving civil process. It is his duty to prosecute all violators of the game laws, and his neglect or refusal to so prosecute renders him liable to a penalty of $25.

W. Y. S., Covington, Ky.—1. How are the Wimbledon targets made; have you a diagram, and is there any firm that make them for sale, and what would be the cost if one? 2. A rifle bullet (long bullet) fired at an angle of 45° elevation on a plane, strikes the ground, say for instance, at 1,000 yards, which end strikes the ground first, the point or base? Ans. 1. You do not say size of targets you want. The wood or paper can be had here, or made by yourself equally as well. 2. Theoretically it would strike point first.

L. H. J., Quincy, Ill.—I want to purchase some good hounds (a pair) suitable for trailing and treeing coons, opossums, foxes, wolves, &c., and warranted not to run rabbits of a night. Where can I get them, and what would be the cost delivered in Quincy? I have a good trailing hound bot when he trees, he leaves it, (the tree). How can I make him stay at the tree? Ans. Address Capt. A. C. Evans, Independence Hill, Prince Wm. Co., Va. We doubt if your dog can be broken of the habit of leaving the tree.

J. B., Easthampton.—1. Can good duckshooting and fishing be had during the month of March at Lake Bomoseen, near Rutland, Vt.? 2. In what month do gray squirrels breed? 3. What is Peck & Snyder's address? 4. When is the next Smithsonian report issued? 5. What is the address of Messrs. Conroy, Bissett, & Malison, the fishing tackle dealers? Ans. 1. No; too early. 2. Usually in February or March; but they often raise two litters a year. 3. No. 126 Nassau street. 4. About May. 5. No. 65 Fulton street.

G. O. G., Danville, Canada.—Will you please inform me in your next issue in "Answers to Correspondents," the address of the company who own the Long Point shooting grounds for duck, &c., on Lake Erie; also the address of the company who own the shooting grounds on St. Clair Flats back of Sarnia, Ontario? Ans. Address John J. McKenzie, Secretary Long Point Company, Hamilton, Ontario, and John Maughan, Secretary, St. Clair Flats Shooting Company, and manager of Isolated Fire & Risk Ins. Co., Toronto, Canada.

J. W., Charlotte, Mich.—1. I have a setter pup six months old, his mouth is completely filled with warts, some of them are of a blueish color. Please inform me what to do for him? 2. Do you know anything of Wyman as a gunmaker? What is his reputation? Ans. 1.-The trouble with your dog is a new thing to us, and we know not what to do for him. Perhaps some of our readers can suggest a remedy. 2. There is no gunmaker by that name. Guns are frequently marked with the name of hardware merchants dealing in guns.

G. B. W., Troy.—1. Please inform me if there is, or was, a gunmaker in London by the name of L. Richardson, and what is his reputation as a gunmaker? A very handsome finished gun (used but little) has been offered me, and I am thinking of purchasing it. It is a breech-loader, 12-gauge. 2. What is the cost of binding your volumes in a plain manner? 1. We do not find his name on the list of London gunmakers, yet it does not follow that the gun is not a good one. "A *rose* by any other name would smell as sweet," you know. 2. $1.50.

C. A., New York.—Will you please give me the address of two or three English gentlemen to whom I can write concerning the purchase and importation of a brace of fine bred English or Irish setter dogs? Will you also inform me about what it would cost to import them—not their cost, but the freight? Ans. Address R. Ll. P. Llewellyn, Ashby de la Zouch, England; Edward Laverack, 'Broughall Cottage White Chorch, Shropshire, England; Thos. Statter, Esq., Manchester, England, or R. Garth, Esq., Wimbledon, Surrey, England. The cost of transportation is about £6.

D. L. D., St. Louis, Mo.—A friend writes me from Victoria, Kansas, asking where he can obtain large greyhounds. As he wishes to use them for hunting antelope, none but those of large size and build would be of any service. Can you inform me where such dogs are to be had, and the probable price? Ans. The best greyhounds in this country are those owned by the coursing clubs of California. We have not the names of the officers of the San Francisco Club, but Mr. P. Hanlon, Secretary of the Sacramento Coursing Club, could give your friend the names of breeders in that State.

W. L. B., Packersville, Conn.—1. How would it affect the shooting of a rifle chambered for 70 gr. shells to use 60 gr. shells? 2. Does Mr. Frank Lord use a revolver or single barrel pistol (what maker) in target shooting? 3. Do you consider the following score good, made by me with Frank Wesson's 18 inch target pistol .32, at 100 yards: 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5—70 out of a possible 75? Ans. 1. It would make poor shooting, but the difficulty could be obviated by filling the shell after loading 60 grs. and a wad with sawdust, placing the bullet on top of the latter. This fits the chamber and prevents the ball from expanding too soon. 2. He uses a Wesson's or Steven's pocket rifle without rest. 3. Excellent if make without artificial rest.

M. H., Minneapolis.—In Vol. 5, No. 23 of your journal, you answer W. B. W., "Choke-boring consists in enlarging the bore a few inches from below the muzzle." Many sportsmen have been disappointed with attempted choking of their guns, and your directions are not explicit enough to warrant experiment with a good piece. Please specify. Is your direction to be understood "enlarging the bore a few inches below the muzzle," as *including* the muzzle, or enlarging *only* the first few inches of the bore below the muzzle, not including the muzzle, or enlarging the *entire bore*, to within, *and excepting* a few inches of the muzzle? and how many? Ans. Choke-boring is done by enlarging the barrel for about three inches; six inches below the muzzle leaving it the original size above and below the enlarged part. But each of the English makers who manufacture choke-bore barrels claim a mode or process of their own.

L. B. D., La.—1. Can I have a fine 12-gauge breech loader choke-bored and made to do good work as one originally made so? What is about the cost, and where can I have it done. The gun weighs 8¼ pounds, the barrels are 36 inches? 2. Can I have them cut off to 32-inches without injuring the gun if I do not have it choked? 3. I want a heavy gun for ducking on lakes and bays, where the birds are wild. Which would be the best for my purpose, a choke-bore 10 gauge gun, 11 pounds, or one of the same size plain bored? 4. Will such a gun be heavy enough to shoot about 6 drs. powder and 2 oz. shot? Ans. 1. For $5 we can have your gun properly choke-bored. 2. It would not injure the gun by taking off four inches. 3. A choke-bored gun for duck shooting is decidedly the best. 4. With a 10-gauge 11 pound gun you could use 6 drs. of powder and 2 oz. shot, without very much recoil, yet we think 1¼ oz. shot would be as effective, and give less recoil.

—"How much for that broad-faced chicken on the fence?" inquired an Irishman of a farmer on Staten Island the other day. "That's not a chicken; its an owl," replied the farmer. "I don't care how ould he is, I would like to buy him," says the Irishman.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager

—The Blooming Grove Park Association held its annual dinner at the Hoffman House on Tuesday evening of last week. The affair was most enjoyable. Seventy ladies and gentlemen sat down to discuss a *menu* which Mr. C. H. Read, the caterer, had determined should be a *chef d'œuvre*. There was a succession of the choicest viands known to the French *cuisine*, and wines of the rarest vintages, served in a style simply perfect, by a corps of perfectly trained waiters. At the the conclusion of the banquet speeches were made by D. G. Croly, Judge Brady, Wm. C. Barrett, Genio C. Scott, and Col. S. D. Bruce. A letter from Fayette S. Giles was read by John Avery, President of the Association. Dr. Geo. H. Glenney acted as master of ceremonies, under whose skillful management the German and other dances concluded an evening replete with enjoyment.

Preparations for the coming season at the park are being made which will make it unrivalled as a resort for sportsmen and their families, and there is excellent promise of a full house throughout the season.

A SHOWER OF FLESH.—The inhabitants of Bath County, Kentucky, were astonished last week by a shower of flesh which fell in one of the townships, the meat-like substance, and which was said to resemble mutton or venison, covering a space of an acre or more in extent. A scientific examination shows the substance to have been the dried spawn of some batrachian reptile, probably that of the frog, transported by a current of wind from some swampy place to the spot where they were deposited. Such showers have occurred before, and the sudden appearance of immense quantities of young toads, or frogs, is probably to be accounted for in the same way.

—We have received from Mr. L. C. Earle the artist, of Chicago, photographs of his two fine paintings, the one representing a pair of mallards, male and female, just taking flight, the other a mallard flushed by a spaniel. In the latter picture the attitude of the dog is remarkably good. Although his back is towards the observer the position of the head is so excellent that one can imagine the eager, expectant eye. Of course we cannot judge of the coloring, but the drawing of both ducks and dog is excellent. As but one person can possess the originals we would suggest to Mr. Earle that chromos of his pictures would find much favor among sportsmen.

—Editorial Notes of Southern Travel are unavoidably deferred.

COURSING.

IT is a little remarkable that one of the oldest of English pastimes should have obtained its first foothold on this continent on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. We allude to the sport of coursing with greyhounds, which has become firmly established as one of the "institutions" of the Pacific Slope. The cosmopolitan character of the population of California is in a measure one of the agents in bringing it about, but the principle cause is found in the fact that the almost treeless plains of the last named State, and the sage brush deserts of Nevada are the homes of myriads of the Jack rabbit or "great American hare," the nearest approach to the hare of England to be found in our country. In point of size and fleetness they are quite the equals of their European prototype; for the purposes of the table they are vastly inferior. In fact, they are not to be mentioned with another member of the *lepus* family, the little "cotton tail," erroneously called a rabbit. It may not be known to all of our readers that the true rabbit, or coney, an animal living in large congregations in warrens, and so common in Europe, is unknown in this country, and that we have no rabbits. The cause of this inferiority of the flesh of the larger hare is due partly to the coarseness of the flesh itself, and also to the fact that in many portions of their *habitat* they are found among the low-growing, scrubby prickly pears, or *tunas*, the thorns of which penetrate their skins; and it is not uncommon upon skinning them to find numerous sores resembling carbuncles.

The London *Field* thinks that the time is near at hand when coursing will be the most generally followed pastime of Anglo Saxons in every quarter of the globe. At the Cape of Good Hope it has taken firm hold, and in Australia it has become one of the most popular sports. The English hares introduced into the latter country have thriven remarkably, and breed with such fecundity, and attain such proportions, weighing often as high as ten or twelve pounds, that they frequently cause the dogs to lie down. In Australia, however, they have another animal, indigenous to the country, to course, and one that must afford splendid sport; we allude to the kangaroo. The kangaroo, however, is a very different animal to tackle from the timid hare, its sharp claws making short work of an ordinary dog. The dogs used are a cross between the greyhound and the staghound, possessing almost the fleetness of the one with the courage and tenacity of the other.

Coursing in California is splendid sport; the abundance of hares, the wide expanses of country as level as the downs of England and without fences, the fleet little mustangs upon which to follow the chase, and the *soupçon* of danger from one's horse stumbling in a squirrel hole, or burrow, all combine to make a most exciting sport. There is no reason why coursing should not be successfully followed in our own vicinity. The primary step necessary would be that contained in the injunction of Mrs. Glass' celebrated recipe, "first catch your hare." Having caught them, or rather imported them, turn them out on the Hempstead plains on Long Island, protecting them carefully until such time as they had increased and multiplied. As a pastime nothing would be more popular, and one can be as happy in the possession of a finely bred greyhound as in a setter, or a pointer, and more so, perhaps, than in a horse. The article in the London *Field*, to which we have before alluded, says:—

"Coursing has the advantage over horse racing, that human agency has less to do with the exhibition of a dog's than of a horse's speed; and whereas it is possible for a corrupt jockey to pull an equine favorite, the greyhound, when once loosed from the slips, is totally beyond the control of his master or trainer. 'A dinner, but more especially tea and toddie,' says the late Mr. H. H. Dixon—latter known as "The Druid"—'have an additional zest when you have a Waterloo Cup winner stretched on the hearth rug, dreaming of Will Warner and the hares.' As 'The Druid' wrote these words he was paying a visit to a most successful Scotch courser at Dalgig, and Canaradzo, who had carried away the great prize at Altcar in 1861, was lying in front of the fire. It was one of the sayings of Mr. Campbell, the owner of Canaradzo and Scotland Yet, that coursing had more charms for him than horse racing, because he could bring his dogs with him into the house and live with them as companions, whereas the turfite could not see his horses without visiting them in the stable."

The rules governing coursing, particularly those referring to the slipper and judge are very strict, and collusion is almost impossible. And here we might say that the custom of having a paid judge for the decision of almost every kind of contest, is one that might be adopted with advantage in this country. Whether in racing, trotting, or coursing, a professional judge is bound from experience gained by practice alone, to have a knowledge of his business, and having not only reputation, but his means of livelihood at stake, his decisions are more apt to be honestly given.

A correspondent has written to us within a few days past to know where he can obtain greyhounds of a large size, to be used in coursing antelopes in Nebraska. We have referred him to the coursing clubs of California, as we know that the dogs used by them would be admirably adapted for the purpose. However it may be with them when first imported, there is no lack of courage in those bred in the country. There are some greyhounds owned near San Diego that have killed as many as half a dozen wild cats in a season, and they have been known to fearlessly attack and kill a California lion. As coursing involves riding, although not necessarily, and is an invigorating, healthful outdoor sport, we would gladly welcome its introduction among us as a valuable addition to our list of pastimes.

METAPHYSICS OF FLY FISHING.

PART FIRST.

VERY frequently our correspondents ask for published instruction in fly-fishing. While there is no manual that is adapted to the practice of the art in America, much information has been printed at odd times in books and letters which, if culled and collated, would constitute just such a handbook as is wanted. One reason why such a work has not been attempted is, that instruction in this art cannot be fully imparted. Only general principles can be given, the rest must be acquired by analytical study and investigation, by repeated and varied experiments, and by assiduous practice. Natural history, meteorology, mechanical forces, must all be studied and applied to the practice of the art. The curriculum, or course of study, must of necessity extend over a very considerable period of time, in order that the physical features of different waters and streams can be thoroughly learned. One cannot "cram," as students do for examination, and by incessant and intense application learn in one day or season what most men spend a lifetime in acquiring. The entomology of fishes—the creatures that live in the water, under the water, and over the water, and whose habits in great part govern or control the movements of the fish; this must be made familiar. We are to know that certain flies deposit their eggs on the leaves of the plants that overhang the streams; that such and such ephemeræ launch their floating boats of eggs upon the water itself; that certain larvæ are to be found among the weeds at the bottom. We are to know just at what locality upon the stream these are to be found, and at what month of the year they will develop into active life, because where the food is there the fish do congregate. This knowledge is important, for it enables the angler to select the choice places for his casts, and prevents waste of time in testing spots where success is improbable. Into this study of entomology also enters all the minutiæ of patterns for artificial flies, and the selection of such specimens for casts as will correspond in a great degree with the seasons when the natural insect is abroad. The mere mechanical art of fly dressing can be so intelligibly imparted that it may be acquired in a day or two. So can the tying of loops and knots, and the making and tinting of casting lines. With a complete tackle of rod, reel, line, casting line, and flies, and the knowledge of *where* to fish, we have next to learn *when* to fish, and *how* to fish. If we can discern the face of the sky and abide by the conditions of the weather—the temperature of the air and water, the direction of the wind and clouds, the character of the streams, etc., we can reasonably determine where to fish.

Observation has taught us that warm, sluggish and turbid water is not the home of the salmonidæ. We know that they are less liable to be found in a limestone country than amid a granite formation. We find that fish don't bite after a thunderstorm, or after a flood; that after a heavy rain which washes unlimited food into the stream, trout become surfeited and indifferent to the angler's lures; that the fish are sluggish on cold, raw and blustery days, which are usually accompanied by northerly and easterly winds; that it is no time to fish when the streams are filled with snow water; that trout are most wary when the sky is cloudless; that windy weather is unfavorable for casting; that the fish dwell chiefly in those parts of the stream where the natural current carries the surface food; that the biggest fish select and occupy the best places. We know, moreover, that the conditions which apply to streams do not apply to lakes and ponds, and that the rules that govern the fishing for speckled trout do not apply to salmon and other varieties of the salmo family. In ponds we must fish where we find the coldest water supplied by bottom springs; in the deep channels, which are frequently indicated by the growing lily pads; and where cold brooks chance to empty themselves into the main body. We do not fish where there are deposits of mud. The presence of aquatic plants indicates mud, but if there be a space of clear water it indicates gravel bottom caused by the flow of a current which has deposited the silt and vegetable matter on either hand, just as bottom lands on large rivers are formed. Sometimes, too, we find patches of a succulent vegetable growth on the bottom swarming with larvæ. If we pull up a handfull we find it alive with the food that will attract the fish to the spot which the experienced angler will instinctively resort to. Neither do the same conditions apply alike to all ponds and streams; for which reason experience can only be gained by fishing over a great number of localities in as many different sections of country. This lesson of entomology is imparted in a very lucid and delightful way by Miss Sara J. McBride, of Mumford, N. Y., in the following passages. It is the foundation of all knowledge that pertains to fly-fishing, and no one can become a scientific angler who builds on any other:—

"There is a large order of insects that live the first stages of life in water, where for weeks, months, in some instances years, they hide under stones; carve an abiding place in submerged driftwood; feed on decaying vegetation in lazy inert masses; burrow in the earth beneath the current; weave together bits of wood, gravel, stones, and floating debris, forming retreats that surround them as they swim or daintily walk; spin of silken thread individual domiciles that they guard from intruders with the valor of soldiers, or boldly and singly dash out in the current swimming with agile rapidity. These are all fish food. But it is only when they assume the perfect form, when they cast aside their aquatic nature, and with gossamer

wings float in the air, that they are of interest to the fly-fisher—as he seeks to deceive the finny tribe with their imitations, made of feathers, tinsel, and mohair. Insects are enfeebled at all changes in their life, and at each successive moult when the pupa case is broken, too weak to keep guard, they flutter and rest on the water an instant before flitting away. At this instant many are seized by the wary fish. Insects leave the water mornings and evenings, particularly the latter, rarely at midday, never during rain storms or heavy winds. It is at these times, when they are leaving the water, their imitations are used to most advantage. It is that insect floating off into a new element that the fish are watching and waiting to feed on. At other times you may cast with success your favorite 'brown hackle' with its golden ribs and steel backbone—the bland professor—the modest queen of the water, or the grizzly king with his gray locks and flaming sword. Things which resemble nothing in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth; why fish take these, whether from curiosity, or by way of dessert, no one perhaps will ever know, not fully understanding the nature of the fish. But there is one thing we do know, that when the countless myriads of these tiny creatures are entering a new life in untried regions, the favorite flies will be thrown in vain. The fish will regard with contemplative indifference every other lure but a close imitation of that particular insect.

One evening we sat on the bank of a creek, bug net in hand, watching the trout and the birds of the air feeding on a neuropterous insect that is constantly repeating the eyele of its life,

'As yet unknown to fame,
And guiltless of a Latin name.'

The stream was in eddying whirls of ripples from the constant 'leaping' of the trout. Now and then one bolder than the rest would dash out of the water its full length to seize its departing prey, which sometimes escaped to become a precious morsel in the mandibles of a watching bird. Many of these insects would float on with the current, never able to untold their soft creamy wings, and become easy victims. On the opposite bank was an angler. For an hour in patience he whipped the stream, now up, now down, with 'red hackles,' 'white hackles,' 'black hackles;' he changed fly after fly in vain. At length he folded his rod and passed away among the shadows of the night, without so much as a bite, without so much as a chance to tell of the big fish 'hooked' but lost.

There are many aquatic insects double hrooded, or under favorable circumstances, of a succession of broods. Imitations of such can be used throughout the summer months. There are many insects that do not breed in water, yet are successful baits. As a rule, insects that appear in large numbers, whether they belong to land or water, are the proper ones for imitation. Solitary specimens, although dear to the heart of an entomologist, are eyed by the fish with haughty indifference. Water is a great attraction for all insect tribes. The banks of streams constitute the favorite hunting ground for insect collectors where they compete with the fish, those practical entomologists, in collecting. Some insects come to drink, others in search of prey, for insects are cannibals, while very many are the sport of the winds. It is probably the bright sheen of the water that draws the fluttering moths into its depths. All nocturnal insects have a strange infatuation for glistening light. What the attraction is for some is beyond the ken of mortals. A *Tipitidæ bibri maræi*, or in piscatorial language, the hawthorne fly, an insect whose life is beneath the surface of the earth eleven months of every year, comes crawling, creeping out of the ground on warm June mornings apparelled in new livery. After resting a while on low herbage, all, as if guided by one impulse, fly to the nearest stream. We have kept these insects for weeks in confinement, and they would neither eat nor drink. But every morning for hours they congregate over streams; keeping time with the ripple of the water, they hold a May dance; darting hither and thither, occasionally touching the water to go down with the current, or else down the throat of a fish. When these bright creatures are holding high carnival above, the trout positively refuse other enticement. The larvæ of moths is a favorite fish food, and consequently successful bait. Hibernating larvæ are drawn from their retreats in warm spring days, and continue the pilgrimage they commenced the previous fall. In their wild journeyings on and on before spinning the pupa shroud, they fall victims in attempting to cross streams. Hairy caterpillars feeding on the trees are blown off by the winds, or their silken thread is broken, as they hang under the leaves in shelter from the rain. Imitations of these known to the American by the familiar term of hackles, and to the accurate inhabitant of the British Isles by the correct name of palmers, are to be used after winds or during rain storms; also that compromise between larvæ and imagine known as the hackle fly. Bristling with feet its entire length, and graced with a pair of wings, it offers a double attraction to the fish. There has no bait ever been used that has given the general satisfaction of this anomaly. To look at it with the eye of a naturalist one doubts the wit or wisdom of the fish that takes it, and concludes there are comparative degrees of sanesness beneath the ripple of the wave. It is a common remark that fish will not 'bite' before rain. Some have accounted for it by bringing forward that common scapegoat for all unexplainable phenomena, electricity. I can't understand why fish should dread a sprinkling of rain drops. The reason probably is, that their food is never offered at such times. The natural instinct of the insect forbids their leaving the water or flying abroad if rain is threatening. The spiracles or breathing pores are situated on the outside of the body near the insertion of the wings. They are soon clogged and closed up by the water, and the down washed from their bodies; their wings draggle and become powerless, and they suffocate flying in mid air. This is the reason winged insects on touching water drown so easily. Insects do not invariably appear at the same times. A cold spring will retard their development for months, while an unusually warm spring or summer will hasten their appearance. Insects in the water are the most afflicted by changes of temperature. Any guide for a fly-fisher would be almost useless unless this important point is remembered. English works can never become positive authorities for our climate. Insects which appear there in vast quantities are rare here, and *vice versa*. Some that are single-brooded there are double brooded here. Some that appear there in one month visit us at another, while we have many alluring baits here that the classic waters of the British Isles would regard with bewildering amazement."

This subject we shall continue in a series of articles to follow.

GAME PROTECTION.

Game Protection in Canada.

Great dissatisfaction having existed among the settlers of the back townships of Peterborough County on account of the game laws being enforced, a committee of the Peterborough Fish and Game Society visited the village of Apsley on the 17th inst., and at a meeting held in the Town Hall, the chair being occupied by Mr. Golborne, Reeve of the Municipality, J. Ludgate, President of the Society, and Major Boulton, first Vice President; Wm. Eastland, second Vice President; E. H. D. Hall, Solicitor; and R. Walton, member of central committee, addressed the meeting, explaining the object of the society, and fully satisfied those present that it was to their interest to co-operate with the members of the society, and endeavor to put a stop to the slaughter of game out of season. We have a very interesting letter from Mr. Eastland describing his trip, which will appear in our next issue. On the 25th another meeting was held in the Town Hall, and an association to be known as the Apsley Fish and Game Protective Society was formed. James Golborne, Esq., was elected President; Dr. W. S. Clegg, Vice President; and J. D. McIlmoyl, Secretary and Treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected as a Committee: Messrs. A. Brown, C. Regan, W. Hales, F. Middleton, Geo. Kempt. "The annual meeting of the County of Peterborough Fish and Game Protective Association was held on Wednesday evening March 1st. The Secretary's report showed that

"Not only has the society done a good work in our own county by preventing much illegal hunting and fishing, but by improving every opportunity of making known our movements, and urging through the Press the necessity of having similar associations in every county in the Dominion. The consequence has been the formation of the following societies in this Province: The "Guelph Fish Protective Association," the united counties of Prescott and Russell Fish and Game Protective Society, the "Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association," the London District Fish and Game and Insectivorous Birds Protective Society.

"The formation of these associations it is hoped, is but the nucleus of a net-work of similar societies through the whole country, from which Provincial Game Protective Associations will no doubt be formed, and being represented by practical sportsmen and fish culturists from all parts of the Provinces, they would prove the true medium through which we might approach Parliament in urging any alterations or changes in the fish and game laws of the country."

Mr. Ludgate was re-elected President, and Major Boulton and Mr. Eastland, Vice Presidents. Mr. Post having stated that he found the duties of Secretary-Treasurer too onerous, was appointed Corresponding Secretary with Mr. J. E. Hammond as Recording Secretary, and the Rev. V. Clementi as Treasurer. Messrs. E. J. Toker, R. Walton, G. Edmison, H. T. Strickland, and G. M. Roger were elected for the Central Committee, and several names were added to the existing General Committee.

—A bill has been introduced into the Assembly of Fredericton, N. B., to prevent the killing of moose, caribou, and deer in the province for three years.

Game Laws of Pennsylvania.

The following is an abstract of the bill amending the game laws of the State of Pennsylvania, as passed by the Legislature on the 8th inst. It will be found to contain a number of changes from that in force up to this date.

SECTION 1. Provides that no person shall kill or pursue in any part of the State, any elk or wild deer, save only from the 1st day of Oct. in any year, to the 1st day of Jan. next following; no person shall have in his or her possession, or offer for sale or transport, any elk, or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only from the 1st day of Oct. in any year, to the 1st day of January next following; no person shall at any time kill any fawn, when in its spotted coat, or have the fresh skin of any such fawn in his or her possession; no person shall pursue any elk or wild deer with dogs in any part of this State, or shall kill in the water any elk, or wild deer, or fawn, which has been driven thereto by dogs. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, wild deer, or fawn so killed, pursued, or trapped, or fresh elk, wild deer, or fawn skin had in his or her possession, and may be proceeded against in any county of the State wherein he may be arrested having the same in his or her possession; provided, however, that any person may sell or have in his or her possession the elk or wild deer aforesaid between the 1st day of January in any year, and the 1st day of February next following, without liability to the penalty herein imposed —provided he shall prove that such game, if killed in this State, was killed within the time allowed by this act, or was killed outside the limits of this State, and at same place where the law did not prohibit such killing; does pursuing elk, or wild deer, or fawns, may be killed by any person, and any constable, or other law officer in any State and dog that habitually pursues elk, wild deer, or fawns, and other owner of such dog shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for each elk, wild deer, or fawn killed by such dog.

SEC. 2. No person shall kill or expose to sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any gray, black, or fox squirrel between the 1st day of Jan. and the 1st day of July in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 3 No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any hare, commonly called rabbit, between the 1st day of Jan. and the 1st day of Oct. in any year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every hare or rabbit so killed or had in his possession; no person shall hunt, or cause, or permit the hunting of hares or rabbits with a ferret, or ferrets, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every hare or rabbit caught or killed by means of a ferret or ferrets.

Section 4 prohibits the use of swivel or punt guns.

SEC. 5. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any wild turkey, or any wood or summer duck between the 1st day of Jan. and the 1st day of Oct. in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 6. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any upland or grass plover, between the 1st day of Jan. and the 15th day of August in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 7. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any woodcock, between the 1st day of Jan. and the 1st day of August in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 8. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the 1st day of Jan. and the 1st day of Nov. in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 9. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the 1st day of Jan. and the 1st day of Oct. in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 10. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any rail bird or reed bird, except in the months of Sept., Oct., and Nov., under a penalty of five dollars for each and every rail and reed bird so killed or had in possession.

Sections 11, 12, and 13 refer to the capture of insectivorous birds, taking eggs, etc.

SEC. 14. No person shall kill, catch, or discharge any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting ground, or break up, or in any manner disturb such nesting ground or the birds therein, or discharge any firearms within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place of any wild pigeon or pigeons; or shoot at, maim, or kill any wild pigeon or pigeons within their roostings, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Section 15 prohibits the trapping or nesting of grouse, quail, woodcock, rail, or rabbits, except quail for propagation, and then only with the written consent of the owner of the land, and only between December 20th and February 1st. Section 16 prohibits Sunday shooting, the penalty being $25. Section 17 prohibits the taking of trout save with hook and line.

SEC. 18. No person shall kill or expose to sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any salmon or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June, and July, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of ten dollars for each salmon or trout so killed, or had in possession; but this section shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

SEC. 19. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any lake trout in the months of Dec., Jan., and Feb., under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish.

Sections 20 and 21 refer to trespassing and using nets, weirs, etc.

SEC. 22. No person shall at any time catch or kill in any of the waters of this State, save only with a rod, hook, and line or scroll; and no person shall catch or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any black bass, pike, or pickerel *Lucio Percedæ*, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of July, except alive for stocking other waters, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence; provided, this section shall not apply to the waters of Lake Erie, except in the ponds on the island or peninsula forming the north and east shores of the harbor of Erie.

Sections 23 and 24 refer to netting trout, black bass, etc.

SEC. 25. Any person may sell or have in his or her possession, any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, and quail, or Virginia partridge, for a period of fifteen days (15) after the time limited for killing the same has expired, and shall not be liable to any penalty under this act; provided, he or she shall prove that such birds were killed within the period allowed by this act, or were killed outside of the limits of this State at some place where the law did not forbid the killing of the same.

The remaining sections of the law refer to penalties, etc.

SEC. 30. All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

—We have received a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the FOREST AND STREAM Sportsmens Club, of Scranton, Penn., of which Mr. J. E. Shepard is President; Cornelius Smith, first Vice, and Dr. C. H. Fisher, second Vice President; D. B. Brainard, Treasurer; and C. R. Smith, Secretary. The club has been in operation nearly a year; has nearly one hundred members, comprising many leading citizens; has leased several small lakes or ponds, and are stocking them with bass, and has accomplished much in preventing violations of the game laws.

—The Legislature of Maryland has passed a law which prohibits the killing of deer in Garrett County save in the month of October, for five years.

—The New York Association for the Protection of Game held its monthly meeting last evening at the Hotel Brunswick. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Roosevelt, was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the New York Association for the Protection of Game the law in relation to the capture of trout permits them to be taken out on the 15th of March, and that no prosecution will be brought by this association for any trout taken or offered for sale on that day.

Mr. Luddington rendered his report regarding the progress at Albany of the association's Game bill, and said that it would probably be passed without difficulty, as the opposition of Mr. Prince and other Senators was withdrawn. A number of cases of violations of the laws will be brought to trial on the first Monday in April.—*Herald*.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

RECOGNIZING the want of such a book we some time since started a Kennel Register, which has received the cordial support and endorsement of owners of fine dogs. One of our contemporaries has seen fit to imitate us and start another, which, while it may be the "sincerest form of flattery," is likely to lead to confusion. There can be but one Kennel Register, and we leave it to the sportsmen of the country to designate which that shall be. We have no doubt as to their verdict, and we expect to continue the Register as long as a copy of FOREST AND STREAM is issued.

Our contemporary also offers to register dogs *free*. We confess that we cannot afford to do so, particularly as the dollar paid us is credited to the owner of the dog registered on account of the cost of a copy or copies of the Register when published in book form, the total cost of which we estimate will be two dollars. As Mr. Burges' very excellent book into which our contemporaries' pedigrees are to be incorporated costs four dollars, we consider the advantage, pecuniarily, to be decidedly in favor of our own.

—The managing editor of this journal takes pleasure in acknowledging the courtesies extended to him by E. H. Jackson, of the Charleston Hotel; W. W. Palmer, of the Magnolia, St. Augustine, and George McGinley, of the Grand National, Jacksonville, Fla., while on his recent visit to the South.

—Dog and gun licenses must form a very important item in the British budget. In 1875 licenses were taken out for 1, 352,068 dogs; being an increase of 75,806 from the previous year. The revenue received from this source amounted to £313,017, the tax being five shillings sterling for each dog. Large as are these figures, there are probably thousands of dogs upon whom no license fee is collected. The tax on guns produced £73,139, and for game licenses £190,505.

—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the unusual number of excellent articles in our present issue. Prof. Brown Goode's paper on "Bermuda and its Fish Market," "Metaphysics of Fly-Fishing," "How Split Bamboo Rods are Made," and Dr. W. S. Webb's letter on "Pneumonia, or Distemper in Dogs," are all worthy of especial attention.

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association has forwarded to Sir Henry Halford the following letter, which fully defines their position on the question of the International Match. They take the broad ground that the "invitation," having been extended to all nations, it would be impossible to exclude Ireland and Scotland, should they desire to compete through separate teams. A strong point is made in the fact that the Irish, through being the holders of the Elcho Shield, are practically the champions of Great Britain, and their exclusion from our contest would not settle the question of the world's championship:—

NEW YORK, March 13th, 1876.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, *Member of Council National Rifle Association, and Captain of the British Team:*—

DEAR SIR—Your letter of February 14th came duly to hand. I delayed answering in order to bring it before our Board of Directors, at their regular meeting of the present month, and write under their instructions, which I now have the honor to do.

Your association will better comprehend the position of our Board and the reasons why we cannot properly adopt your suggestion as to the course we should take in reference to teams from the British Isles, outside of England, when I state the origin of the proposed International match, and briefly call your attention to the action taken by our Board in furtherance thereof up to the present time. It was the desire of the United States Centennial Commission to make a rifle tournament one of the features of the Exhibition, and our associat on was requested to undertake its management. Accordingly, at a regular meeting of our Board, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That in furtherance of the steps already taken for a grand International competition on the occasion of the Centennial anniversary of American Independence, and for a proper observance of such anniversary on the part of this association, a series of rifle matches be inaugurated, to take place during the summer or autumn of 1876, and a general invitation be and hereby is extended to riflemen of all countries to participate.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be authorized and requested to notify, in the name of this association, riflemen of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria, the Dominion of Canada, the South American States, and all countries having rifle associations or clubs, of the opportunity presented to them to participate in the competitions instituted.

Our President and Secretary complied with the request contained in the foregoing resolution by sending a copy of the same to every rifle association and rifle club whose address could be obtained, throughout the world, regardless of nationality or territorial location. These resolutions were accompanied by an official letter, signed by our President and Secretary, cordially transmitting the same, and stating, in substance, that while there would be matches at short distances for military and other arms, the principal match "would be for the championship of the world, at long range, open to teams of eight from each country." We must, therefore, assume that the official communication described above is now in the possession of every known rifle association or club. A strictly technical construction of the foregoing conditions—viz: "Open to teams of eight from each country"—would undoubtedly require Great Britain and Ireland and the British Provinces to be represented in the match in question by one team only. This was not our intention. We intended the match to be free to all; in the broadest sense. We mentioned particularly England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Dominion of Canada, that each might have an opportunity to send a team. In disputing this course we had Ireland especially in mind. Remembering our contests with her in 1874 and 1875, and the pleasant intercourse they afforded; and being also aware of the fact that Ireland, in holding the Elcho shield, stands forth at present as champion of the British Isles, we did not think we could with propriety—and we know we could not in justice to our own feelings—fix such conditions as would necessarily exclude her from representation.

Our telegram to you of January 18th—"Any team you organize will be accepted—English, Irish, Scotch, or mixed"—was not intended to give you the option of sending either one or three teams from England, Ireland, and Scotland, but was intended to give you, as the deputed representative of the National Rifle Association, the privilege of bringing over a team of any character you choose to organize, leaving Scotland and Ireland to accept or decline our invitation as they might elect. No further or other action in the premises than as above appears has been taken by our association. If Scotland and Ireland, or either of them, are not disposed to accede to the propositions of your National Rifle Association, we do not see what action we could properly take that would force their compliance. It is obvious that at this late day we cannot recall our invitations, nor can we change the conditions of the match. Scotland and the Dominion of Canada have accepted and we shall deeply regret if England does not accept on her own behalf, and afford us the pleasure of meeting upon our grounds a purely English team. Our invitation was not designed to bear in any aspect the appearance of a challenge. We organize a match, provide a suitable trophy, invite all to come and compete, and propose to call the winning team champions of the world. It is our judgment that a single team from England, Scotland, and Ireland, combined, would increase the chances for American success, simply because there would be two less teams in the field. Our desire, however, to see a large number of competitors exceeded our desire to win. Nevertheless, if England, Scotland, and Ireland, should agree together to send over an Imperial team, we shall cordially welcome them to the match.

Please pardon the length of my communication, and be assured of my high esteem and regard. Yours, very truly,

GEORGE S. SCHEMERHORN, Jr.
Secretary National Rifle Association.

AFFILIATION.—The following Rifle Clubs have already affiliated with the National Rifle Association under the terms of a resolution passed February 1st, and which has been already published. Copies of the circular containing the resolution can be had by addressing G. S. Schemerhorn, Jr., Secretary N. R. A., No. 93 Nassau street, this city:—

California Rifle Association, San Francisco, Cal.—David Wilder, Secretary, 28 Merchants Exchange.

Norwich Rifle Club, Norwich, Conn.—R. N. Parish, Secretary, 49 Water street.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Club—H. H. Marcy, Secretary, New York City.

Massachusetts Rifle Association—C. A. Sawyer, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

Fulton Rifle Association — O. D. Fowler, Secretary, Stockton, Luzerne County, Pa.

Middletown, Connecticut, Rifle Association—F. C. Smith, Secretary, Middletown, Conn.

Sportsman's Club of Taunton—Henry P. Copeland, Secretary, Taunton, Mass.

In addition to the above, the Amateur Rifle Club, the Yonkers Rifle Club, and a number of other prominent Clubs have announced their intention of affiliating, so as to be represented by delegates in the May Convention.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of Board of Directors of the National Association was held on Tuesday last. Col. Wingate, on behalf of the Range Committee, reported that measures were being taken for the erection of a barrier 200 yards to the rear of the targets at the Creedmoor range, and that other improvements were being made for the coming season.

The following amendments to the regulations were adopted: No stirrup constructed of metal or other substance, connected to the rifle by straps of any kind, for the purpose of taking up or lessening the recoil of the rifle, will be allowed in any matches of this association. In all matches breech loading rifles must be loaded at the breech only. In all military matches each team will be limited to an average of one minute and a half per shot, for each squad, to complete its score. In all cases the gun shall be held clear of the ground. The meeting then adjourned.

CONLIN'S SHOOTING GALLERY—930 Broadway.—The twelfth competition for the FOREST AND STREAM badges was shot March 9th, 1876. The first badge has been shot for by some of the best shots in the city, and Mr. Chas. A. Cheever won it for the third time, after a very close contest with W. B. Farwell, L. C. Bruce, C. E. Blydenburgh, Thos. Lloyd, D. L. Beckwith, T. C. Noone, and many other "crack" shots. It is a splendid victory for Mr. Cheever, and we take much pleasure in congratulating him upon his skill with the rifle, which is deserving of the badge. Mr. L. V. Sone won the second badge for the last time after shooting off the tie with Mr. C. G. Peters. Mr. J. G. Wright won the third badge finally. The following is a summary of the contests for the badges, commencing Oct. 14th, 1875, and ending March 9th, 1876:—

3d badge, "liners."	2d badge, "centres,"	1st badge winners.
3 winners.	winners.	winners.
Wm. Keein.....42.	G. W. Hamilton.....42.	E. Whitley.
Chas. A. Cheever...41.	Robert Miley.....41.	G. W. Smith.
W. B. Farwell.....35.	L. C. Bruce.....41.	J. Waydell.
Thomas Lloyd.....41.	A. Marsh.....40.	C. Blackie.
D. L. Beckwith...44.	L. V. Sone.....41.	A. B. Abeel.
L. C. Bruce.....44.	L. V. Sone.....41.	J. O. Wright.
T. C. Noone.....42.	A. G. Hollwig.....41.	F. N. DeWitt.
C. E. Beydenburgh.43.	G. W. Yale.....41.	J. Woodward.
Chas. A. Cheever..42.	J. B. Blydenburgh...41.	H. B. Blydenburgh.
W. B. Farwell.....38.	T. C. Banks.....41.	A. Forrester.
J. Woodward.....36.	C. G. Peters.....41.	J. O. Wright.
Chas. A. Cheever..44.	C. G. Peters.....41.	J. O. Wright.

Sone and Peters shot off tie for second badge, Sone winning.

MILEY'S GALLERY—No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn.—The following are the best scores made to date in the tournament for the Brooklyn Championship at the above gallery, ten shots, off-hand:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. B. Blydenburg	47	Joseph Levy	45
J. F. Burns	46	W. H. Beebe	43
J. W. Wallis	46	H. Fisher	43
F. H. Holton	46	F. P. Pike	42
J. V. Senlley	45		

There is also a match progressing, which is shot in lying down position, but as each of the contestants whose scores have been sent us have made the full limit of 50 points each, it promises to be rather difficult of decision.

SYRACUSE.—The Sixth Division Rifle Association, whose headquarters are at Syracuse, was formed late last season, and immediately leased ground sufficient to build a 1,000-yard range, and since that time has built an embankment 250 feet long by thirty high. Everything will be in readiness for business in the early spring, and they anticipate developing a number of first class shots the coming season. The Nevada Badge will be contested for on this range, if any company challenges the present holder, *viz*: A Company, Forty-eighth Regiment. The officers of the association are as follows: President, Maj. Gen. Daniel Wood; 1st Vice President, Lt. Col. James Manning; 2d Vice President, Col. J. Dean Hawley; Treasurer, Lt. Col. George N. Crouse; Secretary Quartermaster, G. W. Edwards.

SOME FINE SHOOTING IN INDIA.—The *Sporting Gazette* has the following:—

"A letter has been received by the Secretary of the National Rifle Association of Scotland from Capt. Horatio Ross, the late Captain of the Scotch Eight, stating that his son, Mr. Hercules Ross, the champion rifle shot in India, was to be home this year on leave, and that he intended to compete for a place among the Scotch Eight for the Elcho Shield match. Mr. Ross has just been successful in carrying off the handsome Cup offered by the Viceroy of India, with a total score of 141. The conditions were ten shots at each of the 800, 900, and 1,000 yards ranges, with two sighting shots at each; and the following was the score he made, it being understood that the two first are sighting shots, and do not count in making up the aggregate:—

800 yards	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—48
900 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
1,000 yards	5	4	5	2	5	3	5	5	3	3—43—141

The same journal comments on the proposed International Match as follows:—

"The Council of the Scottish National Rifle Club, declining to listen to the advice of Sir Henry Halford and the National Rifle Association, have resolved to send a separate team to engage in the International shooting contest to be held at Philadelphia in connection with the Centennial rejoicings. Sir Henry thinks the surest way to secure victory is to select one team from among the English, Scotch, and Irish rifle shots; while the Scottish Council are of opinion that the British Empire ought to be represented by three separate teams, and that if it send three separate eights it will have a better chance of securing the international trophy than if it send one united eight. Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, of the Queen's Rifles, Edinburg, and Capt. of the Scottish Twenty, has been chosen Capt. of the Scottish-American team."

—Creedmoor was formally opened yesterday the 15th inst.

MILWAUKEE, March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On Friday last the 3rd inst., the Milwaukee Rifle Club made the following scores at the 500 yard range:—

Name.	Score.										Total.
Bangs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	50
Fielding	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	49
Meanier	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45
Turner	5	3	2	1	4	5	4	5	4	5	41

The competition for the Brodhead prizes commences on the first of April. The prizes are two field glasses, one to be shot for at 200 yards, two sighting and ten scoring shots. The other at 500 yards, two sighting and fifteen scoring shots, each to be won three times. E. Remington & Son's has presented to the club one of their new model navy revolvers handsomely finished and mounted. This prize will be shot for at 1,000 yards, competition to commence in June. WAC.

RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

MILWAUKEE, March 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read with much interest the conditions on which the Centennial matches are to be conducted, as published in your paper of 2nd inst. The conditions of the International Team Match suggest to my mind a few pertinent enquiries. The conditions say it shall be open to riflemen of all countries. This raises the question what is a country? Are England, Scotland, and Ireland, all ruled by one Queen and one Legislature, separate countries? Is Canada also to be regarded so? If this is answered in the affirmative, then I would ask why may not Pensylvania, Ohio, and Illinois be regarded as separate commonwealths. They have separate Legislatures, and separate Governors. If England, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada be each allowed a separate team, and the United States only one team, does not that work to the disadvantage of the Americans by pinching four teams against their one.

I see a Northwestern Rifle Association is to be organized in Chicago March 29th. Would it not be as appropriate to have a team representing the Northwest as one representing Canada? Again, an Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman, who has emigrated to Canada can shoot in the International Team match, but if he has been unfortunate enough to emigrate to New York or Chicago, and become an American citizen he is ruled out. What would be the objection to allow the foreign-born citizens of the United States to organize and shoot a team. It may be that the old countrymen who have been transplanted to America can beat, both the native born Americans, and also those "Britishers" who never left the confines of their own little island.

I have no doubt the committee did the best they could, but I cannot see how the contest can be for the championship of the world, when the millions of foreigners in the United States can have no chance to try for it. WISCONSIN.

[We commend the above to the officers of the National Rifle Association.—ED.]

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.—Ducks are being received quite freely from the Great South Bay, in the vicinity of Babylon, L. I., and prices are rather lower. Canvas backs average about $3 per pair; red-heads, $1a$1.50; mallards, 75c.; broad bills, 50c.; black ducks and widgeons, 75c.; brant, $1.25a$1.50; geese, $1a$1.25 each.

—Advices from Florida state that the wild fowl have gone to more northerly latitudes.

—A correspondent writing March 9th from Peotone, Ill., says that geese and ducks are now quite plenty in that section.

—The ice has commenced to break up in the "duck regions" of Central New York, though but few ducks have been seen as yet.

—A Toledo (Ohio) letter of the 6th instant says that the lakes and rivers are quite free of ice, pigeons are beginning to fly, and flocks of geese are occasionally seen.

—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club, held last week:—President, L. G. White; Vice Presidents, Jerome Marble and Geo. B. Buckingham; Secretary, Stedman Clark; Treasurer, Alba Houghton; Executive Committee—Isaac Fiske, J. M. Drennan, A. G. Mann, and S. Foreland.

TESTING CARTRIDGES.—Our correspondent "Brandon," of Bald Mountain, N. J., has been making some experiments with rim fire cartridges, using 300 of different manufacturers in a Smith and Wesson revolver. The result for penetration he gives as follows:—

"U. S. C. Co.'s 2.35; Winchester, 2 20; U. M. C. Co., 1.55. After the first fifty shots were fired with the Winchester the arm was cleaned. Then firing fifty of the U. S. Co.'s make, it was again cleaned. After firing fifty of the U. M. Co.'s, I continued firing 150 shots, making the last 200 rounds without cleaning."

He remarks that hitherto he has found the Union Metalic Co.'s rather superior to the others. As regards fouling, there was little difference between the Union Metalic Co. and the United States Co., the Winchester fouling the most. At the conclusion of the 200 rounds, without cleaning, the easy working of the cylinder was not much affected.

"Out of the 300 cartridges fired, eleven failed among the Winchester's, one each of the other kinds. These all exploded upon the second trial without shifting them in the chamber. As to accuracy, I had no way of judging it, as I had not a proper rest. A bullet from each make would occasionally turn sideways after penetrating the first board. Range 10 yards; cartridges, .22 calibre. Will not some of your readers give us their experience with these, or other make, of a larger size, say rifle sizes from .32 to .46."

An experiment of this kind, however, made with but 100 cartridges of each make should by no means be taken as a test of quality. If tried again with a similar number of each the conditions might be exactly reversed. The small sizes of rim-fire cartridges are much more liable to deteriorate and become damaged than the larger ones, particularly when they have been kept in a place where the lubricant melts and works its way into the shell. We know this to be a fact from experience at Conlin's gallery, where there are probably more .22 cartridges used than any other place in the country. Here the experts who shoot constantly will often notice that a box of cartridges will run poor throughout, (as to the shooting), and it will generally be found to be the last box of a lot. Most of the .22 cartridges are now used and manufactured for gallery rifle practice, and it has been shown that when a very strong powder is used the shooting is not so accurate.

HARD SHOT VS. SOFT.—Our readers will remember that a short time since we published the result of some experiments with hard and soft shot. A correspondent now sends us from Richmond, Va., a communication, for which we regret we have not space, showing that in the trial, or rather in the tabulated results, the proper allowance was not made for the difference in the number of pellets between a charge of hard shot and a similar one of soft, which would increase the pattern made by the soft shot very materially. As regards penetration, by carrying out the same rule of proportion, he finds that "the whole difference in 37 shots for penetration is but 4 59-270 sheets better for hard than soft shot, and thinks that if this rule is applied in all trials where one shot is larger than the other, the results will show that it is not the shot which causes the variation, if there be any.

PIGEON MATCHES.

ERIE, PA.—Two matches were shot at this place a few days since, both at 21 yards rise, 80 boundary. The first was between sides, and resulted as follows:—

THOMPSON'S SIDE.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. R. Thompson	11	Carey	5
H. C. Lyach	9	J. Metcaf	7
W. W. Durhy	6	—	—
Total			33

RIDDLE'S SIDE.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. Riddle	8	J. Graham	10
J Justis	6	C. Olds	6
G. Davis	8	—	—
Total			48

The other resulted in a tie, and there being no more birds on the ground, it was not shot off. Below is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
W. W. Durhy	6	Jack Riddle	6
H. Carey	3	Jake Graham	3

—A match was shot on the grounds of the Long Island Club on Thursday, which created some interest, from the rather peculiar conditions attached to it. Mr. Henry Brooks, of New York, talked business to the extent of $250, to kill 13 out of 25 of any birds that could be trapped for him. The gentleman backing the birds procured some remarkably fast pigeons, that so bothered Mr. Brooks that he retired, after killing 5 out of 19. Mr. Parks was referee.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.—Mr. Carl Dittmar writes us, apropos of the manufacture of his powder, that his patent covers two distinct kinds of powder, one for blasting, and one for sporting. He says, in referring to a letter from Mr. Burges, which we published:—

NEPONSET, Mass., Feb. 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I never have used, and never shall use for my sporting powder such dangerous materials as nitro-glycerine, chlorate of potash, picric acid, etc. If my powder is put on an anvil and struck with a hammer it does not explode, which shows that it cannot contain nitro-glycerine or chlorate of potash. I am sorry that Mr. Burges has been so lucky in the use of my powder, but this was last spring when my powder was soft and could be squeezed together too easily in a small space. Since first of September, last year, I make an entirely different powder, much harder grain, not so compressible as the first. But even with the softest kind, I made in the first time, I have not been able to injure my guns. I can use it in the strongest as well as in the weakest. I have exchanged lots of it for the new kind and have tried what I got back, over and over again without bad results, so I think that the fault can only have been in loading too hard. All the new kind is put up in canisters like black powder, and as I put my own signature on every can, none is genuine without that. I warrant for every can with my signature on it. I hope that those gentlemen who expressed themselves favorable to my powder in your last issue will continue to use it after this explanation. I can make it always uniform, and shall not make any change in those brands which have the approval of the public. I shall change the finer grades of rifle powder, which have been pronounced too quick for breech-loaders. I can give any desired strength, quickness or slowness. At the present I am experimenting to give the powder a water-proof coating, so as to make it absolutely indifferent against dampness. If I change the powder it shall only be for improvement. I am in hopes to convince, by and by, even the strongest adversaries to my powder, that it performs all what I claim. Cheapness will follow with the increased demand.

CARL DITTMAR.

A WORD FOR THE KAY CONCENTRATOR.

NEWARK, N. J., March, 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The close season is almost over, and the voice of the snipe—"scaup! scaup! scaup!"—shall be heard in the land, and that right soon we hope, so as to gratify the lovers of dog and gun, with an opportunity to draw on their water-proof boots, and try the low lands in this vicinity, for their favorite bird—and be more successful than were many sportsmen the last season.

In truth, we have passed through a very dull winter, dull in business as well as dull in field sports, as the shooting season just past will abundantly verify. Quail and fall woodcock, anything but plenty, and the experience of our shooting friends accords directly with our own; birds scarce, wild, and very hard to get. It may not be out of place for me to say to our shooting friends, right here, that we have an invention, got up in this city, that should commend itself to the friends of the shot gun, particularly when birds are wild and shy, that may help them to fill their game bags, when ordinary methods would not prevail. This invention is known as the "Kay cartridge concentrator," and according to our own limited experience, it fills the wants of the gunner very much better than anything of the kind it has been our pleasure to see. They are marvelously exact in distribution, penetration, and distance. In addition, they are economical and more convenient to load, carry, and handle, than loose shot, besides this, they equalize the shooting of a gun to a degree that would be more than surprising to one who had not used them. Having mentioned a few of the good results from the "Kay concentrator" to your sporting readers, we trust that some of them will try the concentrator, each for himself, to his own satisfaction, and give us an opportunity, through your valuable columns, to judge of his success or otherwise, with them. Feathered, or in fact, any kind of game is very scarce, and hard to get through this thickly populated section, and there must be something more than loose shot used to reach the birds, and should this "Kay concentrator" touch the desired point so much the better for us who are partial to field sports. RIP-RAP.

WILD PIGEONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having returned from a wild pigeon hunt, I thought it would be of interest to let your readers know something of it. Pigeons are around here by the millions. On Tuesday, March 7th, they flew over our city in a constant steady stream, for over an hour, and in a line a mile or more in width. I do not stretch the truth, and this is but a small portion of them already here, being a fresh arrival. If any of you or your friends, want fun, tell them to come on—indications are that they will remain. Would be willing to answer any questions in regard to them. Just to think of it, place yourself behind a stump, by gun, shells, and ammunition on the ground, and reload gun and shells at intervals, and shoot constantly for four or five hours straight ahead, until you have your fill. I shot 150, when I had to stop for want of ammunition. J. W. F.

CHOKE-BORES.

SIR—Having purchased one of Graener's No. 12 choke-bores this season, I beg to give you the following as my experience of it. I consider it kills on an average at least twenty yards further than a non-choke-bore, and, if large shot is used, will kill at extraordinary distances. I myself killed a heron sitting at more than a hundred yards, and, on skinning the bird, found he was hit in five places. I have also tried it on wild fowl with good success at distances at which an ordinary gun would not have been of any service. I have made good bags on snipe and other game during the last month without smashing the birds.

Leamington, Jan. 10th. B. S.

SIR—I often read inquiries in your columns about choke-bored guns. I purchased a 12-bore last September direct from Greener, and must say that I have killed a few most extraordinary shots, viz: a wood-pigeon (single bird) at least one hundred yards distant; several partridges at or over eighty yards; one rabbit running broadside on, distance measured eighty-one yards. I put five No. 6 shot into her, two of them passing clear through. Another most extraordinary shot: I fired at a mallard rising from the Thames, wounded the bird sufficiently for my companion to walk up to and kill it afterwards. The distance was judged by three friends with me to be at least 150 yards, No. 4 shot used. I am prepared to prove all these statements, if required, by independent witnesses. I have since purchased a second gun for a friend, and that turns out equally good. WILLIAM BOX.

Uffington, Farringdon, Berks, Jan. 10th.

SIR—Reading so much on the merits and demerits of choke-bores, I should like to give my experience. Last spring Mr. Greener converted my favorite muzzle-loader—a 12 bore, weighing over 8 pounds, made by his father—into a modified choke 10-bore, breech-loader, lever action. The gun was finished in June, and on trial at the target for pattern I was perfectly satisfied that it would be of good service again. In the first week of August I used the gun on ducks with a charge of good 3¼ drachms powder, (No. 4 Curtis & Harvey's), 1¼ oz. No. 6 chilled shot, turned over with a thin stiff cardboard wad. I fired twelve shots, brought to bag eleven ducks. Only one gave me any trouble to recover (the second bird of a double shot), which must have been at least eighty yards from me when struck; being on the banks of a large pool in advance of a boat. I paced the distance. Ducks were killed dead from forty-five to seventy-five yards. The gun has been used all the season on partridges, pheasants, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, shoots better than when a muzzle-loader, and is in every respect superior to any of my other guns on the old system. A second gun I ordered from Mr. Greener—a 12 bore—it shoots first-rate, the game is not all smashed at short distances, but killed clean, and in my opinion "choke-boring" is a great improvement in guns. J. S. PHILLIPS.

The Manor House, Kibworth, near Leicester, Jan. 19th

—From the London Field.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mar. 16..	3 3	ove. 37	11 51
Mar. 17.	3 51	1 34	more.
Mar. 18.	4 45	2 33	0 45
Mar. 19	5 47	3 53	1 47
Mar. 20.	6 51	4 31	2 51
Mar. 21.	7 49	5 20	3 49
Mar. 22.	8 45	6 20	4 45

THE BOAT FOR FLORIDA.

AN interesting chapter is contained in "Camp Life in Florida" regarding an outfit for Florida; but practical experience, as well as the results of observation, induce me to offer a few criticisms, as well as suggestions, regarding the boat for Florida. Thousands of sportsmen visit this State annually, and among them are scores, if not hundreds, who would enjoy a boat cruise, if they could obtain a craft adapted to Florida rivers and lakes.

A want is expressed through the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM for an improved rod and reel, or other sporting appliance, and the needed article is produced. Such being the case, I shall offer a few suggestions to boat builders, regarding a boat adapted to the requirements of Southern waters and sports, and trust that action will be taken and the want supplied. I have carefully examined a number of boats built by the most celebrated builders of the North, and humbly express it as my opinion that they are not adapted to Florida waters. These boats unquestionably meet all the requirements of northern rivers and lakes, where lightness and portability are desiderata; but these very conditions unfit them for Florida. Some of our rivers are several miles in width, and many of our lakes are extensive, and upon both rough water is frequently experienced, requiring for their navigation a sea-worthy boat. For use on the southwest coast they must be able, for at certain points the sportsman must adopt a route outside of reefs, keys, and main land. Then again, some of our bays are twenty miles wide, and a light breeze kicks up an uncomfortable sea, in which a canoe or light shallow boat containing the necessary amount of sporting traps would be found uncomfortable, if not actually dangerous.

In many portions of the State where game exists in the greatest quantity, it is impossible to replenish the locker, and it is absolutely necessary to transport enough "belly timber" for a two or three weeks' cruise. Hence a boat adapted to the wants and requirements of a Florida trip must possess stowage and carrying capacity under deck, so that the necessaries of life and sporting impedimenta can be protected from rain, as well as water. In addition, she must be sea-worthy, so that the sportsman can safely navigate our rivers, lakes, and coast lines. A light, frail boat built of paper, bass wood, or white cedar, will not answer on the southwest coast; for in this section extensive coon oyster bars, and limestone reefs exist everywhere. Coon oysters are small, and form extensive beds, the edges of the shells as sharp as knives pointing heavenward, creating sad havoc with the bottom of a boat. The horizontal limestone reefs have been extensively disintegrated, and present innumerable sharp points, each one capable of perforating the bottom of a light frail boat.

A boat for Florida should be supplied at a cheap rate, so that it may be used for a season and abandoned or sold at a discount. Sandpapering, oiling, varnishing, and fancy fixings should give place to utility, adaptability, strength, and common paints. Such a boat should be supplied with a sail of sufficient size to propel her; and she should be adapted to rowing when an ash oar breeze can be used to advantage, as during a calm, or in ascending or descending rivers.

Great lightness is not so much to be desired as carrying capacity and sea-worthiness; for we have an ample supply of railroads, steamboats, and bullock drays to transport boats from point to point, and in the case of the two former, measurement and not weight determines the freight charges. In a recent issue of the FOREST AND STREAM I noticed that Mr. Bishop's head is level, for in his last trip he abandoned the paper canoe for a "Barnegat sneak-box," as a means of conveyance. Having used these boats at Barnegat, I can fully appreciate the wisdom of Mr. B.'s selection. But for the use of sportsman in Florida waters, there is wanted a modification of the "sneak-box" as follows: Length, 14 feet; beam, 4 feet 4 inches; width of stern, 3 feet 6 inches, space between deck and ceiling, 20 inches; floor midships, nearly flat; wall sides midships; deck, bottom, and sides, white cedar, ⅝ inches thick; timbers, natural curve, sawn from white cedar; model same as Barnegat sneak box from midships aft; forward of this point like Whitehall boat, without any deck shear. Deck fillings, same as in sneak box; stool rack (or moveable combing), abaft cock-pit, useful to carry hatch, water keg, anchor, and other plunder on deck; small, but tight-fitting batch in after deck, to enable sportsmen to stow and reach stores; moveable hatch, as in sneak box, so that owner can convert his boat into a Saratoga trunk, and lock up his plunder when he is disposed to leave same; mast, sprit, and oars of a suitable length to stow under deck. The objection to the sneak box is the want of storage capacity forward, and the thumping and pounding of the waves when working to windward.

Such a boat as imperfectly described would be found sea-worthy with a large freight, and would carry two persons with two or three weeks' provender. Such a boat would not be ornamental, but would prove useful to the sportsman and adventurous tourist, and we trust that some enterprising boat-builder will construct such a craft; for we believe it would supply a want. Such a boat, and only such, is adapted to the wants of Florida sportsmen, and we feel assured that the builder would find a market, if the boats were placed in the hands of a proper agent in Jacksonville; cost of transportation to Jacksonville by sailing vessel from New York would be less than $5.

We again repeat that fancy work, brass mountings, fancy woods, sandpapering, and varnishing will not meet the requirements of the State; but cheapness, strength, sea-worthiness, carrying capacity, stowage room, protection of plunder from rain and water, and adaptability to lake, river, and coast line navigation are the requirements to be met. Who will construct a boat adapted to the wants of Florida sportsmen? AL FRESCO.

Jacksonville, March 1st, 1876.

—Yachting was inaugurated in this country in 1844 by the creation of the New York Yacht Club. Now there are about fifty yacht clubs, owning eight hundred yachts or more. The New York Club alone has eighty sailing and steam vessels.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—This club held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, the President, Mr. P. W. Ostrander, in the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. Chancey M. Felt, reported that the balance on hand from the last report was $314 91; receipts since, $657, making a total of $971.91. Payments since last report, $354.70, leaving a balance on hand of $617.61. A form of certificate of measurement was reported by the Regatta Committee, and Capt. Hall moved that the owner or owners of each yacht enrolled in the Brooklyn Yacht Club and flying its signal, be required to take a certificate of measurement, properly filled out by the measurer, according to the form just adopted.

The by laws were so amended as to read that when a yacht owned by several parties was enrolled in the register of the club, the party so enrolling her should be held responsible for compliance in the sailing of said yacht with the rules of the club.

On motion of Capt. Huntley it was voted that the minutes of the club of Nov. 10th, 1875, be so couched as to show that the Regatta Committee reported that the Schemer was the winner in the race held at Greenpoint last summer, in the contest between second-class yachts.

Letters of resignation were read from Messrs. Ontwater, Stratton, Livingston, W. C. Fowler, Hubbard, Fields, Franklin, James Gordon Bennett, and Alfred D. Snow. The resignations were accepted.

ST. AUGUSTINE YACHT CLUB.—On the 2d inst. the vessels of the St. Augustine Yacht Club left the city on the annual cruise to Matanzas. Seven vessels in all followed the Commodore's signal from the Saucy Kate, and with single-reefed mainsails bowled out of the harbor before a strong northwest breeze. Matanzas, eighteen miles distant, was reached about one P. M., and at five the members of the club reported for dinner, which had been announced and provided by Mr. S. G. Whitney, of the Lunch Basket. At ten o'clock on the following morning the fleet started again for St. Augustine in a handicap race, the wind blowing almost a gale from the northeast. The official time of the arrival of the fleet abreast the Government schooner, anchored off the wharf, is as follows: America, 1:15:40 P. M.; Belle, 1:46; Fleetwing, 1:55; Saucy Kate, 2:07. The Henrietta, Seminole, and Neva did not sail over the entire course, consequently no time taken.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.—Commodore Ferguson, of the Schuylkill Navy, has received communications from the Cambridge University Boat Club and the Dublin University Rowing Club, in response to the invitation of the navy to participate in the international regatta this summer. President Close, of the Cambridge University Club, says he has no doubt that one crew from Cambridge will accept, even though the University Boat Club itself does not. He will bring the matter forward at the next general meeting of this club, but hardly thinks any definite answer can be made until the race with Oxford is over. President Bush, of the Dublin University Club, states that Mr. Labat will row under the name and color of the club in the single scull race. He adds that he has no doubt that the club will be represented by a four-oared crew at the regatta. It is considered probable that Oxford has also concluded to accept.

CENTENNIAL REGATTA FUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Permit me to acknowledge through your columns a subscription of $56 00 from the Chicago Scullers for the prize fund of the Centennial Regatta, also the sum of $100.00 from the Bachelor's Barge Club of Philadelphia, for the same fund. On behalf of the committee I would thank these clubs for their generous subscriptions JAS. M. FERGUSON, Commodore S. N.

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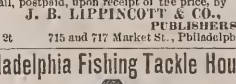
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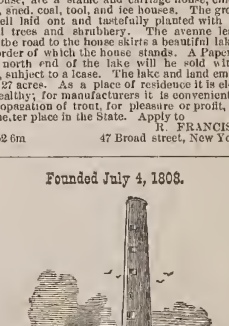
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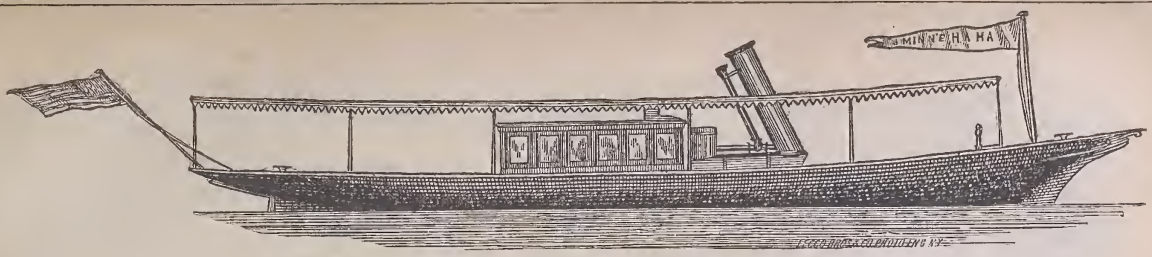
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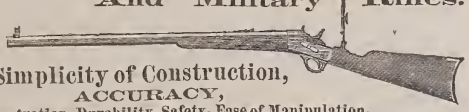
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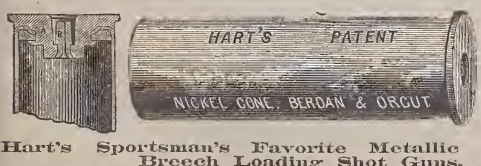
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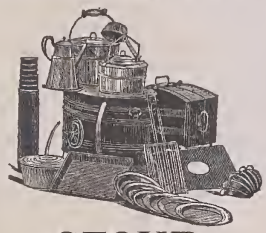


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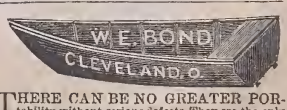


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1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bores.

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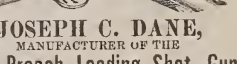
60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.

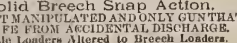
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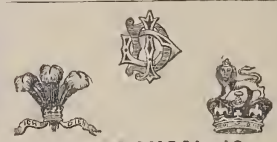
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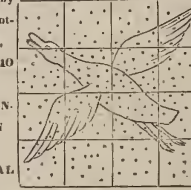

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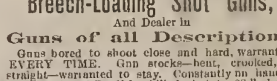
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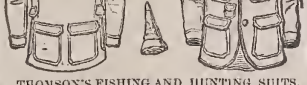
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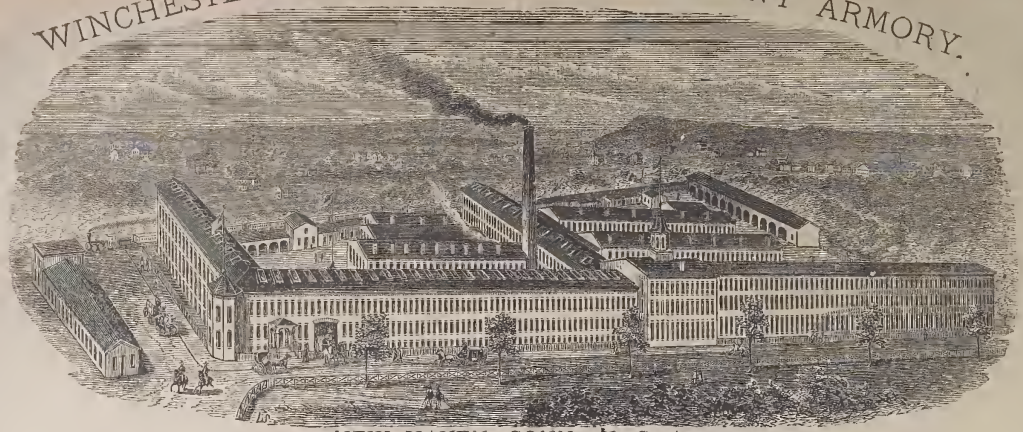
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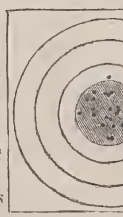


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 7. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

HUNTING THE AFRICAN LION IN ALGERIA.

BY ISAAC MCLELLAN.

n the Mahona Mountain, in the Havacta glen
he summons of the Shiek is out—come forth ye hearded men.
a dangerous defiles, in jungle, in ravine,
hadow'd by cork-tree forests, and by the olives green.
he torrent-brook of Onled is hare with torrid heat,
s gravelly bed is trampled by the lion's mighty feet.

ome forth, then, Arab tribesmen, come hunter and come scout,
or signal fires are blazing o'er all the cliffs about;
nt sandal from the feet, cast harnous from the limb,
or silent must your ambush be, in dell and desert grim.
tand firm together side by side with ready gun and lance,
he monster lurks in densest shade where never sunbeams glance.

his slope upon the mountain side runs precipitously down
nd leads to where the brook pours out its waves of turbid brown;
s the lion's pathway, and here he comes to drink,
With bristling mane, with tawny hide, fast by the plashy brink,
ee! all around the trees are torn, and seam'd and scarr'd the bark,
'is here his crooked iron claws leave their terrific mark.
ere in the yellow sand he wallow'd in the heat,
ud here among the pebbles the impress of his feet!
Then let the bravest and the best" in compact order stand;
he weak and timid may lie hid where sheltering groves expand.

ere in these desert places no other life may be,
he wild-boar, the jackal, turn from the haunt and flee,
he sneaking panther of the wood feeds but on sheep and hare,
his desert is the lion's realm, the monarch's royal lair;
rom hence, when stars are out, he gallops to the plain,
eneath the herdsman's very beard the cattle-fold to gain.

and fast! 'tis hour of midnight, all earth is hid in gloom,
o howls of wolf, no low of ox, across the silence boom,
o flash of watch fires, and no light from shepherd's sleeping tent
o scare the prowling monster, in warning gleams are sent.
and fast! there comes a sound! Is it the rising breeze
hat murmurs complainingly far thro' the sombre trees?
o; 'tis the lion's trample, and lo! in single file
he tawny beasts! and as they march they lash their flanks the while;
heir luminous fierce eyes gleam with a lurid red,
ney snuff the tainted breeze, they stride with crushing tread.

ow true and fatal be your aim, for life is on the cast,
reak not your ranks in flight, that moment were your last:
ull on the shaggy head discharge the murderous leaden hail!
ss, it glances harmless, as from a coat of mail;
he roar, one savage roar, as from a thunderous sky!
he raging beast is on them now—they tremble, and they fly;
e snaps the bone, he tears the flesh, and many a victim dies,
e pierc'd with ball upon the earth the bleeding monarch lies.

For Forest and Stream.

Overland Notes.

NUMBER THREE.

N a valley between two of the rock-ribbed buttresses of Pike's Peak, nestles Manitou, and in the recesses of the eeting hills the healing springs bubble up, sparkling like ampagne with beads of gas, and flow over encrusted cks to the Fountain River, a bustling, busy mountain eam that, clear and cold from perpetual snow, passes ong the narrow vale, and with its moisture irrigates a ade of willows, quaking asp, and cottonwood. The ho- s are just by the margin of this stream, and the walks ont them follow its windings, and cross and recross it th picturesque rustic bridges. Cool and fresh sounds rustling song, all through the night it pleasantly re- ves the dead silcuce of the mountains, and doubly asant is it in contrast to the dry hillsides that rise on ry hand, scored by the rush of mountain torrents that r and waste for a brief moment, and then leave their beds and deep channels as safe biding-places for rab- s and coyotes.

Back of the few buildings that, with the road and eam, occupy the full width of the narrow bottom land, foot hills rise abruptly, holding their heads from two five thousand feet above the springs, while far above m, piercing the sunset sky, is the rugged cone of Pike's ak, a mass of beetling rock and snow, towering full eight ousand feet above the plain, and over fourteen above the sea. From the Missouri River the plains, in endless monotony, seemingly level, but actually rising to the west until an altitude of five or six thousand feet is imperceptibly attained, weary the tourist with a perpetual promise of nothing new that deadens expectation; but here, all at once, nature, seemingly disgusted with her dull routine of plain and prairie, brown earth, and muddy, wandering rivers, has set to work with fanciful caprice, and with fantastic art called out all her resources of rock and crag, spring and mountain stream, color and shadow, until surprises without limit delight the eye, and compel imagination to rest until the reality is comprehended. There is probably no point surrounded by such a variety of scenery as is Manitou; and much of the most curious and beautiful is very readily reached—a great many points by fine roads, and nearly all by safe saddle paths, and the air is so stimulating that long and difficult rambles are accomplished with unexpected ease.

The November day of our arrival was warm and balmy, and the last tourist ascent of the Peak was made up and back the short route by daylight, by Sir Charles Hartley, the eminent English engineer. During the following night snow fell, only a little film at Manitou, but deep and heavy on the Peak, where mists and clouds curled and drifted long after the sun was bright in the valleys, where snow goes before his rays like a shadow, leaving the ground dry immediately, and no tinge of moisture in the air. The winter climate here is not unpleasant, and many invalids seek it in preference to warmer and lower resorts, and often give evidence that their choice has been fortunate. The air is wonderfully clear, and the radiation of heat into space is rapid and constant, while sunlight brings an amount of heat that we do not know at the East after midsummer; consequently the nights are cold, bright days warm, and the difference between sunshine and shade very great, and to be carefully avoided by invalids.

At night, in November, the mercury goes to 10° or 15°, sometimes to zero, and ice forms in the running streams; but after sunrise the change is immediate, and after breakfast the most careful invalids are sitting upon the southern piazzas, and parties set off in the saddle and on foot, as in summer, with the mercury at 50° or 60°. The majority of days are brilliantly clear—in November, 1874, 27 days of sunshine. Snow squalls without much wind in the valleys are occasional, and while the snow accumulates in shaded ravines, and on the high points, it is very transient below, and evaporates, leaving no moisture in sunny places to make the soil freeze. Such is the winter at six thousand feet in Colorado, while in April and May even occur the heaviest snow falls, when sometimes forty inches will fall at once to fill the ravines and gulches with torrents as soon as the sun appears. The heaviest fall on Pike's Peak since the Signal Service Station was established, was July 4th, when a thick mantle was added to the perpetual drifts that from year to year defy the sun.

The waters of the springs at Manitou are deemed very valuable, and were resorted to by the Indians with great faith. They are exceedingly pleasant to drink, and agreeable for bathing. One spring is iron, and encrusts with rust the rocks about the well; the others are effervescent and sparkling, with soda and magnesia in large percentage, charged with carbonic acid gas. They have been fully analyzed, and a very guarded and able pamphlet gives their curative properties. Invalids wishing more information of these springs than can be here given, will do well to obtain this pamphlet by Dr. Sully, by sending twenty-five cents to the Manitou House, and submit it to their own physicians. Beyond doubt these waters are among the most agreeable and useful of any, and with such surroundings and incentives to open air life, may give aid in many cases. As your correspondent is not an M. D., nor your paper a medical journal, there is no reason for any extended commentary on Colorado as a resort for invalids; but there are so many here that the influence of this peculiar climate cannot be ignored in writing of it, but difficulties surround the task. An honest drover said to me that no one tells the truth west of Kansas City, and I was not so candid in return as to "allow" that even east of that point a mingling of fancy is at times discovered. But before laying blame too heavily, be it remembered that it is not easy to tell the whole truth out here; almost any statement may be true in a land so full of contrasts and surprises, and conflicting statements be founded on equally conflicting facts. All kinds of climate exist from sun-scorched, wind-swept plains, to sheltered valleys of great richness, and from desert spots one can cast a stone upon verdure. All statements are well taken, *cum grano salis*, and a *little alkali*, and it is not well to go "long" on any specious offering, be they of railway bonds, mining stocks, city lots, or infallible health resorts; and yet valuable investments are daily made, and hundreds of men are living active, busy lives here who were confirmed invalids in their former homes. Asthmatics are wonderfully relieved, and speak most gratefully of Denver, Colorado Springs, and other points of like altitude, and consumptives not too far advanced seem greatly eased and comforted. Heart weakness is dangerously increased in the high air; rheumatism is very frequent from the chill of all winter shade, catarrh is an annoyance to many, and pneumonia often results from the rapid evaporation of perspiration in the dry cool air. Hunters must be very guarded with regard to the latter, and never, when heated by a climb or chase, rest in the cool air, for the moisture of the clothing will be almost instantly absorbed by the air so hungry for humidity, and a dangerous chill will result. The complexion of the young people reared in Colorado is very peculiar, being clear, bright, and rosy from rapid circulation and almost constant sunlight and open air life, and yet hardly conveys the impression of robust health; but the influence of this climate upon the race cannot be yet recognized, as very few *natives* are over ten years old, and all inferences from them are as valueless as the widely published small death rate in these communities of young and adventurous people.

But apart from any health-giving qualities of air, water, and food, which very probably will be found marked and permanent, thousands will beyond doubt find renewed vigor and new life in Colorado, from the facts that here *open air life* which, our summer heat and winter cold do so discourage in the older States, is possible and pleasant a large part of the year, and withall such incentives to roam, ramble, and camp as will win weary men into activity, and lead feeble women to such exertion as will inflate lungs long half-used, and exercise muscles feeble from inactivity. In more or less of open air exercise lies the only hope of any vigorous future generations in an age of furnace and steam heat, double windows, and enervating comforts, and in Colorado is found everything to render safe and pleasant gypsy life and Bohemian habits. From Manitou as a centre are rambles, rides, and climbs of inexhaustible interest, and fit for any footsteps, from an invalids to those of the hardiest mountaineer, while in the parks and camping grounds, on plain, or amid mountains, with game and fish worthy any skill, with the most varied and wonderful scenery on all sides. Rare minerals and hidden treasure are in the gorges and cañons, abundant wild flowers and varied plants are upon the hillsides, in their season; elk, bear, bison, and deer are abundant for him who has nerve and endurance; fine grazing lands await occupation; rocks and peaks of rugged outline and fantastic color have charms for pencil and camera, and interests of every character exist to amuse minds weary of business, and fill with pleasure the hearts of any who really care for the natural attractions of nomadic life.

Three miles from Manitou by the carriage road is the "Garden of the Gods," where, perchance, a race of giant Druids raised their altars. Leaving the stage road, the trail crosses a bridge, and soon winds among rock work of the most fantastic form, columns with round caps, vast stones balanced on a point, huge slabs upheld by pillars as round as if from lathes, and rocks with pictured and variously serried fronts. A mile amid these indescribable surroundings of stones, and we come to the gateway, through which on smooth sod we drive into the main garden. This gate is the grand feature of the scene, and is

certainly very imposing in form, size, and color. From the sod on each side of the roadway, about one hundred feet apart, rise two huge rocks, the one on the left of bright red sandstone, rising sheer above us three huudred and thirty feet; on the right, one of darker rock to nearly the same altitude, standing silent sentinels, while back of them are smaller formations that would be very remarkable were they not overshadowed by the main noble buttresses. So lightly do these tall narrow rocks hold themselves that first views do not convey an idea of their size—twice the height of Niagara—aud only by studying them from various points do they assume their full grandeur in the mind. Turning to the left through them a little way brings us to Glen Eyrie, named after eagle's nests that still occupy the inaccessible rents in the rocks. Here are the private grounds of Gen. Palmer, embracing a sheltered glen with a fine stream of mouutain sprlug water that comes into the low land by a deep and picturesque cañon, the walls of which are of highly colored clay and rock. This was a favorite Indian encampment, and snered it must have been, with its columns and masses of stone that must have deeply influenced even the rude red man's sense of the grand. Here are thin walls of uatural rock, rising hundreds of feet into a ragged sky-line, and pillars of red sandstone one hundred and twenty feet high, not over ten or fifteen feet square at the basc, standing like obelisks of single blocks, so slender that it seemed a risk to pass beneath them. From these valleys a road ascends a plateau, and from there the view is one of remarkable beauty and variety. Just below lies the valley, to the right opens Glen Eyrie and the cañon that enters it. In front are the massive pillars of the great gateway, and through aud beyond are the grotesque rocks of the garden. Rising far above are the mountains; on the left Cheyenne Mouutain, in front over the gate far up in the sky, is Pike's Peak, a fine cone, surrounded by broken and rock-crowned peaks of less ambition. As we saw it a mantle of snow came far down, and snow-clouds wreathed themselves about it as light, mobile, and graceful as a gauze scarf, opening in rifts, and disclosing here a cañon, there a bit of dark forest, and now and then the bold white peak in brilliant sunlight, above the storms that were beating about the lesser cones. All the peculiar features of this scenery are embraced in this view, and their combination renders it a wonderful one, enhanced as it is by the white rocks, the gray and grim cliffs, and the warm red sandstone towers and gateway. Often did we visit this point, ever to find some new charm and, familiar with it, we think the drive from Colorado Springs to Manitou by this road combines more of remarkable beauty than any drive we have yet found.

Not far from the hotels opens Williams' Cañon. Strong wagons can go some distance up it, a saddle path goes still further; but to see it fully, a good scramble is best. It is a deep rift among the foot hills, with sides vertical, aud the narrow sky above, fretted with a wild outline of crags, often rising in arches, with here and there the dark mouths of caverns that are inaccessible and unexplored.

From a hunting tramp we came out upon this chasm, and walked aloug the edge until we reached a round, column-like point that stood boldly out, with only a narrow ridge connecting it with the mountain side. We scrambled over this, clinging to small bushes, and lying flat looked over the edge. The top rather overhung the base, as did the old Table Rock at Niagara, and there was nothing to break the dizzy height. The tall pines below looked small, and from the seconds counted while a stone was falling we estimated the gorge as not less than four hundred feet deep. It curved around an overhanging point, and from it we looked each way into the cañon amid as rugged and romautic scenery as ever laid at our feet. Iu a cliff facing us was a cave opening. It was about two feet wide and three high, the top of it arched as if by rude art. A narrow ledge gave a perilous access to it, and we worked our way to it and looked in, not altogether without the expectation of finding some of the panthers' or wild eats' sign about it, for these animals are and always will be at home where such abundant shelter will be their's. We could look in about twenty feet, and then the opening went down. No response came in reply to stones that went echoing in, and without a rope it was not very prudent to enter. All the character of this cave suggested some former human occupatiou, a fancy not all improbable, as not far from this part of Colorado have been found in similar places the remains of an unknown race, designated as the Cliff Builders.

Many other points of interest offer variety to the tourist. The Cheyenne Canon, at this time full of snow, is said to be very beautiful, and in Mouument Park are many strange caprices in stone. The ascent of the Peak is by two routes—one by the Governmeut trail, twelve miles to the Lake House, where parties remain over night, and go up from there six miles and return the next day. All this is safely done on horseback, and many ladies join the parties. The other route is only fourteen miles, nine on horseback, the remainder on foot, all possible in one day to a strong pedestrian. About the 10th of Novemher one of the Signal Service observers came down, and reported the snow eight feet deep on the peak and four feet at the Lake House. The view is said to be very grand, and one curious effect seen in the afternoon is the shadow of the peak projected for many miles upon the great plain that commences at its hase and goes east with an horizon always lower than the observer's eye.

Some fine game remains about this group of mountains, where, fifteen years ago, every plain swarmed with buffalo and antelope, and the hills abounded in bison, elk, black-tailed deer, and mountain sheep; but many hunters and a general ignorant disregard for breeding seasons is doing a sure work of destruction. Anxious to see something, if possible, of these noble game animals in their own haunts, your correspondent was making inquiries with no great success, when fortune threw in his way Mr. James M. Link, a famous hunter. He came with a load of game that made one's mouth water for a chance. Among it was a superb specimen of mountain sheep—an old patriarch ram with massive and wriukled neck, and horns of many curves, bruised with the marks of many a battle fought for supremacy above the timber line. The horns measured about sixteen inches in circumference at the base, and were very regular and handsome. Arrangements were soon made with Mr. Link for accomodations at his ranche on the Platte River, and full of pleasant expectation, guns were cleaued, shells loaded, and all the details completed for a hunt among the mouutain ranges about South Park, and with commendable forethought it was revolved in our minds over whose hospitable fire should hang the stag's head we would shoot.

L. W. L.

For Forest and Stream.

THE BACK LAKES OF CANADA.

IN fulfillment of my promise to you when in the office of FOREST AND STREAM, New York, I now inclose an account of our winter's trip, taken in accordance with the resolution arrived at, at the last meeting of our Fish and Game Protective Society, Peterborough, to visit the back settlements and hold meetings to enlist the sympathies of the settlers in protecting the fish, game, and fur-bearing animals of our country. A party of four of us started from Peterborough on a clear, cold, frosty morning to visit the village of Apsley. The sleighing was good, so we made nothing of the forty-six miles' drive before us. We passed through the village of Lakefield, which is beautifully situated on the Otonabee River, nine miles from Peterborough, in order to pick up Major Boulton, one of our party. This village is the terminus of the Peterborough branch of the Midland Railway, and any one that was acquainted with it a decade ago would be surprised to see the progress it has made. The steam saw-mill of Strickland & Co., with the fine water privilege that runs the sawmill of Boyd Smith & Co., are the two chief enterprises of this place; and, in addition to quite a number of manufactories established here on a small scale, may he mentioned (in the interests of sportsmen) that canocs are built here which, for finish of workmanship, cheapness, durability, elegance, speed, comfort, and safety, are not surpassed in the world. Lakefield has always been a favorite resort for that fortunate class who possess abundance of this world's goods, and many English families, attracted by the beauty of the sceuery and its many natural local advantages, have built solid, substantial homes for themselves in the immediate neighborhood.

Four miles further up the Otonabee River is "Young's Point," our next stopping place. It is situated at the entrauce to Clear Lake, where the locks are built. We crossed a uew bridge, that was constructed here a year ago to connect the townships of Smith and Douro. We found the water rushing over the dam as if it was the month of May in spring tide. The rickety old saw-mill (which in its day was a great boon to the neighborhood) we found *non est*, it having served as an illumination for a couple of hours on a dark night of last August. Its destruction will resuscitate the bass and maskiuonge fishing, which has been nearly destroyed in the river between this point and Lakefield by the habit of casting all refuse saw-dust and cuttings into the river. There is no better spot for an afternoon's bass fishing than here, and the open water almost invited us to cast in a line. The building of Young's locks, about four years ago, has opened out a stretch of navigation through Clear Lake and Stoney Lake for about twenty miles, and the steamer Chippewa ploughs these waters for the benefit of pleasure-seekers, travel, and excursion parties. We paid a visit to our old friend Jimmy Kearney, who, with many others, used to be seen in the spring of the year with a long pole and a sharp spear, and other contrivances, to destroy fish and fishing, but who now, under the beneficial influence of the "Fish and Game Protective Society," have become model sportsmen.

Having refreshed ourselves after the manner of the country, we started for our next stopping place, the Burleigh Hotel, six miles on. Our road was now literally in the backwoods, and the beauty of the scene surpasses description. Two days before there had fallen a heavy storm of sleet, which made the trees weep and groan under its weight, and the bright sun glistened on the icy boughs like diamonds, which were topped off with the light fleecy snow that had fallen during the night, made it look like a fairy scene. Before reaching Holmes' Burleigh Hotel we had to cross the Burleigh bridge, with the water rushing over the rapids from Lovesick Lake. To the right you see the water empty into Burleigh Bay among islands, and falling over rocks pell mell. The bridge is a wide one, and very substantially built. On the other side is the hotel, which is a new enterprise of last summer's growth. It is built expressly for the accommodation of sportsmen in the summer season; it is a two-story house, about 50x30, with a nice airy dining-room and parlor, and six or eight bedrooms. Adjoining it is the old tavern, which has been transformed into sleeping apartments, to serve in the height of the season, so that the hotel can accommodate about thirty people. It possesses a bright, cheerful hostess, and a good host, and we were heartily welcomed. Dinner was not long in making its appearance. Venison steak, accompanied by mashed potatoes, served on the daintiest table linen, was placed before us—not venison killed out of season, for we are moral men, but venison killed and hung till it just melted in our mouths. At this point is caught some of the finest fresh water salmon (or salmon trout) in Canada. Those fine fish weigh from ten to thirty-five pounds. When opened they are of a dark orange color, and in the month of May they are in prime season. We were loth to leave our comfortable quarters, but as it was three o'clock P. M., and we had twenty miles further to go to Apsley before seven, where we were to hold our meeting, we hitched up and proceeded on our way, accompanied by Mr. Holmes, our host.

About eight miles further on we passed the road which leads to the Mount Julian Hotel, also put up for the accommodation of visitors, and which is also reached by the steamer Chippewa in the summer time. It is situated on the shores of Stoney Lake—a fine, spacious hotel, capable of accommodating about fifty people; it is closed in winter. On our road we passed through large tracts of burnt pine, for fire, that great destroyer of wealth, spares not the forest, but mows down the tall, majestic, valuable pines with such a ruthless hand as to make the axmen mere pigmies alongside of it in its destructive power. There will be weeping some day if measures are not taken to preserve our forests and resuscitate those that are destroyed.

Apsley was reached by half-past six o'clock, when we found a goodly number of the settlers come together to hear what we had to say, some suspecting that we had come to spy out the land and enrich ourselves with fines against the guilty ones.

I cannot give you a description of Apsley, as it was dark; but it is a place about a mile long, situated on Eel's Creek. It contains two taverns, two stores, and six or seven houses. The Crown land agent, who distributes the "free grant lands" to locaters, lives here, and J. Golborne, Esq., the Reeve of the township has a saw and grist mill close by. The Doctor (Dr. Clegg), is not far away, so that though Apsley is not deusely populated it has laid the foundation of future greatness and prosperity. The settlers are a healthy, hardy race, and the population is steadily increasing; one worthy couple could boast of sixteen children, and there is no doubt that when this back country is opened up it will raise one of the hardiest and healthiest populations to he found anywhere. However, we will leave political economy to our politicians. One thing I must observe: we do not move fast in our country. We find thinking the most economical, and we do nothing else but think that we, the Government, or somebody else, will open up the country some day.

After supper we proceeded to the town hall. The Reeve was requested to take the chair, and he called upon us to explain the object of our visit. Had we come to spy out the nakedness of the land, to look out a site for a junior Peterborough; or had we come to victimize some poor fellow who had shot a doe to support his twelve or sixteen children? We explained that having felt for some time past there was a necessity for some organization to enforce the game laws, which were a dead letter, and such an organization had been formed in Peterborough in 1874, under the title of "The County of Peterborough Fish and Game Protective Society," and that its objects were to restock the lakes and streams with fish from the Government pisciculturul establishments, and protect all game and fur-bearing animals in the close seasons—that there were many lakes in their neighborhood that contained no fish, and that we would assist them to stock them—that deer were becoming more and more scarce, and that as an article of food it was essential that they should not be molested in the breeding season—that there were districts in their back country that would never be anything but haunts for the deer, and, if they were only allowed to increase, naturally great benefits would accrue to the settlers; the same with partridge and duck; and that our object in visiting Apsley was to enlist the sympathies of the settlers and to get them to form a branch society, which would exist in their midst, and have a direct moral effect. In the course of the meeting we drew forth local views with regard to the game laws, and to certain alterations that would be beneficial. We had a friendly and pleasant meeting, and laid the foundation of future good for the cause we espoused. A committee was formed to discuss the feasibility of forming a society, to report in a week, and we explained the details of organization. We broke up at half-past nine with a friendly feeling expressed towards us and the work we had in hand. We felt that we had not made our visit in vain

We left for home the next morning, mutually satisfied that a fish and game protective society would soon be in existence in Apsley. One of our party bought a couple of wolf skins. The Reeve told us that he had given more wolf certificates this year than ever before. He accounted for it from the fact that there had been so little snow; the deer could get away from them, consequently the wolves were starving, and came round the settlements for food, where they were either trapped, shot, or poisoned. In ordinary years the wolves chase the deer on the crests of the snow, the deer break through, but the wolves do not, and therefore easily catch their prey; but this year there has hardly been any snow, up to the present time. We returned on our back track, reaching Peterborough at four o'clock P. M., having enjoyed the beauties of nature in mid-winter—a sight never to be forgotten—and a most delightful sleigh ride.

I send you this account of our first trip in hopes it may be the means of acquainting your readers with our back country, and the sport it affords. It is rough, but healthy, and though it may not afford as much sport as some of your well-preserved districts, still the sportsman or disciple of Isaac Walton can get a fortnight's amusement or pure enjoyment in these backwoods about as economically as anywhere else. Another inducement is, our people extend a hearty welcome to all. Excellent guides can be readily obtained, canoes can he had for hire, and all camping equipments can be purchased, or perhaps rented, at reasonable prices by merely applying to the landlord of the house where the sportsman may put up.

Since writing the foregoing we have heard that the Apsley Fish and Game Protective Society has been organized with an efficient staff of officers, and it is now in full operation. The importance of this movement can hardly be estimated, for that immense back country, covered with millions of acres of forest, and dotted with hundreds of small lakes, streams, and ponds, will, if well-preserved, furnish an inexhaustible supply, for all time to come, of fish, game, and fur-bearing animals, besides being a source of food and wealth to the settler, as well as a paradise for the sportsman, the hunter, and trapper.

AN OLD GUIDE GONE.—William Nash, a well known Adriondack guide, died on the 3rd inst. at Bowlands Mills, three miles from Saratoga. The cause of his death was somewhat singular, and is thus related by the *Saratogian*:

About three years ago he met with a painful and complicated physical misfortune, in consequence of which he was not only held back from pursuing his chosen career of trapper and guide, but also afflicted with a great deal of suffering. By an over effort in some of his exploits in the woods or on the lakes he ruptured a blood vessel in his chest. The case was treated by the late Dr. Armsby, of Albany. The breast was cut open in such a manner as to reveal the vital organs at work at their various duties. The artery of the left arm was cut and closed up so that afterward that arm was almost lifeless. He was advised not to be betrayed into any excitement or over exertion on account of the danger of again rupturing blood vessels. He returned in time to the woods, where, the temptation being irresistible, he one day fell to throwing a line for trout and became so excited that, true to the surgeon's fears, the blood vessels of his chest were again ruptured. From this last affliction he suffered a great deal, more than once coming near to death. Once or twice he has been reported as dead, which reports have given occasion for interesting newspaper articles on both his life in the woods, and also on the famous surgical operation that was performed upon him.

FOX CHASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 7th inst., says: "One of the largest and most interesting fox hunts of the season took place on Saturday. The fox was started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and twenty minutes afterwards the hounds, numbering nearly one hundred, were let loose. The start was witnessed by hundreds of spectators from various parts of the State. After a three miles' chase the fox was caught, on the banks of the Conestoga, near the entrance of the Cocalico Creek. It was adjudged that Messrs. Rutter, Carpenter, and Warfel were the best riders, and they were alloted the purse of $30, which had been offered for the first in.

For Forest and Stream.

A BLACK DECEPTION.

THE islands of St. Nevis was captured and recolouized by the English shortly before the close of the Elizabethan era (as every body knows), aud preserves to this day, as Ireland does, the continental mode of sounding the vowels in the vernacular, which was the Court fashion of the period (as every body don't know). In other words, St. Nevis men "spake" with what we mistakenly term the "brogue," which was really the pronuneiation of Shakspeare, Johnson, Massinger, as well as that of Raleigh; Dampier, and Drake. However, we are not goiug into the philology of the matter, but merely wish to explaiu what led to Paddy Geohagan's "s]quare" mistake two or three years ago. Had Paddy been aware of the above stated faot, it would have saved him and the wife of his bosom from being frightened into fits; but he was not, and so the catastrophe came. Paddy was comiug over, by winter passage, in a ship which, meeting with disaster, was compelled to bear up aud seek a leeward port for assistauce. Accordingly she made St. Nevis, and put in to repair and refit. Glad of the chance to stretch their legs after the protracted and boisterous voyage—though rather chagrined at the inevitable six weeks or so of detention before them—Pat and Judy gathered themselves up, and went ashore for a stroll in the strange tropical land, whereto the fates had brought them. All eyes and ears, they were passing along George street, when their attention was attracted by the cry of a negro vender of vegetables. Of course the darkeys speak the language of their former proprietors, and this fellow was bawling in a brogue that would have passed muster in the Cove of Cork. "Swate per-r-ratees, swate per-r-ratees!" Pat stopped aghast with astonishment at the familiar accent from such a mouth; besides, coming from the wilds of Connaught, he had never seen a negro before. "Judy, darlint," he said, "bud do yees hare that?" "I do, agrab," she replied, "spake to him in the name av wondbermiut, au' ax where did he larn to spake like uz." Up came the crier. "Av its plazin tu ye," began Paddy, "fwhere did yez eome from, at all, at all?" "Connett," answered the negro, innocently, giving the name of a black village on the opposite side of the island. "Counaught!" echoed Pat, as a horrible suspicion darted across his soul, "an' fwhat, thiu, is yer name?" "Augustin." "O'Gusdon," screamed Judy, "me own maiden name! "Och, the saints betune uz au' harrum; how long bees ye here, thin?" and she clung to Pat for support. "It's won wake yesterday since I kem over," replied the wondering islander. Judy screeched, Paddy roared with despair, and both reeled against the wall, gasping "Ouuly won wake in this baste of a climate, an' black as the devil already!"

NAUTES.

For Forest and Stream.

A HUNTER'S HORSE.

A GOOD, tough, intelligent horse is most essential to the hunter's comfort. Oftentimes he is your only companion, and a "friend in need," and if educated and trained kindly and carefully, he will watch eamp better than a dog, smell or hear auy dangerous visitors, often point out large game by prickiug up his ears and lookiug directly at it; he will pack game when it would be impossible to get other transportation; he will not fail to follow a trail or pick out a good ford, when it is so dark you would be helpless and lost; his instiuct will lead him to find water for you on the plains—in fact a good horse or mule is the "king pin" to a hunter's existence. It is strauge to see the difference in a horse when among others of his kind and people, and when alone with his master in the wilderness for a long period. When in civilization the horse often becomes full of tricks, and is eross and stubborn. Sometimes he will kiek and bite his keeper when in too good condition, and at such times the whip can be used to advantage; but when he gets into the mountains, or on the plains, and sees nothing human but his master and the wild animals which the hunter kills, the horse then becomes a kind and affectionate animal, and if permitted would follow the hunter for weeks like a dog. He is uneasy when his rider is away, and becomes timid and wary. When he observes the hunter returniug to camp on a trail in the forest, or on a roll of the prairie, he greets him with a friendly neigh, and goes the length of his lariat to meet him. When first packing game on a horse never become angry and beat him if he is frighteued and refuses to be loaded. Lead him slowly up to a dead deer, put your hand on his neck, and approach the game; allow him to smell of the carcass, and see that it is harmless, and with a little experience he will pack game to eamp and be as well pleased with his performance as the hunter who shoots it. If a horse becomes nervous when he is being packed with game, it is a good plan to tie your coat or hat over his eyes until the load is lashed firmly. For huuting in the mountains I would recommend a medium-sized, kind, long-legged, quiek-walking mule. There is a great difference in these hybrids. I used one mare mule in the Sierra Madre Mountains that had never seen game until he came into my hands. I packed a warm limsy doe on her that was covered with blood, and she did not even snort at it, but quietly picked her way to camp over fallen timber and rock with her heavy load, using the best of judgment. The remembrance of such a load would cause some mules to buck at times for a whole season. Mules use better judgment than horses when traveling over bad ground; yet they are easily frightened, and will jerk up their picket pins and stampede just as you are about to turn in some night, unless they are hobbled. A mule always looks up to a horse as a superior, and follows him when feeding or ruuuing. Picket two or three of the most reliable horses in a herd, and uuless the feed is poor, the mules will stay with them. There are some mules that will cateh buffalo, but I would prefer a horse for the plains or an open country. The "American" horse fares badly on the plains without his forage; therefore the wiry little Indian ponies will be the best for hunting. They are used to poor feed, are easy animals to ride, and if one gets behind his party a few miles, the distanee is easily made up by a pony, when it would be necessary to work your passage the distanee with your heels if a mule was ridden. The Indian ponies of the plains are poor, unkempt creatures, yet in the summer some of them get plump and sleek. The Crow Indians have some of the best stock I have seen on the plaius, and some of the Dakota Sioux Indians have good-looking ponies; yet nearly all of them show their poor keeping in winter, as the cotton wood bark, which they eat, is not sufficiently nourishing to keep them in good condition. It is amusing to see Indian ponies try to devour oats and shelled corn. They make awkward work of it, and doole badly, and I have seen many that would refuse corn for the dry buffalo grass of the plaius.

J. H. BATTY.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

MY FEBRUARY FIELD NOTES--BIRDS.

BY C. C. ABBOTT, M. D.

February 1st.—Cloudy; wind east. Saw but one bird, a grass-finch, (*Poiœcetes gramineus*), other than crows and snow-birds. This well-known "sparrow" eomes very near to being a literal resident. I have thought at times that they never passed a week of their lives out of the fields in which they were hatched. But they are wonderfully silent in winter; not chirping often, even when in company.

February 2nd.—Violent northwest wind all day. Crows abundant; no other birds noticed, except one pair of "black-caps" (*Parus atricapillus*), which clambered about the trunks of the pines and locusts, but avoided the wind all they could, I thought.

February 3rd.—Cloudy; cold. A pair of red tailed hawks hovered over the meadows, at a great elevation, for several hours, and screamed incessantly. They have been abundant, off and on, during the winter, but this is the first time I've notieed their call. These two have paired, I suppose. (They often have their nests completed and eggs laid in March). Great abundance of snow-birds. Do they really know when snow is about to fall?

February 4th.—Snowing. No birds noticed, until evening, when a single flock of horned-larks passed overhead. First I have seen since November; but this does not prove they have not been about. In eonversation with a good observer to-day, I learned that on Wednesday, a flock of snow buntings, (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), had been braving the high wind, in one of my fields. Did they too, know of the eoming snow? I have seen none myself since last winter.

February 5th.—Clear; cold; thermometer 4° Fah. at 8 A. M. A large loose flock of red-poll linnets frequented an elm tree, most of the day, twittering incessantly, and appearing to find a good deal to eat, but what, I cannot imagine. It was not the slightly swollen leaf-buds, for the yellow birds (*Chrysomitris*) go over the tree, every year, in the same way, day after day, and there would be no foliage at all, the following summer, if the buds were eaten. These linnets are not common. These are the first I have seen since 1873. The hawks appear to find it too cold to sail over the meadows, and have taken shelter. Saw the skins of a pair of barn-owls (*Strix pratincola*), killed on the meadows a week ago. They were found in a hollow tree, and had probably been there several months.

February 6th.—Dull and rainy. Not a bird of auy kind noted, except the usual evening flight of crows.

February 7th.—Clear; warm. The song-sparrows sang fitfully all day. A downy woodpecker, a brown tree-creeper, (*Certhia familiaris*), and a pair of crested tit-mice, (*Lophophanes bicolor*), were noticed from my study window. The crested tits were quite lively, and sang with as much vim as ever I had heard them in May.

February 8th.—Clear; warm. The cardinal grosbeaks that have long tenanted the blackberry thicket uear the house, came back to-day, or a new pair arrived from somewhere. The male's cheery whistling was kept up until after sunset. These grosbeaks, like the grass-finch, are fixtures, whereso-ever they happen to be hatched, if they are not crowded out by those of an older generation.

February 9th.—Dense fog; rain in evening. The song-sparrows only appeared in the bushes of the hill-side.

February 10th.—Clear; very warm. The birds all back again. The song and chipping sparrows abundant. The black-caps (*Parus atricapillus*) and crested tit-mice, numerous. Saw the first fox-colored sparrows (*Passerella iliaca*) of the season. They were numerous, but not associated in a flock. The sparrow-hawks have probably followed them up, for five were noted, skulking about, and one was seen to capture a "foxie," as it flitted in the long grass. These sparrows are somewhat uncertain in their movements. Notieed a number of meadow larks to-day; but they are here throughout the year, skulking about the fields and sometimes showing themselves, by perching on the stakes of the worm-fences. A few ducks flew overhead, going northeast, but too far off to determine the species.

February 11th.—Cloudy; warm; rain in the evening. The blue-birds began to leave the more sheltered nooks and hill sides, and chip and warble, as in May. They are here all winter, but do not show themselves frequently, for weeks, keeping in retired spots, where something in the way of food is found, and the chilly winds are warded off. Crow black-birds, (*Quiscalus purpureus*), were quite abundant early in the day. The idea, almost universally held, that these birds are migratory, is certainly an excellent example of the imperfect knowledge of our birds had by most people. Even farmers, who are well posted as to crow black-birds from May to November, seem wholly ignorant of the fact that from November to May, they have not entirely quitted us, for more southern regions. A large flock is down on my hooks for Jan. 29th, and to-day, they have been screaming from the tall pine tree tops. I doubt not but that daily now they will be with us, in varying numbers. Cedar-birds, yellow-birds, (*Chrysomitris*), and a cross-bill, (the white-winged) noted.

[To be concluded].

—A great scarcity of birds this winter in comparison with last winter, which was very severe, is remarked by all our correspondents.

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR, MICH.

FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

Turdus migratorius. Robin. Abundant at Ann Arbor, arriving about Mareh 15th, and rearing two broods in the season. The nest is built about May 1st. Departs for the south September 1st.

Turdus mustelinus. Wood thrush. Common; arrives from the 1st to the 10th of May; breeds May 25th; departs about September 15th.

Turdus Pallasi. Hermit thrush. A very rare summer visitor, arriving from the 10th to the 15th of May. Only one instauce (June 1st) of the nest having been found. Common in October during the fall migrations.

Turdus fuscescens. Wilson's thrush. Not common. It arrives from the south about May 1st; breeds about the 1st of June; departs southward by September 10th.

Mimus Carolinensis. Cat-bird. Very common, arriving from the 1st to the 15th of May, and breeding about the 20th. About October 1st this species moves southward.

Harporhynchus rufus. Brown thrush. This well-known bird is a common summer visitor; reaches us from the south between the 15th of April and the 1st of May, and breeds about May 10th. Its beautiful song and beneficial habits have endeared it to the gardener, small fruit-grower, and farmer, who have taken it under their protection; and whoever kills one of these birds is certain to bring down upon him the wrath of the community. By September 15th the brown thrushes have all departed for the south.

FAMILY SAXICOLIDÆ.

Sialia sialis. Eastern blue-bird. Very common, arriving as early as March 15th. It breeds first about May 10th, and rears two broods in the season. By the 1st of September this bird has become rare, and in a few days none are to be seen.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned kinglet. A rare spring and autumn migraut, reaching here from April 10th to May 1st, and returniug between September 20th and April 15th.

Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned kinglet. This also is a very eommon visitor, eoming and going in company with the preeeding. A few remain all winter.

Poliophtla cerulea. Blue-gray gnatcatcher. Very common, arriving about the 1st of May. The eggs are laid from the 1st to the 10th of June, and it departs about the 1st of October.

FAMILY PARIDÆ.

Parus atricapillus. Black-capped chickadee. Common, resident, breeding in the middle of May.

FAMILY SITTIDÆ.

Sitta Carolinensis. White bellied nuthatch. Common, resident, breeding about May 1st.

Sitta Canadensis. Red-bellied nuthatch. Rare, resident, breeding from April 20th to May 1st.

FAMILY CERTHIIDÆ.

Certhia familiaris. Brown creeper. Common spring and autumn migrant, arriving about April 15th. A few remain and breed about the 20th of May. Early in October they all leave.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Thryothorus Ludovicianus. Carolina wren. This wren is only an accidental visitor from the south. One specimen was taken June 4th, 1873.

Troglodytes ædon. House wren. This bird is very rare around Anu Arbor, although eommon near by, arriving about the 5th of May. It first breeds May 20th, and raises two broods in the season. By September 1st all have gone.

Telmatodytes palustris. Long-billed marsh wren. Common, arriving about the 20th of May, breeding about the 20th of June, and departing for the south about September 1st.

Cistothorus stellaris. Short-billed marsh wren. Not as eommon as the preceding, arriving about the samo time, and breeding about July 1st. I have taken the nest as late as July 20th, departing about the middle of September.

FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ.

Eremophila alpestris. Horned lark or shore lark. A commou resident, breeding about May 1st. I have found the nest of this bird while the snow was yet on the ground. During the hardest portion of winter, this bird moves further southward for a short time.

[To be continued.]

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—"Teal" (Salem, Mass.), writes that Salem harbor is open, and whistling ducks and other wild fowl are abundant; shore larks are yet about, and robins, bluebirds and redwinged blackbirds have been seen. A gunner reports having seen a woodcock, but "Teal" doubts it.... W. F. H. Getty sends a list of birds observed to remain at Yonkers, N. Y., throughout the year. It includes the following: Robin, blue-bird, golden-winged and downy woodpeckers, chickadee, purple finch, song sparrow, blue jay, meadow lark, crow, ruffed grouse and quail.... Harry W. Candee (Waterville, N. Y.), mentions the first arrival of robins there on March 10, and a song sparrow and red-winged blackbirds, March 13. On that day a heavy snow storm set in. The pine grosbeaks have been there in plenty all winter.... "Umbellus" (Peotone, Ills.), says the only birds there in winter are snow-birds (*Junco*) and snow-huntings (*Plectrophanes*), none of which have been seen this winter. A record of this season's observations on the nesting of Illinois birds is promised.

—Articles of special value to our readers in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April will be "The Border Territory between the Auimal and Vegetable Kingdom," by Prof. Huxley, an account (illustrated) of the sheathbill of Kerguelen Island (*Chionis minor*) by Dr. Kinder, which is of great interest; "Animal Parasites and Messmates" and "Modern Philosophical Biology." The "Miscellany" also contains interesting matter.

HELPING HANDS.—It is gratifying to find nearly a page of editorial comment in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April, commending the effort of this department "to ascertain the conditions governing the migrations of birds and certain other periodical phenomena." After quoting in full our schedule of suggestions as to the kind of facts to be observed, the Editor of the magazine remarks as follows:

"It is desirable that records of this kind should be kept. As the writer in FOREST AND STREAM observes, it is through such observations as these that the natural history of England has become so well known, and so many persons there have become interested in it. We may add that children might easily be induced to take an interest in this kind of natural history observations, and so by degrees acquire the faculty of accurately noting what is going on around them."

STERNA PORTLANDICA.—Mr. Wm. Brewster has reprinted from the annals of the N. Y. Lyc., N. H., his paper entitled "Some Additional Light on the so-called *Sterna Portlandica*, Ridgw." He does not pretend to wholly remove the obscurity that lingers about this bird, but concludes it to be the Arctic teru (*S. macrowra*) in a transitory but regular stage of plumage representing the completion of its first year. A similar stage of plumage occurs in the growth of the young of the common tern (*S. hirundo*). It is, however, not certain that all the young of either species assume this plumage; or that they do not sometimes breed the first season.

TWO LETTERS FROM NORTHERN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, VT., March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It was with much pleasure that I read your proposition to note the variety of birds resident in different regions, and I enclose the following list of those which remain in the vicinity of Montpelier the entire year, as far as I have observed:

Red-tailed hawk. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Red-shouldered hawk. Common in summer, but rare in winter.
Marsh hawk. Common in mild winters.
Crow. Abundant except during severe winters.
Great horned owl. A few during the entire year.
Long-eared owl. Rare, but neanly to be found.
Downy woodpecker, blue-jay, chickadee, white bellied nuthatch, red bellied nuthatch, and ruffed grouse are common at all times.
Butcher-bird. A few in winter.
Snow-bird. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Ruffed grouse have been unusually plenty this winter, one man near here shooting nearly 300.

Of winter birds I note the following:—
Snow-bunting. Common all winter.
Pine Grosbeak. Common all winter.
Lesser red-poll. Common in the latter part of winter.
Mealy red-poll. Common in the latter part of winter.
Snowy owl. Rare; one has been in this vicinity all winter.

The Summer birds are those said to be found throughout New England.

Last Summer I obtained a fine specimen of the broad-winged buzzard (*Buteo Pennsylvanicus*), the only one I have seen here. Of game birds the ruffed grouse and a few woodcocks are all that we have. A few black ducks and teals occasionally make their appearance. Blue and green herons are common about a few ponds, as also is the loon; and I have seen a few white-headed eagles, but they are rare. The season here is usually later than in the western part of the State, robins and blue-birds not appearing much before April 1st.

I will endeavor to note this spring the time of arrival of some of the above-mentioned species, and inform you.

W. A. BRIGGS.

ADDISON COUNTY, VT., March 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

One of your correspondents says that he was informed that smelts were unknown in Lake Champlain until within a few years. This is certainly a mistake, for Thompson, in his History of Vermont, published in 1842, mentions the smelt as being "sometimes taken in Lake Champlain in very considerable numbers." They are mostly taken through the ice in February and March, but I have seen individuals caught in the seine in May, at the mouth of Lewis Creek. In March, 1869, I saw Canadian fishermen catching them on Shelborne Bay for Burlington market. They had small movable houses, fitted up with stove and banks, with a trap door in the floor covering the fishing hole. These fishermen held the eye of the smelt to be the most alluring bait, and used it in preference to worms. They also caught some perch, and now and then, they told me, that they called "the mother of the eel"—the ling! There is a fish now caught in Lake Champlain, in winter, which was unknown here until within a few years. It is known, locally, as the "blue-fish," "salmon herring," and other names. I have never seen one, but am trying to obtain a specimen, and if I succeed will send you a drawing and description. It is said to be a fine table fish.

Mention is made of the arrival of the blue jay in Pennsylvania. Here he is always with us, and all the year round we hear his various discordant notes in wood and field. He is almost as commonly seen in winter as are the chickadee, the downy woodpecker, and the nuthatch. This winter, so remarkable for its mildness, we have seen very few flocks of the snow buntings, and those few flying over high in the air; none alighting and feeding on the seeds of weeds and grasses as is their wont in ordinary winters. Last winter there were great flocks of pine grosbeaks; we had as many as forty feeding at one time on buckwheat thrown out to them near the house. This winter we have not seen one. Nor of lesser red polls, of which I had a large flock as pensioners all last winter, feeding them on grass seed at an oat barn where I foddered a flock of sheep. A few days ago we saw on some weed stalks near the house, some small birds whose heads and necks were dull yellow, their bodies gray, their wings dark with two bands of white. What were they? Why would quails not thrive here? In old times they were not uncommon in this part of Vermont. What are the probable chances of success in introducing the pinnated grouse into this region? We are thinking strongly of attempting the introduction of both birds. R.

[The little drab-colored birds were goldfinches or thistle yellow-birds (*Chrysomitris tristis*), in their dull winter suit. There seems to be no reason why both the quail and pinnated grouse could not be introduced successfully into Northern Vermont, as even the latter is said to ye linger in retired portions of New England.—EDS.]

Fish Culture.

THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SALMONIDÆ—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

NO. FOUR.

BY PHILO ICHTHYOS.

ATLANTIC SALMON—*Salmo salar*. Linnæus.

THIS species is the representative salmon of Europe, the New England coast, the St. Lawrence Basin, and the maritime provinces of the Domiaion. Form oval, moderately elongated, with the head and back nearly on the same line, inclining slightly in the middle third of the body, and the greatest depth a little before the dorsal fin; head small and well proportioned, and equal to one-sixth of length; snout rather sharp; jaws in young fish nearly equal, but in old males the lower one longest and curving upward; a row of sharp teeth along both sides of each jaw, as well as on the palatines, but those on the vomer confined to its anterior extremity, and in some fish obsolete; the eye is moderately large, and is nearly circular, and is contained four times and a half in the length of the side of the head, and once and a half in advance of its anterior rim; the nostrils are moderately large, and situated toward the upper surface of the head, slightly nearer the eye than snout. The opercle is elevated, and narrower above than below. The pre-opercle on its posterior border is nearly vertical; the branchiostegals, or gill rays, usually number twelve, and occasionally fourteen to sixteca; dorsal, eleven; adipose, rayless; the caudal, sixteen on each side; anal, ten; the ventrals teu or eleven, and pectorals ten or eleven.

Ray formula—Br, 12; P, 11; D, 11; 0; V, 10; A, 10; C, 30. The color is slaty blue on the back, darkish on the head, duller and slightly silvery on the sides, aud beneath, pearly silvery white. There are numerous black spots above the lateral line that pass from the upper convexity of the eye to the centre of the caudal fin. The dorsal pectorals are dusky, and the anal white, and the ventrals white externally, and dusky internally. The gill covers are rounded posteriorily, and the tail is nearly square in the adult, but furcated in the young; the scales are regular in shape, delicate, and sunk into the thick and fatty skin—the last feature a wise provision against the abrasion of scales, which usually ends fatally. As viewed upon the market tables the *S. salar* adult size is from two to three feet long, and is the delight of all who have a *penchant* for gastronomic luxuries in the shape of fish. Spawns in November and Deeember.

PACIFIC SALMON—*Salmo quinnat*. Richardson.

The *S. quinnat* of the Pacific Slope is a type of the salmon of that coast, and is possessed of similar anatomical characteristics, differing but slightly in form, color, and markings from the *S. salar* of the Atlantic Slope, and of the tributaries of the Great St. Lawrence Basin. Description by Richardsou, see his "Fauna Boreali Americana."

"General tint of back, bluish-gray, changing after a few hours' removal from the water, to mountain green; sides, ash-gray, with silvery lustre; belly, white; back above lateral line studded with irregular rhomboidal or star-like spots, some of them ocellated, resembling an eye; dorsal fin and gill cover slightly reddish; tips of the anal and pectorals, blackish-gray; the dorsal and caudal thickly studded with round and rhomboidal spots; back of the head sparingly marked with the same; whole body below the lateral line, together with the under fins, destitute of spots."

"*Ray formula:* Br, 20, 20; D, 13; C, 30; A, 16; V, 10; P, 14. S P. C H. Adult—Body fusiform in profile; compressed; head forming a little more than one-fourth of the total length from snout to the end of scales on the caudal. Maxillary bone curved, extending beyond the orbit; anterior margin of the dorsal equi-distant between the extremity of the snout and the insertion of caudal; dorsal region alivaceous, flecked with irregular black spots; dorsal and caudal fins similarly spotted. Region beneath the lateral line unicolor, silvery along the middle of the flanks, and yellowish on the belly; inferior fins unicolor; head above, bluish-gray; sides, bluish-gray."—Girard. See U. S. Fish Commissioner's repoit on Fresh Water Fishes, 1872 and 1873. Page 105 *et seq.*

The scales are of moderate development and conspicuously larger on the area constituting the flanks, and which is traversed by the lateral line. They are sub-ovoid in shape, slightly narrower anteriorily than posteriorily, upon which margin the concentric stria, or channel-like lines are obliterated. Those of the lateral line are more irregular in their outline, and proportionally much larger than those on the abdominal region, where they are slightly larger than on the dorsal region.

This species inhabits the Pacific coast from San Francisco, northward, probably to Bhering Straits, entering the larger rivers of the coast anaually in vast shoals. We are told that in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, they are most abundant, ascending the latter in July and August to spawn, when they travel a hundred and fifty miles through the hottest valley in California to reach their breeding grounds, where the temperature of the air and water reach astonishing figures—where often at noon it is rarely less than 80° Fahrenheit, and where the average temperature of the water at the bottom of the rivers is 79°, and at the surface 80°. These facts we learn from the Report of the California Fish Commissioners, for the years 1874 and 1875. They ayer that those salmon which ascend the San Joaquin, appear to be of the same variety as those of the Sacramento, but average smaller in size. That they ascend this river when the temperature is so high, explodes entirely the theory formed by naturalist's, that salmon can not live below the 43d parallel in the streams of our country. This fact renders it probable, as the California Commissioners affirm, that the Pacific salmon will yet be planted in all the waters of the Southern States that take their rise in the mountainous regions of that portion of the Union. The enterprising and intelligent Commissioners of Fisheries of California, are exploding each year antiquated notions regarding the salmon. If the salmon of the San Joaquin, ascend to the sources of that river to spawn, they go below the 37th parallel, many degees below where naturalist have declared it to be impossible for them to exist.

The *S. quinnat* spawns, according to the observations of Mr. Livingston Stone, Deputy U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, at the sources of the Sacramento in July; in the Little Sacramento, and McCloud rivers in August; at the mouth of the McCloud in September; and in the smaller tributaries of the main river, at, and below Tehama, in October and November. The flesh of the *S. quinnat*, in its best estate, is juicy, rich, and delicious. The heaviest fish weigh sixty pounds, while the average weight, according to some authorities, is twenty-five pounds. In shape, if we judge from photos, this salmon is more stocky than the Penobscot salmon. At all events it must be a valuable fish, and will eventually people in greater numbers its own native streams, through the agency of artificial culture, and find congenial abiding places in nearly every State of the Union, and in nearly every Province of the Dominion, if not in many streams and waters of the Old World. Much has been said regarding the comparative merits of the *S. salar*, and *S. quinnat*, gastrouomically. Both salmon are full-flavored, and possess every requisite for a high economical value; and the fact of the superiority of one over the other will soon be settled, as they are being cultivated together in both extremes of our country, and their gastronomic qualities will soon be settled by gustatory trials, and judgment rendered accordingly.

To be continued.

For Forest and Stream.

A TRIP TO THE JOHN BROWN TRACT WITH YOUNG SALMON IN MID-WINTER.

I LEFT Rochester with favorable weather for a pleasant journey. Advices from the woods assured me that there was just enough snow to make passable sleighing. The fish arrived at Rochester on Monday evening from the hatching-house at Caledonia, and were inspected by my friend Seth Green, who pronounced them fit for the journey, though quite young. They were placed in charge of the experienced and competent Mr. Marks, who accompanied me to the Fulton lakes. I preceded the fish about twelve hours to Boonville, that I might start at once with them on their arrival. Mr. Green was aware of the difficulties which we had to encounter, as both he and his brother had made similar excursions to these waters. He therefore remarked to Mr. Marks, not realizing the full import of his words, however, "You have undertaken a hard trip, such a one as you have never made."

When I stepped aboard the cars at Utica, it rained hard; the Mohawk was running wild. I thought there would be no sleighing to the lakes. It did not stop raining during that day and night. The next morning the streets of Boonville were covered with ice. The fish arrived on the 10 o'clock train in excellent condition. Mr. Phelps, the well known teamster, of the John Brown Tract, was on hand, the cans were supplied with fresh water from the canal, and the famous guide John Brinkerhoof, the man who accompanied Seth and Monroe Green, on their winter journeys to the lakes, was there taking a look at the fish. All ready, away we went with our babes to the woods. Nothing transpired in the first twelve miles worthy of note. Three hours drive through the falling snow, brought us to the Tannery, Moose River. Here we found a comfortable hotel, the Lawrence House. The landlord, Mr. Lawrence, gave us a hearty welcome. No man in all the woods takes a greater interest in preserving the game than the proprietor of the Moose River House. It is about a year since he caused some cruel fellows to be arrested for killing deer in the deep snows. None but a brave man dare advocate the enforcement of game laws in the wilderness.

The John Brown Tract has, however, many guides and sportsmen who appreciate the necessity of stopping the killing of game out of season.

Our fishes refreshed by a new supply of water, horses fed, and dinner over, we took our departure from town and men, and were swept into the wilderness by a storm. Fourteen miles of unbroken road had to be traveled ere the Old Forge could be reached, and however great the difficulties to be encountered, they must be overcome. The fish must reach the Fulton waters or they perish. The woods were entered with song and story; night overtook us, however, before we reached their heart. As we advanced, the depth of snow increased remarkably fast, and ever and anon the horses plunged into mud and mire—the sink holes of the road—and the sleighs disappeared, where all remained until levers were cut and the whole pried out. Stony Creek was reached, the famous slough pond of the woods. In this the horses were mired, and the sleigh tongue broken. It took but a few minutes, however, to mend the one and extricate the other. The road now led through a swamp where the snow lay three feet deep. The horses now gave unmistakeable signs of fatigue. We concluded to stop at a brook and give them an hour to rest and feed. As John proceeded to light a fire, he expressed his surprise on finding that the bottom had fallen out of the road. Talk about genius, patience, and skill, if I ever saw them centered in one man, it was in him, who had knelt in the snow and essayed to build a fire with everything wet around, and in the midst of a snow storm. He plunged into the snow up to his waist, and with the blade of his axe, swept the covering off a great pine tree. Striking a few vigorous blows, he hewed out by the moonlight, no, by no light, for there was neither moon nor lantern, fuel enough to build a fire. Next he scooped a great fire-place in the snow, with an immense pine tree as a back-log, then a pile of shaving were manufactured, and the process of match-lighting began. Not less than twenty were consumed be-

fore the wood blazed. The fire was kindled, however, and after enjoying it awhile, was left burning. A mile further on the horses failed us altogether. We had not the heart to urge them farther. Whip and word would avail nothing. It was 11 o'clock, and we were still six miles from the Forest House. What was to be done? It was soon decided that two should remain all night with the fishes, and the other two push forward with the horses to the hotel. This being agreed upon, the teamster and the writer took their departure, agreeing to return as soon as possible with a fresh team. I would have willingly have given my place to Mark Twain, that he might have added to his experiences in roughing it. Had he ridden that horse bareback through the banks of snow, he would have had communicated to his sensitive system the pleasures of a skeleton ride, and though the animal stood fifteen hands high, I could shut my eyes and see nothing of the quadruped but his back-bone. That impressed me. Before reaching the Forest House my horse fell several times, throwing me at each plunge into the feathery snow. Mr. Phelps, my companion, varied the journey by walking. When walking he could only advance by aid of the animal's switch. A dog pressed close upon my horse's heels; the snow covering the old fellow, save his nose and a narrow strip of his back. At last we gained the hotel, the horses were stabled and we were seated by a warm fire. The wind screamed around the building like a wild animal let loose from the mountain. The snow beat the window panes, and banked up the doors. The storm might rage were the boys in. The team that we expected to find fresh for our return, had just come in, and was worn and fatigued. It was out of the question, therefore, to go back for the men and fishes that night. With the first light of day the teams started. The snow was still falling. The day had nearly worn away when our companions issued into the clearings, from the woods. Men and horses were literally covered with ice and snow. They advanced toward the hotel after the manner of machines, rather than human beings. Our greatest concern was for the fishes. The cans were examined, and not one of the little "innocents abroad" were dead. There were the little finny fellows full of life, wiggling in the self-made current, delighted with the prospect of being accounted worthy of a home in the Fulton waters. I just began to realize what a perishable commodity tiny fishes are. Before, I had had no conception of the care and attention required in conveying these on their journey. Not an hour had passed since our departure from the hatching house that was not full of labor and anxiety. The water had to be aerated continually. That your readers may form some correct conception of the labor consequent upon the conveying of young fish to the almost inaccessible waters of our State, I need but recite the experiences of a single night. At 8 o'clock on the night previous to the one when the fish were put in the lake, the cans were filled with fresh water, and I took charge of them. They run all right up to 11 o'clock, when I commenced to draw the water, filling the cans with new. I discovered the little fellows wiggling to the surface, a sure sign that they were suffering, and in one can they lay on the bottom, giving but little signs of life. Mr. Marks was aroused, and for three hours, it was one continued effort to resuscitate the young salmon. At last we saw a decided change in their condition for the better, but agreed that the surest plan to preserve their lives was to put them at once into the lake. I aroused a man to aid in cutting a hole in the ice. After much trouble we succeeded in making a cavity large enough for the small salmon to escape through. The balance were taken on a hand sleigh far up the stream and put into the Fulton Chain. It may be well to remind anglers, when seated in their boats amid the green foliage, enjoying the scenery of these lakes, unsurpassed in beauty, trolling or casting the fly, of the winter day when these fishes came to the waters. Also call to memory the days of waves and winds, of wet and cold, when Seth Green and his men gathered spawn on Lake Ontario. The patient study and experimenting of Mr. Green has made our waters as susceptible of production as our acres of land. Mr. Green is already receiving encouraging reports from waters recently stocked with young salmon and other highly esteemed table fishes. The State has just commenced the hatching of brook trout, and now our streams once famous for these fish will contribute again to the table of the mountain farmer, and afford the bare-footed boy with beech rod and twine, rare sport, and the Isaak Walton's of our land may bend their way to streams, where far from care and strife, from smoky town and busy life they may cast the fly o'er the finny race.

This southern gate way to the wilderness (The Fulton Chain) is unsurpassed in fine scenery and excellent sport. The Old Forge House, newly named the Forest House, stands on an elevation commanding a fine view of the picturesque Moose River. The hotel is new and commodious, and will accomodate from seventy-five to one hundred guests. Important improvements are to be made in the house this spring. Those who have visited the Fulton Lakes will be glad to learn that the hotel has been leased for a term of years to Mr. Joel T. Comstock, of Boonville, N. Y., who knows from experience how to keep a first class hotel. Mr. Comstock will furnish sportsmen with camping supplies, tents, cooking utensils, provisions, &c. Those who wish to tarry at a first-class forest house and enjoy the combined beauties of wood, lake, and mountain scenery, can find no more pronounced location and charming spot, than at the Old Forge. As one writer of note has said, in speaking of the hotel and its surroundings, "None will fail to pronounce this location a most appropriate one for a forest inn, ladies will especially note its superior attractions as a summer resort."

There is an effort being made to obtain the non resident tax of the counties within the region, from the State, to expend on the road from Lawrence's Hotel to the Forest House. The waters will be stocked with salmon and brook trout, making the section unusually attractive to anglers.

Many tourists and lovers of this favorite haunt in the the John Brown Tract has described its charms. "A ride through these eight lakes," says one, "is an episode in a man's life he can never forget." "The eight lakes," writes another, "are connected by streams and form a group of surpassing beauty. They vary both in size and shape, each with a different frame work of hills, and the change is ever from beauty to beauty." While another remarks, "the beauty of the waters, their elevation, and the wild scenery which surrounds them, would not fail to attract visitors."

The eight lakes are moreover the point of entrance to the boat route through the heart of the wilderness to Paul Smith's and Martin's. It is twenty-five miles from Boonville by stage to the Forest House (Old Forge). Boonville is about forty miles north of Utica, and is reached by the Black River Railroad.

The guides of the John Brown Tract are a superior class of men, intelligent, competent, and well mannered. Those sportsmen who have ever had the misfortune to be in camp with a lazy, low-bred guide, will hail this announcement with joy in case they wish to visit the region. An ignorant guide, in the sense of the writer, is one who has neither the capacity to find game nor ingenuity to capture it when found. With such a guide a sportsman will be robbed of all pleasure and comfort, and be in danger of starving.

The John Brown guides are "independent" *i. e.*, not hotel guides. The latter are never to be engaged, if the former can be secured. Those intending to visit the Fulton Chain would do well to write to Mr. Joel T. Comstock, Boonville, N. Y., and engage guides. I intend to spend the summer months with my family in a little cottage by the lake adjacent to the hotel. "What," says a friend, "take your wife and children into the wilderness to be devoured by black flies and mosquitos?" Not so. What you call the wilderness is full of life and beauty to me and mine. In the woods the nights abound with silence and repose. How sweet and full their sleep, and the mornings and evenings of the forest are sublime. The morning air comes laden with the aroma of the balsam and odoriferous trees, the sweet fragrances are spread by the breezes from mountain to valley, and the gum trees are there for the healing of consumptives, and my girls will be down by the waters with early song, watching the ripples, and romping the shore with my pointer Ray. After breakfast we shall take a row on the lakes or go to a little pond, a hidden gem that is ever lulled by the sweet toned pines, and angle for trout. There are to us, thousands of new objects and sounds in the woods and by the waters.

The night after depositing the little fish in the lakes, as we smoked our pipes around the fire, some one speaking of the habits of fish, Marks, the "spawn man," related the following as an actual fish story: He said, "Some time last summer, a small dog having fallen into one of the trout ponds at Caledonia, the one containing the oldest fish, he, being near by went to assist the canine out, and was much surprised and amused to observe that on the dog attempting to crawl up, and just as he would lay his paws upon the edge, the trout would dart for him with mouths wide open, and fastening their jaws upon him would pull the animal in again, then dart off, carving about immediately, however, seeming to exult over their victim." The listeners agreed when Marks had finished, that in time he might tell a good fish yarn. The good natured Arnold was not to be outdone. He said "I once saw, when rowing in Fourth Lake, a trout-capture and kill a duck." Marks reiterated that his story was a true one. "So is mine," retorted Arnold, "but it was a young duck that the trout captured." The evening was spent in the recital of amusing stories relating to personal experience in the pursuit of game.

Friday morning we left the Old Forge, with two teams, on our return, and were fourteen hours reaching Lawrence's Hotel, Moose River. From this point we had a pleasant ride to Boonville. The popular hotel of Boonville, is the "Hulbert House." The proprietor, Mr. Geo. A. May, is the most obliging and genial of landlords. It can but continue to be the favorite hotel for sportsmen *en route* to the wilderness so long as it shall remain under his management. Both Mr. Day and Mr. Lawrence contributed toward paying the expenses of transporting the fishes to the lake, and by the important suggestions of Mr. B. P. Graves, the merchant and enthusiastic sportsman of the town, we were enabled to make our trip a successful one. All these gentlemen, besides others, take a lively interest in all that pertains to the John Brown Tract.

I expect to leave here with fifty thousand brook trout for the eight lakes within a few days.

A. B. LAMBERTON.

—The Fishery Commissioners of New York give official notice that the time for receiving orders for all kinds of fish from the Fish Commissioners of the State expired last Monday, the 20th of March.

—We call the attention of our readers who are interested in fish culture, or who would value a country summer residence, to Mr. Dexter's advertisement of Hatching Works for sale.

The Kennel.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

The following are the names of the dogs entered in the Kennel Register for the week ending March 21st:—

SETTERS.

Mr. Jefferson's Flora.
Mr. Archer's Koenig.
Mr. Drane's Belle Sheppard.
Mr. Bergenthal's Rake and Fanny.
Mr. Dortch's Jane.
Mr. Shapley's Bess and Styx.
Mr. Dingin's Starlight.
Mr. Moses' Buff.

THE SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW.—From all we hear we gather that Springfield will run Chicago very closely as regards entries, etc., at the Bench Show of Dogs to be held in the former city under the auspices of the Rod and Gun Club, on the 26th and 27th of next month. The show of last year, although hurriedly gotten up and not widely advertised, was a grand success. We expect that the present one—the gentlemen having it in charge having taken time by the forelock—will equal in quality anything yet held.

A BENCH SHOW IN KENTUCKY.—A Bench Show of Dogs will be held in Lexington, Ky., on May 9th, in connection with the annual meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association.

—Mr. Schuchards black pointer Fan (by his Tom, out of Arnold's Fan) has visited Dr. Strachan's liver pointer Shot.

—We have at this office the certificate of registration of the orange and white setter Sam, owned by Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, of New Brighton. A letter so addressed having failed to reach Mr. Snellenburg, and been returned to us, he will please call at this office and receive his certificate.

—Why the Kentucky Legislature, in passing a bill imposing a tax of $2 on dogs, should have made it to apply only to dogs over three years old we are at a loss to imagine. Is it because dogs in Kentucky are only considered to be of any value after arriving at that healthy age? And how is the dog's age to be determined? We presume the object of a tax on dogs is mainly to keep down the accumulation of worthless, sheep-killing curs, who do so much to bring the whole canine family into disrepute. Why not, then, impose the tax on puppies six weeks old, and thereby discourage the breeding of all but those dogs whose prospective value will cause their owners to at once decide between the cistern and the tax collector?

—"Guyon" sends the following words of wisdom from Corinth, Mississippi:—

"The 'Squire' has the everlasting thanks of Mrs. Guyon on account of an article in the kennel column, in which he stated that dogs should not be allowed to lie on the hearth rug and bake their brains before the fire. She now has the authority from the fountain head to keep them out of our sitting-room. The FOREST AND STREAM says so, and it is so ordered; and so old Nora, who has been engaged for the last eight winters in a truly laudable way in trying to bake her brains, has to give it up, just as they are beginning to get done brown."

DEATH OF "FLY."—Our correspondent "Podgers" writes us from San Francisco under date of March 9th as follows:—

"I am in despair; have just lost my Gordon setter slut 'Fly' that I purchased of our old sportsman friend Horace Smith. Fortunately I raised one litter of pups from her by 'Jeff,' the dog that kept the train waiting, and they are accounted about the best stock in California. 'Jeff' is still on hand, and at this moment lies at my feet, and by the same token is giving my desk a series of vibrations equal to a small earthquake, all in the eager pursuit of the industrious flea, the bane of California dogs' existence, and not only of a dog's, but of a human being's, as all new comers can testify."

ON RETRIEVING.

WESTFIELD, N. B., March, 1878.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Many sportsmen seem to think that it is an advantage to have setters and pointers taught to retrieve. With the exception of men who only keep one dog, it appears to me to be a mistake. It is clear that Lewis thought so (*vide* p. 119, Lewis' "American Sportsman"), but he was probably not then aware of the existence of any reliable breed of bird retrievers, and looked upon retrieving by pointers and setters as a necessary evil. Dogs that are wanted to hunt in first-rate style should not be allowed to retrieve, as the retrieving of wounded game (not dead game) injures them, by causing them to take notice of the foot scent, and consequently teaches them "to potter," and brings their heads too close to the ground. It also makes them unsteady, always wanting to run in as soon as they see game knocked down. I feel sure that most men would shoot with more comfort, and bag more game with a retriever and a brace of setters than with three retrieving setters; besides which it will take less time and trouble breaking these three dogs to do their own particular work, than it will to break one setter to do everything thoroughly well. No one who has seen a first-rate retriever and first-rate setter at work, can have failed to mark the difference in their style—the former keeping his nose close to the ground, while the latter carries his head well up. If a setter has only to learn to range, set, back, and down charge, he can be made thoroughly reliable in a few weeks; but if the additional accomplishment of retrieving is expected of him, it must be a matter of years in making him perfect. How many excellent setters in other respects are hard-mouthed? I think I have more than once seen inquiries made as to how they may be taught to carry properly. A well-bred retriever will always carry alive (unless spoilt by bad management); nor does he require much training, except to be steady to heel, before being taken into the field; he will come to his work very quickly, if he gets plenty of it, and having once learned it, will seldom give his master any further trouble. He can also be used instead of any other dog for cock, snipe, and wild fowl shooting. IBEX.

In the above letter our correspondent urges the propriety of using a dog expressly for retrieving while shooting over setters and pointers, for the reason, as he alleges, that the breaking of the latter to retrieve is a very long and tedious operation, and then, when they are so broken, they will "break shot," and are otherwise difficult to manage. Now, we hope "Ibex" will excuse us when we doubt if he ever shot over a setter or pointer which was *properly* broken to that accomplishment. Notwithstanding our very long and constant practice in the field, and having shot in most of the States, we have never met a single individual who pursued the course recommended by "Ibex," and we would be glad to have an opportunity to convince him that nothing in the way of shooting "traps" could be more useless than having a dog tugging at one's heels for no other purpose than retrieving the game. We have frequently heard sportsmen say they would not allow their setters and pointers retrieve, for the same reasons given by "Ibex," and also alleging that a dog so frequently having birds in his mouth affects his nose. Whenever we have met with persons holding those views we have made it a point to have some shooting with them, if possible, and the result has been that without a single exception they were convinced of their error. Instead of its being a long, tedious operation to teach a dog to retrieve, we can have any setter or pointer of any age broken to retrieve within twenty days from the time he is taken in hand; and then, if a dog is skillfully worked in the field, and made to retrieve properly, he will not "break shot" or be more difficult to manage than one which does not retrieve, and as for its affecting the dog's nose, it is certainly a mistaken notion. Many years ago, when we were living at Trenton, N. J., the late Gardner Hubbard, of Boston, one of the most skillful sportsmen we have ever met, came on to have some shooting with us. He brought with him an extra fine,

well broken pointer, named Tramp, but not broken to retrieve, Mr. H. saying he considered it all wrong to use a setter or pointer for that purpose. We were then shooting over a pointer named "Hart," a first-class retriever, but no better dog otherwise than "Tramp," and after shooting two days on the Bridgeport meadows, in Gloucester county, N. J., where we had excellent shooting, Mr. Hubbard gave us his dog and one hundred dollars for Hart, on account of his retrieving qualifications. "Ibex" suggests that, instead of using three setters or pointers to shoot over, it would be better to use two and a retriever; If any shooter wishes to take three dogs out at the same time to shoot over, we agree with "Ibex" that one of them should be a retriever, or any other kind of dog which would certainly follow at heel. But we cannot believe that any skillful sportsman would undertake to manage three dogs at the same time; for, unless dogs are exceedingly well broken, and are accustomed to work together, even a brace are no better than a single good one. But it matters not how good they may be, one good dog would give more satisfaction in the field than three, even if one was only a retriever and followed at heel.

THE COLOR OF IRISH SETTERS.

March 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of the 4th inst., I notice that the valiant "Warwick" has taken up the cudgel to batter to pieces the color of the Irish setter, and replies directly to my letter in your issue of February 24th. Yes, I did say, and now repeat it, that I firmly believe the only color of the genuine Irish dog to be red in its different shades, and with more or less white, and that it is only the red dogs that have made Ireland famous for its setters, and it is only the red dogs which to-day are recognized as the genuine Irish. I mentioned "Stonehenge" and "Idstone," but did not quote very much, as I did not deem it necessary. But since your correspondent has shaken the dust from off the works of his old authorities, pardon me if I now do, what I neglected to, in my last, quote *verbatim et literatim* from mine. I see that "Warwick" has only quoted "Stonehenge" in part, I will do so in full even at the risk of being tedious.

"Stonehenge" says, "The color of the Irish should be a rich blood-red, with muzzle of same shade, sometimes this is actually black, but more often a rich mahogany, the same dark shade running down the back to the stern, which has the short hair as dark as the muzzle, but this deeper stain is objected to by most breeders. Many strains have more or less white about their limbs, but the mouth should always be black, and, unless they are white and red the less white the better." He also says, "When dog shows were first held, the judges made several blunders in the Irish setter prize list. Carlo, the second prize dog at Birmingham, was for a considerable time the type of excellence. Mr. Birtwhistle's Jim, however, (a remarkably clever looking setter), and Mr. Watt's Ranger (a very handsome dog indeed), were the specimens which first upset all their preconceived notions of Irish breeding. Carlo has the wide brow, the "chubby" face, the large languid eye, "black tipped plumage" of the old school." Again, we suggested, when describing the Gordon setter, that the black-tan come from Ireland. That opinion has been corroborated, but the blood-red, or rich chestnut, or mahogany color, the deep rich red—not golden, not fallow, nor yellow, nor fawn, but deep, pure blood red—is the color of an Irish setter of high mark. This color must be unmixed with black, and tested in a strong light, there must not be black shadows, or waves, much less black fringe to the ear, or to the profile of the frame. "There are good Irish setters (notice he says simply good) nearly white, red and white, black-tan, or intimately crossed with black-tan, and in the last case showing the distinctive marks of the cross in the black tipping of the coat, which Irish judges consider a very great fault in color." He mentions the best breeds in Ireland as the La Touche's, the O'Connor's, the late Lord De Freyne's, the late Lord Waterford's, and Capt. Hutchinson's, the latter as good as any known.

Now certainly such a writer as "Stonehenge," whom even "Idstone" acknowledges as the first of authorities, ought to know what he is writing about, and he distinctly and emphatically says that the Irish setter of high mark, is not lemon color, neither is he a dun color, or a black-tan, as "Warwick" quotes from some of his antiquated writers. Your correspondent quotes Thornhill, 1804, as saying that "They are not esteemed unless their color is a deep chestnut, and white or all red." And adds, but he does say that they are not pure if they are other than the above colors. It is well to notice what a writer says, and not what he does *not* say, if one wishes to arrive at the truth.

He quotes another writer as saying that, "They may be lemon color, or red patched with deep chestnut." This latter color would make a funny looking dog indeed. Where would the red color end and the patches of deep chestnut begin?

Now a person can find an authority, or rather a would-be authority for most everything. Why, I can find an author, and a writer of some repute too, (I would say authority for all writers are not authority), who says that the setter is made up from a cross of pointer, fox-bonod and Newfoundland. Now I don't imagine "Warwick" would believe that author, though he did write some time ago, neither will I take much stock in the authors he has quoted as giving the Irish dog of any color. Your correspondent seems to cling rather fondly to earlier writers, perchance he is one of those who believe that everything was better in former times than now—I don't—I believe there has been improvement, as well with the Irish setter as the race horse, and therefore choose the dog and the recognized authorities on the dog of to-day, rather than those in years gone by. It is handed down to us by old writers and old priots that Flyme Childers ran a mile a minute. I don't believe that either, and no one of to-day believes it, if he has read at all our recent works.

No, "Warwick," it is best to put faith in authorities of our own day, those who have looked more thoroughly into the teachings of the past than either you or I have, or can, and who, after careful study, set forth their convictions of the truth. As I mentioned, "Idstone" in my former letter, let us now see what he says:—

"I shall only state facts taken from undoubted authorities. I have been at great pains to find out every thing which can set the matter at rest, and I shall not speculate as to quality or form in what I now set down about the breed." He then goes on to say, "I have said that the Irish setter should be of a pure rich mahogany red, without any black fringe or mixture of another color. He is most handsome without white. But few breeders can afford to destroy a dog of high family simply because he has a white foot, or some little mixture of that color.* * * Having said so much about his color, let me add that some 'correspondents' assert that red and white Irish setters have been, may be, and are to be had pure, and of the highest caste. I do not doubt it."

Now from the foregoing it is plain that "Stonehenge" and "Idstone" agree in regard to color of a pure Irish setter, and Mr. Laverack, who has visited Ireland four times, as he tells us, to investigate in regard to the Irish dog, gives in substance the same opinion. He also mentions as the purest breeds in Ireland, the same that "Stonehenge" gives.

In 1866, that well-known breeder of Irish setters, Capt. Hutchinson, in a letter to the London *Field*, says, "I still affirm that the only true color of the red in the setter in question, should be a very deep, rich, blood red, and free from any mixture of black hair whatever. All those dogs that exhibit the black hair cropping out at the ups and round the edges of the ears, and through the coat and muzzle, are decidedly of an impure strain, being an unmistakable cross with the black dog at some period or other." The same is the opinion of Mr. La Touche, and of Mr. Blake Knox, whose breeds are of the purest known.

That famous writer in the London *Field*, "Sixty One," also says, though the red Irish were not his favorites: "Having known Irish setters for the last fifty years, I can speak to the color of the most esteemed breeds. It was blood red, or blood red and white. The streaky black lines and tips are good for the "Marines," or "the fancy;" that they are proofs of high blood is only imagination."

Notice, "Warwick," that he says "most esteemed breeds," though farther on he mentions black and white, and black, white-and-tan setters as having been bred in Ireland. To my statement, that because they are born in Ireland it does not make them Irish setters, your correspondent adds, "And because they are blood red, or red white, bora in and imported from Ireland, it does not follow that they are the pure article." No, I would not warrant that they are the pure article, unless I knew their lineage. But should a man send me a black, or black and white setter, for a pure specimen of the Irish breed, I would consider myself sold, and the man an imposter." Would "Warwick" buy a black, or black-tan, or lemon and white, or liver-colored setter from any dealer in America, or in fact abroad, and regard the purchase as pure Irish? I am confident he would not.

Now in regard to that particular blood-red setter imported from a kennel in Ireland, into which a black setter from Scotland was introduced. Does "Warwick" know that the red setter he mentioned traces back to the black dog? Can not a man keep Irish setters and yet own a black dog, and even breed the black to some of his red ones, without contaminating his whole stock? But even had the black dog been bred to every red gyn in the kennel, it is not according to my theory at all, friend "Warwick," that the red pups of the litter would be the pure article and the black one's not. Every red dog is not pure Irish any more than is every black and tan a Gordon, or lemon and white a Laverack. I do not say, and have never said, every red dog is a pure Irish setter, but that every genuine Irish setter, and the only dog that is recognized as such by standard authorities, is of the red strain. Now it is just that very idea which your correspondent would attach to me, that has raised the deuce with setter breeding, and which has given the name of Irish setter to many a dog unworthy of it, either in looks, action, or lineage. I am well aware that "Carrie," being half Irish and half Laverack, has been entered and taken prizes in the Irish class. But it was wrong and was written up as such at the time. There was scarcely any need to "mention others," or even the ones named, for it does not take very long, knowing the lineage, to prove that a half bred animal is not a full bred one. However, the mention of "Carrie" was a well timed note, for in last issue of FOREST AND STREAM she is classed as the pure article with "Plunket." While she might as well be called Laverack as Irish, though she is red. And by the way, when our sportsmen see "Plunket" at Springfield, they will find his color not a light red by any means, as is generally believed.

Your correspondent advances the idea that a genuine Irish setter can not be bought, and quotes an Irish gentleman, (for proof I suppose) who states his family have had the pure thing for a hundred years, and never sell one or permits one to go from his kennel. "I can go one better, "for I know of a family said to have possessed the Irish setter for two hundred years, but dogs have gone forth from that kennel and I have some of the stock in mine, only removed two canine generations. The fact is, a dog can be bought of most any man or family at some price, else how is it, we found in the grand old dog "Plunket," the blood of the best Irish strains in Ireland. Oh! no, the time is not yet when one can't buy an Irish setter, and of the best blood too, (though I don't wonder that some think so, judging from certain specimens purchased) but such can not be purchased for a song.

I stated in my former letter that no recognized authority gives the genuine Irish as of any color; and I still adhere to that opinion. What I mean by recognized authorities are those that we of the present time look to for canine information, and if "Stonehenge," "Idstone," and Laverack, are not such, where can we find them? Now this letter is already too long, but a few more words nod I'm done.

There are, as before stated, no doubt, breeds of setters of other colors in Ireland than red, or red and white, but so thoroughly has the red setter become identified with Ireland as the Irish setter, that only such are regarded by the most noted breeders and authorities as the true Irish dog. A dog will not change his nationality just so long as he is bred pure and keeps up the chief characteristics which distinguish him as a particular breed. When will a Chinaman become a thorough American?

Having noticed that some other lover of field sports, in a contemporary of FOREST AND STREAM has taken my name of "Nimrod" to himself, and since "Nimrod" of ancient times was a mighty hunter, which I am not. I renounce the name altogether, and subscribe myself now and henceforth. MONT CLARE.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachynotus carolinus.* Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus,*
Drum (two species.) Family *Sciæ-nidæ.* Trout (black bass,) *Centropristis atrarius.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.* Striped Bass or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Sea Bass, *Scienops ocellatus.* Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.* Black bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus caxus.*

[*Under the head of "Game and Fish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.*]

For Forest and Stream.

The timorous south wind blows,
And spring's first buds are swelling;
Once more the honest angler knows
The meadow brooks are welling.
Fleet-footed ripples gleam,
Where tuft grass frets the stream,
Gurgling, gliding,
Shy trout nidiag!
Meet me by the stream. T. W. A.

March 15th, 1875.

Our poet, it is apparent, gathered his sweet inspiration before the cold snap of last week froze up the sources of his supply. Up to the 13th of March all conditions were certainly favorable to a genial opening of the fronting season, which is permitted by law on Long Island on the 15th. Birds twitted; the atmosphere was mild and sunny; the ground almost dry enough for the plough; trout disported in a limpid element clear of ice or snow water; "the south wind blew," and the "buds were swelling." The heart of the angler was glad with anticipation, and crowds of them prepared to visit their favorite resorts. On the 13th, however, the mercury dropped to nineteen degrees, and sealed up the beautiful ponds, and the buds, and the voices of the birds, and the hopes of the fishermen. It has been cold ever since, and bitterly so at times. March is a capricious month at best, and those who would enjoy trout-fishing in its perfection will do well to wait until the days are longer and the sun is stronger.

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of all kinds of fish continues abundant. Brook trout are coming in in large quantities from all quarters, but are selling at from 25 to 30 per cent. less than last year. We quote: Striped bass from 15 to 20 cents per pound, according to size; smelts, 15 cents; bluefish (frozen) 15 cents; salmon (frozen) 50 cents; mackerel, 25 cents each; North Carolina shad, 65 cents each; white perch, 18 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, $12 per 100; frost fish (tom cods), 6 cents per pound; halibut, 18 cents; haddock, 18 cents; kingfish, 20 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; whitefish, 18 cents; pickerel, 18 cents; sunfish, 10 cents; yellow perch, 10 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; brook trout, (Canada), 50 cents; Long Island, do., $1; black bass, 18 cents; ciscoes, 10 cents; pompano, $1; hard shell crabs, $4 per 100.

—Anglers will do well to scan this department of our paper thoroughly, for we are imparting information constantly which cannot be found in books. The ignorance that prevails, regarding even the rudiments of fly-fishing, is most surprising, not only among confessed novices, but among those generally regarded as expert anglers. It is a fact that the majority of those who enter the fly-casting contests at our annual State Sportsmen's Conventions cannot even deliver a line properly under circumstances the most advantageous; while the number of *practical* anglers for trout (and especially salmon) can almost be counted upon a man's ten fingers. We appeal to the good judgment of our peers to verify this assertion. As we remarked in our last issue, the entomology of fly fishing should be well understood by every angler; and yet very few, indeed, have any idea of the proper cast of flies to be selected for any given season or condition of weather. We propose, therefore, to give a list of seasonable flies for each month, just as we do of fish in season, with general descriptions of the same, so that every angler can tie his own flies. Here follow ten varieties for April. The nine first are imitations of natural insects; No. 10 is a spring fly. The remaining six are general flies, doing good service throughout the season. We shall hereafter publish something of the natural history of these flies, and their distribution among the different streams.

The numbers specified apply to the Limerick hook—O'Shaunessy. It is important that this be borne in mind, for different manufacturers number their hooks differently; that is, the numbers and sizes do not always correspond. This fact is not generally known.

FLIES FOR APRIL.

BLACK GNAT, OR MIDGE.—No. 13.—Body and feet black, wings subhyaline.

DARK CLARET GNAT.—No. 13.—Body dark claret, feet black, wings subhyaline.

BRIGHT CLARET GNAT.—No. 13.—Body bright claret mixed with red fox face, feet ginger, wings of one sex hyaline, the other ochreous

GRAY GNAT.—No. 13.—Body dark fox mixed with dark claret, feet gray, wings hyaline.

DARK FOX.—Nos. 10 or 11.—Body and feet dark fox mixed with lemon-colored mohair, wings subhyaline, tail three fibres of dark gray hackle.

POOR MAN'S FLY.—Nos. 9 and 10.—Body and feet hare's ear and yellow mixed, wings slightly mottled gray, tail the mottle of the wood duck.

OLIVE GNAT.—No. 13.—Body dark olive mixed with bright claret feet ginger, wings hyaline.

RED FOX.—Nos. 10 and 11.—Body fox cub face mixed with yellow feet red, (chicken red), wings pale gray or subhyaline, tail mottled feather wood duck.

BRIGHT FOX.—Nos. 10 and 11.—Body and feet brightest part of the fox mixed with yellow, wings brightest hyaline, tail pale yellow.

BLACK HACKLED FLY.—Nos. 9 and 8.—Body orange ribbed with gold tinsel, hackle black wings, tail of the American partridge.

GENERAL FLIES.

IBIS.—No. 8.—A hackled fly ribbed with silver tinsel; body hackle, wings and tail scarlet.

PEACOCK PALMER.—No. 8.—Body peacock herls, hackle black and red mixed.

GRAY PALMER.—No. 8.—Body peacock herl, dark gray hackle.

PROFESSOR.—Nos. 8 and 9.—Body bright yellow, feet golden brown, wings wood duck and mallard dyed yellow, mixed, tail scarlet ibis.

QUEEN OF THE WATER.—Nos. 8 and 9.—A hackled fly; body orange ribbed with gold tinsel, hackle chicken red, wings bright mottle of the mallard.

GRIZZLY KING.—Nos. 8 and 9.—A hackled fly; body green, hackle dark gray, tail scarlet ibis, wings mottled feather of the pin-tail.

TROUT.—It is not often that one has the pleasure of breakfasting on trout from half a dozen States at the same meal. Yet such was the felicity we enjoyed a few days since, through the courtesy of Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, of Fulton Market. There were trout raised by Mr. Ira Hoyt, of Halsey Valley, N. Y.; trout from the far-famed ponds of Ira Smith, of Oyster Bay, Long Island; and more from Mr. Levi Hodges, of Farmington, Conn.; trout from far-off Wisconsin, raised by Mr. A. F. Donsman, of North Prairie, and trout from Mr. John Gilchrist, of Montreal, Canada. New Brunswick also furnished a modicum from Messrs. R. & A. Adams, of New Castle, and Pennsylvania was represented by fish from the ponds of Mr. J. Fearon Mann, of Pittsburgh. It would be almost invidious to discriminate as to the quality of the fish, but we must candidly admit that the wild brook trout found most favor. Among other piscicultnrists and shippers of brook trout who are supplying our market, may be mentioned Messrs. W. H. Crowell, of Lndlow, Pa.; W. A. Buchanan, New Haven, Conn., F. H. Holmes, Norway, Me.; Martin Van Buren Nevins, Setauket, L. I., and Robinson & Overhaut Bros., Moscow, Pa.

—In England the salmon lines sold at the tackle shops are much longer than those sold here—often reaching 300 yards. The price is 4d. per yard. Salmon of the largest size, say 50 pounds, will often run off 200 yards at a spurt.

—U. S. Fish Commissioner Mather suggests a Fly Casting Tournament at Philadelphia this summer on the exhibition grounds. The idea is a good one, and we will do what we can to promote it.

—We have received from Chas. F. Orvis, the rod-maker, of Manchester, Vt., some of the hops of the Hop Hornbeam, which grows in great perfection in that State. We cannot say that these hops will make good beer, but the wood of the tree makes fine buts for rods.

—A correspondent refers to the statement printed (copied) in our paper lately to the effect that the Raquette waters were the only part of the Adirondacks yielding pickerel, and asks:—

"Is not this a mistake? As long ago as 1858 or '59 I caught pickerel in Lake Sanford, trolling, and in Rice Lake, and Harris' Lake. I have fished through the ice when it was three feet thick on the latter lake in winter, and remember Isaac Labattis, when a boy, fishing there by me one day, catching one weighing thirteen pounds. I see also that the Preston Ponds are to be stocked and preserved. In 1866 I went there one morning in July with Mr. A. A. Clay and Mitch Labattis. The boat there had been appropriated by a party on a pedestrian tour, but as they were to stay there all that day and night, they let us use the boat from ten A. M. to twelve M.; a hot day and the sun beating down. Mitchell managed the boat, and Mr. C. and I fished with flies, one of us in each end. We caught three dozen trout, weighing together 27 pounds. I have never fished there since." C. C.

—A letter from Alaska to the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:—

"During the season when the salmon are running, black and grizzly bears haunt the banks of rivers and lakes, where they dig sloping approaches to the water and lie and watch for fish. When they notice a good sized salmon close in shore they slide down with remarkable agility, and with one sweep of their huge paw generally secure their prey. But of course a good many fish escape them, and I have often caught salmon with the marks of these four legged fishermen upon their sides."

SPLIT BAMBOO RODS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A writer in a recent issue of your paper, after discanting on the excellencies of his split bamboo rod, describes it as having been made in the following manner: "Eight or nine strips of equal size are fitted so as to get the enamel on the inside of each strip, and form a centre. By fitting the strips in this manner the pieces can be well rounded and finished without the least danger of injuring or working off the enamel, as you have the principal part in the centre of the piece."

Will your correspondent permit one, who has perhaps made as many split bamboo rods as any other amateur in the country, (Mr. Hyde excepted), to ask him how this is done? How eight or nine strips can be fitted to form a centre so as to get the enamel—by which I suppose he means the siliclous covering of the bamboo—in the centre? As I figure it, all but an inconsiderable portion of the enamel would have to be cut away in order to get the pieces to centre in the manner he describes. Now no one can find fault with "W. J. P." praising his own rod, which may be a very fine one, but when he describes its construction, and we find it at variance with well-established principles of mechanics, and recommends *ex cathedra*, "as an old angler" this faulty construction for the adoption of others it is time to nip the error in the bud lest the unwary should suffer thereby. Neither is there anything new in this mode of using the splints together; it is old, exploded; rods made in this way were found to be so unreliable, that our best makers now leave the tough close-fibred portion of the wood on the outside of their rods, where nature and science alike tell us that it should be. I feel that I am stating a truism when I say that no fracture of a joint ever commences in the centre of the wood—it is on the outside that first one little tendon breaks and starts out from the rest, then another, and another in quick succession until, if the strain be not eased, the whole piece resolves itself into its constituent atomy, in short, goes to smithereens. What then can be the advantage of massing all the dense fibrous strength of the wood in the centre where no strain ever occurs? Let your correspondent split a piece from a joint of bamboo, and bend it slowly in both hands in either direction almost to the point of breaking. Let him observe as the outside of the wood forms the curve how closely the outer covering of silex protects the fibre, and prevents their losing their hold on each other. Now let him bend it the other way, with the pi by wooded portion out, and he will find that one-half of the strain borne by the outside is sufficient to break the piece in two. This is the reason that Dame Nature, who is generally credited with being tolerably level-headed, in building her bamboos, places the silex and close-fibred portion of the wood on the outside instead of the inside as in the case of your correspondents' rod. Should she ever reverse her process, I fear that after one or two of such storms as she occasionally kicks up in the East Indies there would be very little bamboo left for us to build our rods of, or for any other purpose. No, no! "W. J. P.," the principle which you advocate is a false one—Dame Nature is still safe to follow in this as in other matters. Our mechanics imitate her work in the shape, and even the dimensions of their hollow cast iron columns, and thus obtain the greatest degree of strength with the least expenditure of material, for the old girl, with all her lavish extravagance in some matters, is economical even to stinginess in others.

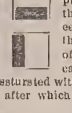
Now that the open season for trout is about commencing he who is the proud possessor of a good split bamboo fly-rod—not as common a thing as many people suppose—knows in its fullest sense what Keats signified when he wrote of "a joy forever." And what a rod it is! lightness, compactness, strength, durability combined—lithe, pliant, graceful, elastic. Egad! how the delicious adjectives roll off one's tongue. Mr. Editor, I know of such a rod, which responds so accurately to every play of the wrist that the flies appear to follow the eye to the spot indicated without effort on your part, and I should not be surprised if some time during the season—not the early part, the weather is too capricious, but a little later, perhaps, when the apple trees begin to blossom. I should not be surprised, I say, to find that rod on the banks of a stream we know of casting a fly, hooking, playing, and landing the fish all of its own volition! TED GRAYSON.

[Our correspondent is eminently sound in his views. ED.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

Backed by at least twenty years' experience in the use of light rods, I venture to differ with your correspondent "H" on the proper way to make split rods. "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." It follows that the same amount of enamel inside or outside will produce equal strength. I write more directly of tips than butts and second joints. All experience in making rods, whether for personal use, (as in my case), or for sale, know that with the most careful work a rod tip requires to be *toned* down in places to produce a proper and equal flexibility; by "H.s" plan the enamel must be cut away. My plan is thus:—



The shaded sides represent the enamel. If these pieces be pressed together in the position in which they are drawn you will have all the enamel in the centre, and as you work the tip down you cut away the porous part and leave the enamel, and are certain of having the flexibility even whichever way you may cast. As for keeping out the weather, rub down with flannel saturated with shellac and a drop or two of linseed oil, for a hard polish; after which varnish, giving plenty of time for the varnish to harden. J. B. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—It has been a tough week for the fishermen, the high winds and rough seas operating unfavorably for a very heavy catch. There have been 21 arrivals—9 from Georges, 4 from the Banks, and 8 with frozen herring. The receipts have been 258,000 pounds of halibut, 225,000 pounds cod-fish, and 2,400 barrels frozen herring. The shore fleet have had but one day's fishing this week, and that was yesterday. Sales of fresh cod-fish and haddock, $2.75 and $3. Halibut have sold for 4¼ and 2¼ cents per pound. Round cod-fish for curing, $1.75 per hundred weight.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, March 17th.*

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. A. K., New York.—Will you be kind enough to inform me whether the (sea) bass come to the surface to breathe, or not? Ans. They do not.

DR. G. G. K. ROXBURY.—For reprint of the very beautiful poem entitled "The Old Canoe," see FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. I, No. 5, page 68.

H. G., New York.—Please inform me what to do with a young dog four weeks old that has water in his legs. Ans. Bathe his legs with spirits of camphor.

W. N., Princeton.—What is A. T. Stewart supposed to be worth? Ans. We don't know, and we imagine Mr. Stewart is the only person who does. Address him.

RABBIT, Boston.—Please give me the name of some one of whom I can buy some wild rabbits? Ans. They cannot be bought in this city; perhaps some of our readers can supply the information.

C. S. R., Jersey City.—What is a proper charge of powder and shot for a No. 10 gun, *i. e.*, for duck shooting? Ans. You don't name the weight; for, say 9 or 10 pound gun, 4 drs. powder, 1¼ to 1¼ oz. shot.

S. N. J., New York.—Will you be kind enough to inform me through your columns where target shooting can be practiced, near the city, without molestation? Ans. Only by joining one of the rifle clubs.

E. J. R., Kalamazoo, Mich.—At what season of the year should wild rice be sown, and in how deep water will it do well in? Ans. Sow in the spring. It will grow in four feet of water after it is started.

J. B. B., Red Bank.—Will you please give me the pedigree of Hamilton Thompson's red dog Duke? Ans. Out of Thompson's Belle, by Bang; he by Paul Meade's Dash, out of Belle; Belle by Robinson's Dash, out of Jane. For more extended pedigree address Mr. Thompson.

W. L. B., Milwaukee.—Will a bullet penetrate a timber 12x12 with less difficulty than two five inch boards nailed one inch apart. Ans. The solid timber would be penetrated more readily than the separated boards.

ELK, Joggins, N. S.—Can you tell me where I can obtain a pair of Scotch stag hounds, and at what price. Will I have to send to Glasgow, Scotland, for them? Ans. We know of none at present. If you advertise for them you could probably get them.

S. G. T., Erie, Pa.—Can you tell me me if a book called "Hawker on Shooting," by Porter, is now in print; if so, where can I obtain it? Ans. Can be procured in England. Mr. Geo. W. Ford care Messrs. Pott, Young & Co., Cooper Union, this city, will import it for you.

A. D. F., Brockford, Ill.—What is the reputation of the Charles Daly guns; how do they compare with Scott, Greener, and Tolly? Where are the Daly works or manufactory? Ans. Excellent. Their works are at Leige, and Messrs. Schoverling & Daly of this city are their agents.

G. H. R., Gainesville, Texas.—Please give me the address of some reliable party in Philadelphia who changes muzzle loading shot guns to breech-loaders, and the probable cost? Ans. John Krider, corner Second and Walnut streets; cost probably not less than $50, but depends upon the quality of the gun. Write to Krider.

J. D. H., Elm Grove, W. Va.—1. What is your opinion of the single breech-loading shot gun manufactured by J. Stevens & Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. The patent of September 6th, 1864? 2. How should I load for squirrels; average distance, 90 feet? Ans. 1. A fair gun for the price. 2. With the above gun 2½ drs. powder 1 oz. shot, No. 6.

READER, Philadelphia.—Where can I obtain gum pants which will come above the hips suitable for deep wading, and the cost of same; can obtain nothing in Philadelphia that is built higher than hip boots or ordinary wading leggins? Ans. From Goodyear Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway; price, $9 for plain rubber, and $15 for macintosh.

C. D. M., St. Marks.—1. Will you please tell me the address of Bohn, of London, mentioned in the answer of "H. L.," in the issue of March 2d, 1876, of FOREST AND STREAM? 2. What will be the price of the translation of Pliny? Ans. 1. H. G. Bohn, York street, Covent Garden, London. 2. Do not know the English price. Scribner asks $2 per volume.

L., Easton, Md.—Please inform me if you would advise the cross between a setter and pointer, (setter bitch, and pointer dog); also if progeny of the bitch would be injured by the fact that she has had several litters of pups by curs? Ans. By no means breed droppers. Keep the setter and pointer pure. Good dogs may be bred from a bitch having had paps from curs.

A. T. W., Brooklyn.—1. Is there good hunting and fishing near Champlaigne village on the Chazee River? 2. What would be the cost of having one barrel of my gun choke-bored? 3. Are there such gunmakers as E. & G. Hackett, No. 37 Grace-church, London? Ans. Yes, pertinently the latter; both salmon and brook trout being abundant. 2. About $5. 3. Yes.

A. D., Staten Island.—Will you advise me what charge powder and shot I ought to shoot in a 10-bore Parker breech-loader for ducks; is it best with two pink wads over powder, or one thick felt; the gun weighs nine pounds. Ans. Four drs. powder, 1¼ oz. shot. Your gun will probably shoot stronger with two pink wads, although the felt will produce about the same results.

P. G. R., Jr., New York.—Whose powder do you think best for ducking, and who's for quail, woodcock, etc.; and the best size of each? Ans. There is so little difference in the quality of our powder that we can not discriminate. The sizes are, of Hazard's, say No. 5; of Ludlin & Rand's, No. 6; of Duponts, No. 1 or 2. They are the next to the coarsest in grain of sporting powders.

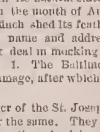
H. B. D., Albany, N. Y.—To Webster's definition of the word quail is added the following note: "In the United States the name is loosely used for *Ortyx virginianus*, or Bob White, and the *Bonasa umbellus*, or ruffed grouse." Please to state in column of answers if you know of any locality where the people call the ruffed grouse a quail? Ans. We know of no place where the grouse is called a quail.

L. N. P., Boston.—I wrote to you some time ago with regard to a brook in which I proposed to cultivate trout, and spoke of it freezing solid, which gave you a wrong idea of the stream. By solid I mean so strongly that the water could not break it up. Ans. The brook would answer capitally for the cultivation of trout. The ice forming as you mention would be no drawback, as the trout would find holes in which to he

F. B. B., New York.—I have a good Parker breech-loader, 12-gauge which makes an excellent pattern and shoots hard; weighs 8¼ pounds; choke bore, I believe. Now, please advise me if the use of the explosive shell or bullet made therefor would be liable to injure its performance as above; and how about buckshot also? Ans. It would, in all probability, injure a choke-bored gun to shoot either bullets or large buckshot.

C., Brattleboro, Vt.—Will you kindly inform me through your columns the time to go to Rangely Lake and Stream (Maine); the route; accommodations? Ans. The best fishing is usually had in the month of September. For route, take Grand Trunk Railroad from Portland, Maine, to Bryant's Pond, thence stage to Andover; three hotels at Andover, and two camps on the lake; or you can find accommodation at the Oquossoc Club House.

C. T., Milwaukee.—Col. Wingate, in his book on the rifle, says that in off-hand shooting it is allowable to rest the elbow against the side, provided the little finger is in front of the trigger guard. We have in our club some members who rest the elbow against their side, and the rifle on the thumb and finger, as shown in the accompanying diagram. Would this position be allowed under the rules of the N. R. A.? Ans. Yes; but we consider in a very awkward position.



TRAMP, New York.—A friend and myself contemplate, next summer, taking a tramp to Delaware Water Gap. Will you inform us the route we will have to take, what is the distance, how many days will be required to make the journey, and what will the expense be a day? Ans. The Water Gap is but ninety-two miles from this city, or four hours by the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad from foot of Barclay street. Several hotels, board from $3 to $4 per day.

B., Buffalo.—1. Will green tea dye silk line without injuring it? I see you advise its use for linen line. 2. Please inform me what proportion of shellac and alcohol to use in making varnish for fish rods of the proper consistency, and how to apply it? Ans. 1. Yes, certainly. 2. Add enough alcohol to "cut" it, then strain through a linen cloth and apply with a brush or wad of flax; spread evenly, dry thoroughly, put on three or four coats, and rub down with rotten stone.

DOG, Waverly Place, N. Y.—I should like to know if it is against the law to train your dog on live quails? 2d. You would greatly oblige me if you could give me the exact proportions of a thoroughbred setter dog. Ans. 1. No. 2. It would require too much space in one column to answer this question. "The Dog," by Stonehenge, "Encyclopedia of Rural Sports," or the "American Kennel and Sporting Field," by Arnold Burgess, will inform you. We can supply you with either.

B. W. S., Moscieud, Pa.—I see Kay's improved shot cartridge, advertised in FOREST AND STREAM, he says "close hard shooting." 1. Are they as good as Ely's wire cartridge for long range? 2. Can they be had filled with one ounce shot; and where can they be got? Please give me the address. Ans. 1. They are considered superior by those who have used them. 2. Yes. They can be had from any of our gunmakers, or from Kay & Co., Newark, N. J. We know nothing regarding the person you mention.

N. C., Jr., Jersey City.—1. Can I have the barrel of a 33-inch .12 bore Webley breech-loader cut down to 28 or 29 inch without affecting the force or closeness of the shooting? 2. Will the Ballard rifle, advertised by Messrs. Read & Sons, Boston, Mass., at $18, shoot at 200 yards as well as a short range Remington rifle, or Sharp's? Ans. 1. Yes, if the gun has not been choke-bored. 2. The Ballard is an excellent rifle at the range you mention, but we do not know how it compares with the others you name.

PEDIGREE, Boston.—1. Can you give the pedigree of Mr. Belmont's dogs? 2. Is it worth while registering the enclosed pedigree without knowing it further? 3. What will be the expense of registering it? Ans. No; but will endeavor to obtain and publish them. 2. Yes, decidedly. The other pedigrees will come to the surface in time; but are you sure of its being authentic even as far as you have given? 3. One dollar, which, however, is placed to your credit as an instalment on the cost of the Kennel Register when published.

G. L. M., Yonkers.—Will teams contesting for the inter-Collegiate Plate be allowed to use a military rifle, (not a special military), but not in use in the State National Guard of the State from which the team comes? To make the case plain, would a team from a college in New York State be allowed to use a military rifle which has been adopted by California, or Massachusetts in arming their National Guard? Ans. Yes; any military rifle will be eligible; but so little interest in the match is shown by the colleges generally that we despair of seeing it brought to an issue.

YOUNG ORNITHOLOGIST, South Adams, Mass.—1. Does the Baltimore oriole shed its feathers in the early spring in its natural state? I have one caught last July that shed its feathers in the month of August, and is now moulting again. 2. Does the goldfinch shed its feathers twice in the same year? 3. Can you give me the name and address of any reliable parties in the Southern States that deal in mocking birds and other Southern species of live birds? Ans. 1. The Baltimore oriole requires three years to attain its full plumage, after which it moults once a year, in early spring. 2. Yes. 3.

W. and H., St. Joseph, Mo.—A is the holder of the St. Joseph Sportsman's Badge. B challenges him to shoot for the same. They shoot and tie, and there are no birds left to shoot off the tie. A claims that according to the rules of this club he is under no obligation to shoot the tie off on any other than the day of the match, as the ties are a part of the match, and it was not for want of time that the match was not determined, but for want of birds, and B's neglect in not having enough birds to finish the match was no excuse, as it is the duty of the challenging party (under our rules) to furnish the birds for the match, and the match can be decided only by one party killing more birds than the other. A being challenged names the date for the match which, of course, includes the ties, and was on the ground to finish the match, and claims he should not be compelled to shoot again under that challenge, *i. e.*, according to our rules. A says B's failing to be on the ground on the day of the match, or not having enough birds for the main match, or forgetting to bring his gun, or any other excuse which might prevent the match being shot on the day set for the same would not compel him (A) to shoot the match on some future day, neither should B's neglect in not furnishing enough birds compel him to shoot again.

We have agreed that you should decide the case, but to be decided according to our rules herewith sent, which make no provision for ties being shot off on any other than the day of the main match, and A claims no other day is contemplated in our rules, as either can compel the other to go to the score not later than 1 o'clock P. M., in order that they may have time to determine the match on that day. Ans. This question should have been decided by the referee on the ground at the time. Our decision is, that A is wrong, and that he was obligated to shoot off the ties on the following day. Although in your rules governing the badge no provision is made for such a contingency, it is an accepted rule, and embodied in the by laws of all, or nearly all sportsman's clubs that, when a match is left unfinished from any cause it shall be shot off the next day, or on such day as the referee may appoint. To show the injustice of declaring a match "off" on account of the neglect or inability of the challenger to provide a sufficiency of birds, we will assume that in shooting off the ties each killed his birds for an indefinite time, until the birds necessarily gave out, would the match in be abandoned on that account?

☞We regret that the demands upon our space compel us to leave out a column or more of answers to correspondents.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INOCULATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved taste, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

COACHING.—We are really to have an exhibition of old time coaching in this city once more. Col. DeLancey Kane, who drove a coach out of London last season, and has imported a vehicle of the most improved make, proposes to commence on May 1st, making daily trips to Pelham Bridge, leaving the Hotel Brunswick on Fifth avenue, at eleven o'clock A. M., and the Bridge, on his return, at half-past three P. M. The coach will be "horsed" in the best style, and the whole trip made very exhilirating and enjoyable. Fare $1.50 each way, with 50 cents extra for the box seat.

MR. BISHOP'S CANOE VOYAGE.—In another column will be found the continuation of Mr. N. H. Bishop's interesting narrative descriptive of his voyage from the headwaters of the Ohio River to Cedar Keys, in the Gulf of Mexico, in a duck boat. Mr. Bishop's former voyage, it will be remembered, embraced the Atlantic coast, and was finished at Cedar Keys; with the completion of his present voyage he will have made a complete geographical study of the connecting water courses of the American continent. The results of his observations will be not only interesting, but valuable.

—We are indebted to W. A. Ryan, Esq., of Austin, Texas, for friendly call. Although a stranger to us, it is evident from our conversation with him that he is a skillful, enthusiastic field sportsman, and from him we have gained valuable information respecting the game abounding in that section of the country. Quail, pinnated grouse, and wild fowl are plenty enough to make excellent sport, and we tender to him our thanks for a sportsmanlike invitation to visit him in season and try "conclusions in the field," of which we intend to avail ourselves.

MAJOR LEECH.—A dispatch from the other side indicates that Major Leech will again visit us as captain of an Irish Team. The many friends of Major Leech in this country will be pleased to hear this news, and the gallant Major may be assured of receiving a hearty welcome.

—We shall feel obliged if contributors, when sending us articles containing scientific names or terms, would *print* with pen such words legibly in their manuscript.

—The annual meeting of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at Geneseo some time in May

STEEPLE CHASING.

AMONG the many out-door sports which are either being introduced or revived in this country, the steeple chase is one which appears most likely to obtain a permanent foothold and attain important proportions. The experiment made last summer at Newport was not only a very creditable first attempt, but will in all probability be followed up by larger and more important meetings during the coming season. Of course we are speaking of steeple chasing as carried on independently of the principal racing fixtures, where running on the flat is the main object and a jumping race is added merely to give variety to the programme. If steeple chasing was once firmly established, hunting (we use the word in the English sense), and most probably coursing would soon follow. It is a sport in which gentlemen take an active part as riders, and in fact is an outgrowth of fox hunting, originating in matches made between gentlemen to run their horses across country in a certain line, usually indicated by some distant church steeple. To the present day the majority of horses starting in steeple chases in England are ridden by gentlemen, and the leading "cross country" event—the Grand National, at Liverpool—has been repeatedly won by a gentleman rider.

As the principal requirements in a horse for fox hunting are similar to those in steeple chasing, the prosecution of the latter sport has been instrumental in encouraging breeding, and has resulted in the production of the English hunter, a horse that, although he may have the letters h. b. after his name, indicating a cross of cold blood; or, in slang parlance, a "cocktail," or half-breed, is yet unequaled for weight carrying, combined with speed, in the world. For making bold horsemen there is nothing like it, and as we have indicated, race meetings gotten up with steeple chasing as the object, would soon grow in favor, from the fact that gentlemen could actively participate without being jostled by a professional, or sandwiched at a finish between two diminutive sons of Ham.

We would like to suggest, however, that the custom of starting horses in steeple chases with martingales attached to their bridles, which seems to be the custom in this country, be abolished. In taking a jump a horse requires his head to be perfectly free; in landing, the support which would be afforded him by the reins is obviated, and his head brought by means of the leverage of the martingale, between his knees, the consequence of which is a stumble, and perhaps broken necks for himself and rider.

But before reaching the point where we can all own and ride our own horses, there is another branch of sport, a collateral of steeple chasing—a preliminary canter, as it were—which could at once be entered upon without the expensive auxilliaries required for the more pretentious amusement. We allude to paper chasing, or, as it is called at the English schools, hare and hounds. Here men take the place of hares or foxes, as well as hounds, and shanks mares furnish the propelling power. And this reminds us of rather a good joke we noticed in one of the daily papers a few days since. It quoted, as a singular instance of mis-print or slip of the pen, an announcement, which it repeated *verbatim* from an English paper, to the effect that the meet of the London Hare and Hounds for a certain day was postponed on account of the sickness of the wife of one of the hares; the interpretation of which was simply that the wife of one of the gentlemen who proposed to act as hare was unfortunately under the weather.

Paper chasing is most exciting and invigorating sport. Two of the best runners, being started off with twenty minutes' lead, select a line of country and sprinkle the *scent* in the shape of finely cut paper from bags slung across their shoulders. Time up, away goes the pack in chase of them, trailing them by the scent until they are sighted, and, if possible, caught. It seems strange that this sport, so popular in England, should never have found favor in this country. Nothing will so improve the wind, as well as harden the muscles, as an occasional burst across the country. It is the following sports of this kind while lads that gives to Englishmen their stamina, and enables them to take the lead in all out-door sports when men.

GREAT TRAPPING.—Mr. Sewell Newhouse, of the Oneida Community, who is widely known as a manufacturer of traps, gave us a call last week upon his return from the fur region of Virginia, whither he went last fall upon our suggestion. Reports authentic enough of the abundance of beaver in Nottoway, Brunswick, and Dinwiddie counties came to us constantly at that time, with serious complaints from the farmers that their crops were being destroyed by the vermin, which they had no means to exterminate. To verify these statements we visited that section in person, and found evidences enough to convince us of their truth—large patches of standing corn being destroyed at intervals all along the creeks and river bottoms. With the assurances that Mr. Newhouse received, he started last December with two or three barrels of steel traps and the necessary outfit, and was fortunate enough to obtain comfortable headquarters at the centre of his field of operations. Here he lived in primitive style, chiefly on the proceeds of his gun and traps, employing such assistance as he needed in furtherance of his pursuits. The small farmers of that section welcomed him as a new Moses to rid them of the plagues that infested them, and gave him what assistance they could, meanwhile receiving manifold lessons in trapping. At first Mr Newhouse suffered a little from the depredations of vagabond negroes, who stole two of his traps and some trifling articles of apparel, but by judicious diplomacy, threats, and strategy—especially in the display of an enormous iron bear trap with great teeth, that he declared he would set for them—he not only recovered everything lost, excepting one trap, but enjoyed complete immunity from trespass during his entire sojourn—one scared darkey, in one instance, going so far as to ride ten miles at night to return a pair of secreted gloves. The history of his season's operations, however, are contained in the results, namely, a net profit of some $800, including pelts secured and traps sold, to say nothing of prospective sales of traps whenever the impoverished natives can obtain money enough to buy them. His galore includes the furs of beaver, otter, gray fox, mink, and raccoon. Most of the skins are very large and remarkably fine in quality, some of the otters bringing $12 apiece.

There seems to be no end to the fur and wild game of this region. Mr. Newhouse avers that it is worth far more than the land and standing timber. Quail and turkeys are very abundant, and deer almost as tame as cattle. It was a sight to see the rich returns of Mr. N.'s harvest of furs, the old veteran and his pack reminding one of the flush times of the old mountain men, when Kansas was the "far West," and the Black Hills a month's journey from "Missoura;" when, in each spring, they came in with their heavy packs, squandered their proceeds, and then went for more. No doubt Mr. Newhouse's success will attract many sportsmen, as well as trappers, to these prolific hunting grounds next fall.

EDITORIAL NOTES OF SOUTHERN TRAVEL.

THE SEA ISLAND DISTRICT.

TO those not affected by sea sickness, the most agreeable method of reaching Florida is by the coastwise steamers. Very commodious and comfortable vessels they are, where one can pass the sixty or eighty hours of his journey so agreeably as to be scarcely conscious of the lapse of time. Quite imperceptibly he slips from the realm of frost into the milder atmosphere. Before he has left the harbor of New York or Philadelphia behind, the curtain of night drops on the snowy landscape, and the next transition is to green verdure, rose trees, and palmetto fronds. Mallory's line runs to Fernandina direct, stopping only at Port Royal. By Clyde's line the sea voyage is shortened to Charleston, whence steamers run direct to Palatka, on the St. John's River, stopping a few hours at Savannah, Fernandina, and Jacksonville. To those making a flying trip, this route possesses two advantages; only one change of stateroom is made, and an opportunity is given to visit two of the most attractive cities of the Southern seaboard. Again, one can take steamer from New York to Savannah, and there connect with a steamer that runs to Jacksonville by the "inside" route; that is, through and among the sea islands. Where time is of no account, the tourist should select this route, even though it may have its inconveniences, for the object of one traveling should be to see as much as possible. In any case, the expense is thirty per cent. cheaper than by land, meals and staterooms being included in the rates of passage. Besides, one gets fresh air and vigor on the water, while at the end of a land journey he is apt to be enervated or exhausted. Notwithstanding these considerations, the tourist should take the land route, either going or returning, provided he has never visited the South before, for there is much of novelty and interest to be seen, and it is hardly worth while to travel 1,600 miles to Florida without seeing the intermediate country. One must be governed entirely by circumstances as to the route he chooses. Old campaigners who go to Florida each winter, will go direct to Fernandina if they have much freight to carry. If one wishes to spend a season among the sea Islands in the vicinity of Port Royal, this is the route to select, for the steamer will land him right at the shooting ground, together with his boat and decoys and general outfit.

It is a marvel to me that this Sea Island District is not more frequented by sportsmen. In many respects it is far preferable to Florida, besides being nearer. Edible game is quite as abundant here. Deer, turkeys, quail, ducks, and the varieties of beach and shore birds are numerous. As to ducks, the present year is an exception. I found them nowhere. There are comparatively few herons, cranes, water turkeys, limpkins, and the like, which are innumerable in parts of Florida, and which the sportsman values only for their plumage, or as accessories to illustrate semi-tropical life. I am aware that few persons have any idea of the physical character of this district. Let me describe it. All along the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, is a labyrinth of salt creeks and rivers, which cut up the land into innumerable islands, some of them merely grass hummocks that are covered at high water; others delightfully wooded with oak, cedar, and palmetto, where the old-time planter luxuriated on the profits of the long, silken staple, which sold at fabulous prices. Now the plantations are abandoned, most of them, and countless bevies of quail forage in the old fields. Herds of deer and droves of turkeys and coons come out of the hammocks into the overgrown garden patches to feed on the succulent plants that have come up spontaneously year after year from self-sown seed. Here and there is an old concrete chimney, made of cemented oyster shells, where an overseer's house once stood; or the decaying remnants of some negro quarter hidden in a tangle of orange trees, cat briars, sprawling fig trees, vines, and palmetto scrub. At intervals, on more eligible sites, are groves of sombre live oaks,

whose far-reaching arms are draped with swaying moss, drooping over the waste where a pretentious mansion formerly stood; and one can sometimes trace the outlines of a flower garden by the rose trees, jonquils, and cape jasmines that seem to grow with a strange system of regularity and design. Some few of these favored localities have been reclaimed in part by their former owners, and others are occupied by Northern families who have acquired possession since the war, and are in vain attempting to rehabilitate them, wondering why, in this enervating climate and the present demoralized state of labor, they cannot make the waste places blossom and yield abundantly as of yore. When the tide goes out all the shoaler creeks are emptied, and a vast extent of marsh mud, interspersed with grassy oases, is exposed to view; and all along the edges of these islands is a fringe of "coon oysters," and here and there beds and reefs of these oysters crop out of the mud at random, threatening with their sharp flinty edges serious damage to any craft that runs upon them. One would think there was food here for the million, but it is not so; these bivalves are chiefly shells, and no "coon," however hungry, can consider himself half repaid for what he is able to pick out of them. In some places, however, there are beds of fine edible oysters, which have often afforded a luxurious *entremet* to scanty tables.

These mud flats yield abundant food to all the tribe of web-feet and waders, and when the curlew, the willets, the winter yellow legs, and the snipe, *et id omne genus*, resort to them at low water, the sportsman seizes the auspicious moment at the half-flood and cautiously pushes his boat up and down the intricate channels and speedily secures a load. Of ducks, too, there are usually plenty. Great sport can be had with decoys and blinds. Moreover, through these thoroughfares the hunter finds passage by night or day to places where larger kinds of game abound on the dry islands. Even without a boat most of the islands can be reached at low tide, and throughout this entire labyrinth of peculiar territory, from island to island, and from point to point, cross-cutting and intersecting until the stranger becomes lost in the bewildering maze, run little narrow footpaths where the vagabond negroes shuffle along in their purposeless wanderings, happy in their freedom, and complaining only because the sun does not always shine and the ravens do not bring them bread and meat to eat. Sometimes one musters energy enough into his listless frame to shoulder a gun and hunt for rabbits and squirrels, but it is seldom that either negro or gun is capable of doing much execution among nobler game, so that the experienced sportsman may be said to have the field wholly to himself; and certainly there is none that we wot of that affords better facilities. Of this region the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in his recent report says:—

"A soil of marine formation appears to be necessary for the growth of the stock and fibre of the Sea Island or long-staple cotton, and a sea atmosphere with its warmth and equability. A sandy deposit of marine salt, but little above the sea level, permeable by the moisture beneath, and convenient for the requisite manuring by salt marsh, furnish conditions for the highest production. Edisto Island, south of Charleston, is the most prominent locality for the production of long-staple cotton. Saint Simons, Jekyl, and Skidaway, are also favorably known for products of high quality. The geographical limits and area in which Sea Island cotton matures a perfect growth include the islands of the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico, and a few miles inland from the coast, ten or fifteen, more or less, the line extending farther inland up the river valleys, which have a marine soil and unobstructed sea breeze, and including most of the area of Florida. The area suitable for this culture in Texas is claimed to be quite large, and has of late been extending. The proportion of upland to Sea Island cotton produced is about 200 to 1. Probably not more than 100,000 acres are now devoted to its culture, while that occupied in upland cotton is from 100 to 120 times as much. The area could be increased immensely were the conditions favorable—a sufficient price, more systematic and labor-saving modes of culture and preparation, and more available and efficient labor, the former residents of the coast and islands having gone to the cities or retired to the uplands."

I must run cursorily over this delightful ground. It is not my object to recount personal prowess, so I can afford to be brief. Let me simply state that there is the most comfortable accommodation for the sportsman, either at Port Royal, or Beaufort. These places are four miles apart. Beaufort used to be the Newport of the South, and many traces of its pristine glory remain. If one will only make headquarters at Beaufort, he will find everything at his command that pertains to a watering place, from a billiard table to a fast trotter; there is a boat-house and bathing-house, and an unlimited area of shooting ground in all directions. Port Royal is now an important naval station, and an occasional visit to the fleet at any time will serve to break the monotony that may chance to hang heavily on time. There are two railroad trains a day from Port Royal to Yemassee, whence one may go to Charleston, Savannah, or Augusta, as he may elect.

There is one gentleman—Mr. Chas. G. Kendall, a resident at Palmetto Island, opposite Port Royal, and an occasional contributor to FOREST AND STREAM—who will be glad at all times to receive a visit from gentlemen sportsmen, and to give them any required information. He is a thorough sportsman and a worthy member of the fraternity. HAL.

—The destruction of small birds has been so merciless in the north of Italy and in parts of the Tyrol that their protection has been made the subject of a diplomatic treaty between Austria and Italy. On the destruction of the birds, caterpillars, and other insects, mischievous to agriculture, increased with great rapidity.

GAME PROTECTION.

—It must be borne in mind that the New Jersey game laws forbid the shooting of woodcock out of season, even for stuffing and setting up as specimens. We call attention to this from the fact that within a few days several instances have been brought to our notice wherein parties have been found with woodcock in their possession, and have evaded punishment by claiming that they were intended as specimens. This "specimen" business is being carried too far, and we are glad to see that the Palisade Sportsmen's Club and the Diana Sportsmen's Club, of Hoboken, have issued placards offering rewards for the detection of offenders. We are informed that a very flagrant case occurred at Elizabeth a few days since, where a gentleman met some "shooters"—they cannot be called sportsmen—who displayed *eight woodcock* as the result of their morning's sport. Although well known, they have not been prosecuted.

GREENVILLE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The sportsmen of Greenville, Pa., have organized themselves into a sportsmen's club with the above title, the object being the protection of game. The association will be incorporated, and from the character of the gentlemen who are members, the game laws will undoubtedly be rigidly enforced within the limits of their jurisdiction—at least we hope so. The officers are: President, S. S. Hewitt; Treasurer, C. R. Beatty; Secretary, M. Hargen Brooks.

MINNESOTA.—The Lake Pepin Sportsmen's Club was organized last week by the election of the following officers: President, S. M. Emery; Vice President, S. B. Dilly; Secretary, D. C. Estes; Treasurer, F. Ruckert; Managing Committee, George Lomley, O. Gibbs, Jr., James McCroden, Fred J. Kopplin, Wm. Morris, and W. H. Dilly.

The object of the club is mainly the enforcement of the game laws, the promotion of an interest in the study of natural history, and the collection and preservation of specimens relating thereto. The club will also endeavor to make this neighborhood attractive to naturalists and sportsmen from abroad. The association numbers about fifty wide-awake members on the start, has adopted rules and regulations governing its affairs, and will soon be incorporated in due form.

—W. H. Holabird, Esq., of Valparaiso, Ind., writes regarding the protection of game in that State:—

"I have not known of a single case of violation of the game law, and the reason is, not that the gunners are becoming more law abiding, but we have had no tracking snow. The law for the protection of fish is shamelessly violated all throughout this portion of the State, and nothing save an action of the State in the appointment of Fish Commissioners and State constables can prevent the utter extermination of our black bass and other varieties of edible fish. I have had some correspondence with prominent gentlemen in the central part of the State regarding this much-needed protection and propagation, and the prospect is we will have our hopes realized next year; but its a long time to wait.

Mr. W. H. Vail and I, together with several other gentlemen, propose organizing an association here, and wish you to forward us the rules and regulations governing some of your own organizations of a like character, and furthermore we propose to stop the spearing of fish in our own locality."

—At a meeting held at the Queen's Hotel, Guelph, Canada, last week, and which was largely attended by gentlemen of the town and township, it was resolved to form a society for the protection of fish and game in the county of Wellington. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, after which the officers would be nominated.

—The Virginia Legislature has declined to legislate upon the petition of citizens of Princess Anne County, relative to the shooting of wild fowl on the Chesapeake.

—Our correspondent "Podgers," whilom of the old Porter's *Spirit of the Times*, sends us the following deplorable account of the wanton disregard of all game laws and close seasons in California. We are glad that a powerful protective game society, with our influential correspondent at its head, has at last been formed in that State. It will have great influence and effect. Podger's statements regarding the abundance of certain kinds of game are almost marvelous:—

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that at last the true sportsmen of California have waked up to the necessity of some organization for the protection of fish and game in this country. Better late than never, the destruction has been most terrible. An organization known as the for "Sportsmen's Club of California" has its second meeting to-morrow evening. It is composed of some of the best men of the State, and we hope now to have some legislative action on these questions. At present all the previously enacted laws are virtually a dead letter, and in the interior Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and all that class of people of whom you would naturally expect better things, and some respect for the laws, set the example and shoot and fish regardless of time, place, or seasons. What do you think of a country that allows quail to be poisoned by the thousand on the ground that they destroy a few grapes? Game and birds of all kinds are destroyed wantonly by the indiscriminate use of poisoned grain scattered over or about for ground squirrels, which, of course, invites the destruction of every kind of bird. The gentleman granger and farmer must be protected at all hazards, regardless of anything or anybody else. Any one would suppose from the deference shown this most gingerly-handled class that they were gods anointed and favored beyond all other men. It has been impossible heretofore to get any game laws passed that did not except this county and that county, and virtually amount to no protection at all. There is a law against fishing for trout before the first of April, and yet every Sunday during February and March you may see people with rods and baskets bound for the front streams. Trapping, netting, and even giant powder cartridges are common methods, nobody having ever been arrested, much less convicted of any of these abominable and unsportsmanlike practices. In my experience all resistance to game law has come from the so-called farmer. He wants to poison birds because they pick up a few kernels of grain, or eat a few of his grapes. He expects the Lord who made the birds, to bless him with abundant crops, and yet he begrudges them the little they pick up that would probably be wasted anyhow. Does such a man deserve any crop? I am down on them as a class, for I have seen such contemptible meanness and narrow-minded selfishness in them in the course of my efforts heretofore to have proper game laws enacted that I have no patience with them; and when a hoss I goes up from them because it is too dry, or rains too much I say mentally I am glad of it! serves you right! We are going now to see what can be done towards enacting laws that will protect fish and game, and what is equally important, see that they are not a dead letter. The great trouble is to get a conviction in the country towns and villages, where probably every man from the judge down is equally culpable. Your widespread movement in this direction is having its effect, and waking up the whole country to the importance of seriously considering the fish and game question, and creating such organizations as will carry all laws into effect and promote the objects aimed at.

We have a glorious country for game, and, fortunately, it is still abundant, but we must not wait as you have waited, until it has become almost extinct before taking action to restore it. I think I have never had better wildfowl shooting than this season—now at a close. Mallards, teal, spoon-bills, and sprig tails have been plentiful; canvas-backs not so abundant as last season. As for geese we hardly count them game. I have sat in my "blind" and had an almost uninterrupted stream of them passing over my head; in fact, so numerous were they that they spoiled my mallard shooting. We don't waste ammunition on them except now and then a shot into a flock of "old honkers," selecting a couple for young ones. As for the white geese, we value them no more than we do pelicans, not considering them worth carrying home. The last time I was out (in February) I abandoned my old shooting ground on account of the acres of white geese. There were thousands covering the ground as far as the eye could reach, making it look as if there had been a fall of snow.

The inland waters and lagoons, (creeks we call them), leading from our larger bays abound in wildfowl shooting, and with a small yacht and a skipper that knows the navigation you can cruise a hundred miles through the marshes and never anchor twice in the same place. We have floating cabins, (little houses on a scow), that have half a dozen bunks, kitchen, dining-room, and very comfortable affairs they are to pass a few days in.

—Our California correspondent, who seems to have a high appreciation of the usefulness of our journal, writes the following words of encouragement, which deserve our thanks:—

"Your work on Florida having met with such favor should encourage you to continue similar efforts. I am sure the FOREST AND STREAM, in the course of a twelvemonth, contains the material from which an interesting volume can be compiled yearly, that would be extensively read by not only sportsmen, but the general community, and prove profitable as well as popular. If you will say you will do it, every good sportsman will doubtless contribute an article to it of some kind, on the principle that, if he can't sing a song, he can tell a story. The undersigned volunteers for one to give a yarn or two.

PODGERS.

SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW.—We have received the premium list and rules of the second annual bench show to be held by the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield, Mass., on April 26th and 27th. The list embraces 52 classes, and a large number of valuable prizes. Our space will not permit us to give details, but intending exhibitors can obtain full information and the premium lists by addressing the secretary of the club, Robt. O. Morris, Esq., Springfield. It is well to note that the American Express Co. and Adams Express Co. will return *free of charge* all dogs who have been sent prepaid over their lines.

TWENTY SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—The second Promenade concert by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will take place on Saturday evening next, 25th inst., at the armory in Fourteenth street near Sixth avenue. This will be the last concert but one of the season, the concluding one to occur on April 1st, after which the band will visit California. These concerts are a very grateful source of entertainment during the Lenten season, and Conductor Gilmore will receive the gratitude of true lovers of music, as well as those who delight in such social reunions. The last concert, of March 11th, was most enjoyable, and we feel positive that those who attend on Saturday will feel amply rewarded.

—A correspondent wishes to organize a party of four to cross the plains next summer, speed it in the Rocky Mountains, and go south for the winter to New Mexico or California. He says:—

"I have been on the plains several times, crossing in 1874 from Kansas City to Colorado by myself, and am convinced it is the sportsman's trip of the world for health and enjoyment. Expenses will be about $500 apiece for four men to outfit completely, and $40 per month afterwards. But we would of course have the proceeds of the outfit to credit the trip with, and I have generally sold mine nearly about even."

—A correspondent states that a flock of about seventy black ducks have occupied the circular pond in the centre of the city of Providence nearly all winter long; that they have become so tame that they will eat the bread which the people are in the habit of throwing to them.

—The water in the river is still receding, having gone *down upwards* of two feet since yesterday morning.—*Albany Argus*, 11th.

Indeed! We presume the volume of water is absolutely *growing less*. Glad to hear it.

—Mr. Wallace, the taxidermist, at 19 North William street, is stuffing a gigantic ox for the Centennial exhibition, which is so large that he will have to cut an extra space to get him out of the shop.

—The average mid-day temperature at New Smyrna, Fla., during the month of February was 69°; the highest 83°, Feb. 21st, and the lowest 47°. New Smyrna lies in latitude 29°.

—To prevent the handles of tools from splitting, saw off the end square and nail on two round disks of sole leather.

The Rifle.

—The Joint Committee of the N. R. A. and Amateur Rifle Club met on Friday last, and it was decided to prepare a subscription book to be presented to the several railroads and ferries which were immediately and pecuniarily interested in the Centennial matches for their subscriptions, after which subscriptions would be solicited from citizens generally for the conduct of the matches. A protracted discussion ensued as to the advisability of appointing a committee to confer with the managers of the railroad to Creedmoor, with a view to the provision of ample accommodation for the transportation of visitors to the range. Gen. McMahon contended that a committee should be appointed to confer with the managers of the Central Railroad for the purpose of urging upon them the necessity of providing greater facilities for the public. Gen. Shaler and Col. Wingate, however, protested against the movement, as they claimed that the railroad company would provide the necessary accommodations this year.

We think, however, that the matter of transporting the crowds of persons who are expected to visit Creedmoor this summer, should be most fully understood. The committee have assumed a great responsibility in naming Creedmoor as the place for holding the Centennial meeting, and they should see that there is no prospect of a recurrence of the delays and misfortunes attending the last International match shot there.

—The American Off-hand Rifle Club are making arrangements to organize a team for participation in the Centennial short range matches.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—A dispatch from Dublin says that on the 16th inst. a deputation from the Irish Rifle Association had an interview with Major Leech, late Capt. of the Irish Team, and requested him to organize an Irish team to enter the International match at Philadelphia. Major Leech replied that he would do all in his power. He regretted the National Association had been unable to form a British Team, and presumed each country would now send its own representatives.

The latest dispatches are to the effect that Capt. Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, thinks the action of the Irish team (in requesting Major Leech to organize a team) definitely settled in the negative the question of the National Association's representation, though Sir Henry Halford has not yet received a reply from Col. Gildersleeve to his communication asking that no team should be accredited under the auspices of the National Rifle Association.

Capt. MacDonald, of the Scotch rifle team, writes to the *Volunteer Service Gazette* that six members of last year's Scotch Elcho Shield Team—all who are able to go to America to participate in the Centennial matches—intend to shoot for places in this team, and at least nine other first-class shots are ready to compete. No shot, a resident of Scotland, who can go has held back.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—A match was shot on Saturday last between a team composed of students of the sophomore class of Columbia College, and one made up of employees of the Home, Citizen's and Continental insurance companies. The college team was victorious by the following score:—

SOPHOMORE TEAM.

Name.	Score.	Total.
R. W. Kenyon	5 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 5	41
F. A. Dograw	4 4 4 3 3 4 5 4 4	39
J. Fischer	3 4 5 5 5 3 5 4 4	39
J. F. Brush	4 3 2 4 4 2 4 4 4	34
H. R. C. Watson	4 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 4	34
C. S. Allen	3 0 4 4 4 3 2 5 4	34
Grand total		225

INSURANCE TEAM.

Name.	Score.	Total.
G. W. Jones	4 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 4	41
G. H. Hope	3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	40
J. W. Hitchcock	3 3 4 4 5 3 3 3 4	36
F. M. Parker	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 3	35
Lloyd Roberts	3 3 3 4 5 3 3 4 4	35
W. R. Hobart	3 4 2 3 0 5 4 4 3 2	30
Grand total		217

ST. JOHN'S GUILD RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—This competition, which is now in progress at Conlin's Gallery, No. 930 Broadway, promises to be a great success, as there has been a large number of liberal donations in the shape of prizes. At the present time the list includes upwards of seventy-five prizes, besides several more which have been promised, and not as yet received. The full list will be published when completed. The proceeds will be devoted to the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, and it is expected that the amount realized will be ample to defray the entire expenses of one of the excursions of this most worthy and excellent charity. This match is open to all comers, and will close on April 29th at 11:45 P. M. The following are the rules and regulations governing the tournament:—

RULE I. Conditions—Ten shots; 110 feet, ready measurement target, gallery rifle, .22 calibre, off-hand. Entrance tickets to be limited to 400; no person allowed to win more than one prize. Entrance ticket, $1.

RULE II. Competitors by renewing their entrance fee each time will be allowed to shoot as many targets as they may wish, until the limit has been reached.

RULE III. Before shooting, the target must be numbered, and the name, number, and date entered on the ticket book. When shot the target must be placed in the box; no measuring being allowed.

RULE IV. At the close of the tournament the targets will be measured by competent and disinterested parties selected from the committee. In case of ties, the target with the farthest shot from the centre will be last. In case of dispute, the disputants, the committee, and the judges will each appoint a man to decide the case, their decision being final.

The St. John's Guild Medal will be first prize. The other prizes will be open to choice, the second best shot having first choice of any of the other prizes, etc. Committee—Chas. A. Cheever, L. V. Sone, James S. Conlin.

ROD AND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association took place on the evening of the 15th inst., and resulted as follows: President, George H. Creed; Vice President, John Fleming; Secretary, Samuel S. Aymar; Treasurer, George W. Damon; Executive Committee, John H. Sutphin, Theo. Rogers, John M. Crane, James L. Darcy, Wm. S. Cogswell, Wm. S. Elmendort, Albert J. Wilkinson. The association is in a flourishing condition, and its list of members steadily increasing. The subject of a long range is being debated, but the popularity of the 200 yard off-hand shooting is manifestly in the ascendant. The members expect to have a lively time this season, as several prizes will be offered, and many splendid targets will be made. The association feel confident they have some of the best amateur off-hand shots in the country on their roll.

SCHUETZENPARK, UNION HILL.—A practice shooting on ring and bullseye targets took place on March 15th, and was well attended. The following gentlemen took the eight prizes:—

Wm. Klein, New York, 166 rings.
J. Morf, New York, 166 rings.
John Raschen, Hoboken, 161 rings.
R. Faber, New York, 155 rings.
Captain Rasehen, New York, 154 rings.
Philip Klein, New York, 152 rings.
Jac. Aeschlack, Hoboken, 134 rings.
J. D. Bischof, Hoboken, 118 rings.

The most bullseyes (4 inch diameter) were made by Robt. Faber. Distance, 200 yards; off-hand; any rifle.

SYRACUSE.—A club to be known as the Amateur Rifle Club of Syracuse, and not a military organization, has been formed in that city. It comprises but twelve members, and has for its officers Mr. A. C. Chase, President, and Mr. D. H. Bruce Secretary and Treasurer.

—Mr. Stiles J. Stanton is secretary of the Norwich Rifle Club, instead of Mr. R. M. Parish, as published by us in the list of clubs affiliating with the N. R. A.

—Mr. F. J. Rabbeth has again won the championship badge of the Rhode Island Amateur Rifle Club, his score being 118 out of a possible 150 at 200 and 600 yards.

IMPORTANT.—Care should be taken in buying Hunting or Fishing Suits to get a genuine Holabird Suit and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

GAME IN MARKET.—Large quantities of wild fowl are being received from the South Side of Long Island. The Great South Bay is sending consignments from all the points between Amityville and Patchogue. The brant are unusually fine and numerous. Prices are as follows: Canvas backs average about $3 per pair; red-heads, $1a$1.50; mallards, 75c.; broad-bills, 50c.; black ducks and widgeons, 75c.; brant, $1.25a$1.50; geese, $1a$1.25 each.

SWAN SHOT.—A beautiful swan, measuring seven and a half feet across the wings, and weighing twenty-two pounds, was shot near Bethlehem, Penn., on Thursday last. It was first seen near Calypso Island, near the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad bridge.

—A letter from Huntsville, Texas, March 13th, mentions the return of a hunting party with 300 wolf skins. It states that there are a great many Indians out killing buffalo, and also a party of whites on Pease River, who have a boat which they are loading with meat to send below to the settlements.

—A prominent citizen of St. Louis, who is wholly disinterested, writes to us in praise of Holabird's moleskin fustian hunting suits, which he thinks are even preferable to the linen suits of the same maker; and adds the following very pertinent remarks:—

"It may be argued that as good shooting can be done in old cast-off clothes as in Holabird's moleskins; but will any man deny that he feels better the more decent he looks? If or one prefer to go into the field not ashamed to meet a respectable farmer for fear of being mistaken for a tramp or a pot-hunter. Futhermore, a suit built for shooting has many conveniences that other suits do not, and lastly, a man dressed in a proper shooting suit looks like what we all want to be considered—a gentleman sportsman. We talk of our good dogs, and our good guns, and even of good ammunition. Can't we talk of good hunting clothes?"

We decidedly approve of tidiness in a sportsman's dress. A sportsman should always dress so as to be presentable to the company he chances to meet. Yet, inasmuch as we expect the working farmer to plough only in his sorriest clothes, even so there are forest tangles where the hunter meets no one, and where the best clothes would soon be torn to tatters. In such situations we would recommend the oldest worn-out garments. We entertain an obstinate opinion of the "eternal fitness of things."

—Now is the time for ducks.

NEW JERSEY—*Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, March 14th.*—Yesterday afforded the most exciting day's sport among our gunners that we have had for years. The wind shifted from the east to northwest about eight A. M., and the gunners who were fortuuate enough to get on the points before the gale from the latter quarter had their hands full. Joel Ridgway killed fifty-six brant alone, Sam Perrine six geese, and Sol Soper, John Soper, and Steven Firman thirty-nine brant. Between fifty and sixty were killed on the Clam Island. Judging from the report of guns in the vicinity of the club house, they must have done well. B.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, March 20th.*—Geese were seen flying north over a week ago; they flew irregularly, about twenty-five of them, and were moderately high. This was about the time we had a very open spell of weather, and people thought spring was around, sure. "TEAL."

VIRGINIA—*Blacksburg, March 11th.*—Saw first snipe on the 8th; on the 10th saw four and bagged them all, and on the 11th saw seven and bagged five of them. E.

Norfolk, March 18th.—I have just returned from the "happy hunting grounds" with a bag of 34 ducks and 111 English snipe to two guns, in two days' shooting. "Guy" was my companion. Of course we had fine sport.

"ALFRED."

INDIANA—*Valparaiso, March 16th.*—Our prospects for prairie chicken shooting in '76 are most excellent, as the winter has been remarkably mild. Our duck shooting is now at its height, but owing to muddy roads the marshes cannot be reached. Report says that the flight is very great, largely in excess of that of '74 or '75. Our spring birds are here in considerable variety. Pinnated grouse are pairing off, and the first warm south wind will bring the snipe. Then I shall have my sport. HOLABIRD.

PIGEON MATCHES.

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB.—The champion cup of this club will be shot for to-morrow on the grounds of the club, Dexter's. The conditions under which it is monthly put up for competition are:—Seven birds each, twenty-five yards rise (with the exception of the last winner, who stands at twenty-seven yards), one and a quarter ounces of shot, H and T traps, and club rules to govern. Mr. Thomas, one of the oldest members in the organization, holds the prize at present.

—The champion medal of the Onondaga County Sportsman's Club was shot for on the 15th inst., Mr. H. Gale being the present holder, and Mr. Thos. Jackson the challenger. The match was shot at snow birds instead of pigeons, at eighteen yards rise. Mr. Gale proved himself the best shot by the following score:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
T. Jackson	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1	9
H. Gale	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14

A general sweepstakes followed, at pigeons, under the usual conditions, in which seventeen members of the club participated. Mr. J. Bedford was the winner, with a score of nine out of ten birds.

—A match was shot on the 17th inst., on the grounds of W. B. Sheldon, Esq., Penn Yan, N. Y., at ten birds each, State rules, resulting as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
W. B. Sheldon	1 1 1 1 *0 1 1 1 1 1	9
H. O. Pratt	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	7
Geo. Wycoff	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	5

*Dead out of bounds.

OHIO.—The Miami Valley Shooting Club had a match on the 10th instant, under the usual conditions, ten birds each, resulting as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
M. McNealey	4	J. B. Readman	7
B. F. Readman	7	S. J. Wiley	9
Wm. Kitchen	7	Wm. D. Jordan	7

—A pigeon match took place at New Dorp, Staten Island, on March 15th, and was a well conducted affair. There were twenty entrances at $6.25 each and birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Long Island rules:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. F. Offermann	5	G. Hempstaedt	7
H. Muller	5	Fr. Plunkuchen	3
McCreamelt	8	H. Muller	7
L. Liedermann	7	Hy. Schilling	5
John Moller	3	H. Ficken	6
H. Ficken	8	John Meyer	6
John Muller	7	L. Lane	3
John Behling	6	John Baier	5
G. Baier	7	Albert Lane	4

Messrs. George Baier, McCremelit, and H. Ficken having tied on eight birds, and there not being any more birds left, the above-named gentlemen will shoot off for the first, second, and third prizes at the same place, on the 29th inst. There were five prizes in all, the fourth being won by John Müller, of Brooklyn, and the fifth by Louis Lindemann, of New Dorp; each won a case of stuffed birds. Mr. John F. Rathjen, of Staten Island, acted as referee. Judges—Oscar Hess, of Hudson City; John Schindler, of Brooklyn.

DETROIT, Michigan, March 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We are all much interested in trap shooting here, and have two clubs for that purpose, both of which offer a medal to be competed for. The Detroit Gun Club is the largest organization, and the State Medal Club the next; the latter had their last shoot at Hamtramck Park on Thursday the 9th. The following are the entries and scores; plunge lines, 15 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
G. Moran	15	J. E. Long	10
E. H. Gillman	14	J. E. Eldridge	13
L. Dubois	13	J. E. Ford	10
G. Steuben	13	A. Van Dusen	10
H. Hawkins	12	H. Whipple	drawn
C. A. Mack	12	E. S. Barber	10

This gave the State Medal to Mr. G. Moran, of Mt. Clements. After the shoot for the medal a sweepstakes shoot occurred, 10 birds each, same traps, rise, and boundary; $5 entrance; $10 first; $6 second, and $5 third. The following is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
E. H. Gillman	9	G. Steuben	7
J. E. Long	9	J. E. Eldridge	9
H. Hawkins	8	G. Moran	8
L. Dubois	8		

Gillman, Long, and Eldridge shot off at 26 yards. The following is the score, (3 birds):—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Gillman	1 1 0	2	Eldridge	1 1 1	3
Long	1 1 0	2			

Eldridge gets first money.

The ties on eight then shot off at 26, (3 birds).—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Hawkins	1 1 0	2	Moran	1 1 1	3
Dubois	0 1 0	1			

Moran gets second money.

Steuben gets third money, being the only seven. GREEN.

CONCENTRATORS IN MUZZLE-LOADERS.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was somewhat surprised at your asking me, in your issue of last week, how I used Ely's concentrators in a muzzle-loader. It is so common among shooters where I live to use them that I imagined every one knew how it was done. The operation, however, is sufficiently simple. It is only necessary to put the concentrator into the muzzle of the gun *after* the shot, and *before* the last wad. Put the wad on top of the concentrator, and push both home at once. You will immediately see what the result will be. The shot, the concentrator, and the wad will assume the same relative positions in the barrel of the gun as they do in a breech-loading shell, and in discharge will act in the same way. To those who have never used the Ely concentrator in a muzzle-loading gun, the experiment is worth a trial. LOUNGER.

CHOKE-BORES.

SIR—Having seen a deal of discussion in *The Field* relative to the penetration and killing powers of guns bored on the new system, I thought it might interest some of its readers to give them my experience in the field against game and wildfowl with a 30-inch gun by Mr. Greener, bored on his new system. I purchased the gun in December, and found

it weighed 10 lbs., with barrels 34 ins. long. This gun appeared heavy at first; but the feeling soon went off, and I found it really very handy, and I have carried and shot with it the whole day, walking sometimes twenty miles. I have never tried its penetration at paper, but at game and wildfowl it is all that could be desired, having killed over twenty hares, some of them as far off as 80 yards, and frequently killed going away at 60 yards. I shot a heron at 72 yards, and a wild duck at 80 yards, besides making long shots at green plover in flocks, having repeatedly killed four or five at from 80 to 100 yards, both when sitting and flying. I have likewise shot rabbits, pheasants, partridges, snipe, jack-snipe, teal, pochards, golden plover, knot, wood-pigeons, water hens and lots of other birds. I have tried it at gulls and crows, and have made some very long shots; but never killed a single bird at 100 yards, although I have killed at that distance when I have sent into a flock. The different kinds of shot make no difference in the shooting, as I have tried it at a 30-in. iron target, and it puts in 250 No. 6 with a charge of 1¼ oz. and 4 drs. No. 6 powder. When I increased the charge of shot to 2 ozs. and 4 drs. of powder the pattern was as high as 360, and when reduced to 1 oz. an average of 209 pellets. For long shots I used 5 drs. No. 6 powder and 1¼ oz. No. 5 shot (sometimes the chilled, and at others the ordinary kind). It shoots equally well with small or large shot, and I have always found the spread of small and large shot to be the same up to 50 yards. At longer distances the large shot has the advantage, as the wind does not act so much upon it. For shooting at 30 yards 1 oz. is quite sufficient; but it requires finer shooting than with an ordinary gun, as the spread is not near so great, and there are no sprinklings of outside pellets, which very often only maim a bird; so that with a gun bored on the new system you either kill or miss, and, with a bad shot, very often the latter. Mr. Greener's gun leads only a little at the muzzle; but it does not interfere with the shooting, as I have fired 100 shots without cleaning. T. METCALFE.

Kingston Villa, New Parks, Scarborough, April 22d.
—From the London Field.

ROUCEVERTE, W. Va., March 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

One of your correspondents asks about a compass set in a gun stock. I have been using for several years a Winchester, model of .56, 29 inch barrel, which has a compass inserted in the stock. The gun was given to me by a friend, Mr. L. J. Peck, of Lockport, N. Y., as a memento of a certain bear hunt we took together, and had been used by him several years with the compass put in for his convenience. He had a Maynard with a compass in its stock, and would, no doubt, tell your correspondent what is necessary to make the needle act properly. The one in my gun acts all right, although I seldom use a compass, while I am a good deal in the woods. A man may get confused by a multiplicity of roads or streets, not knowing which one to take, but he should never be at a loss in the woods. As to the bear hunt I spoke of above, I bet Mr. Sartori, of Philadelphia, unlimited good things that we would kill a bear, agreeing afterwards to do it by 5 o'clock P. M. Mr. Peck supplementing by a bet of "two New York shillings" in my favor. We did not leave camp until 8 A. M., a dreadfully cold morning in mid-November; snow ten inches deep. We struck a fresh track at 3:20 P. M.; killed the bear at 3:40; laid out all night, and came back next day to enjoy venison, the rest of the party having killed two deer while we were gone. C. C.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Mar. 22..	9	24	7	4	5	34
Mar. 24.	10	18	7	42	6	28
Mar. 25.	10	59	8	19	6	59
Mar. 26.	11	37	9	32	7	7
Mar. 27.	eve.	16	9	45	8	16
Mar. 28.	0	59	10	28	8	39
Mar. 29.	1	44	11	17	9	41

MR. BISHOP'S VOYAGE IN A BARNEGAT DUCK BOAT—FLORIDA REACHED IN THE "CENTENNIAL REPUBLIC."

WE give below another letter just received from Mr. N. H. Bishop, describing his adventurous trip along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Our last letter, it will be remembered, was written from Biloxi, Miss. Mr. B. has now reached St. Marks, Florida, *en-route* for Cedar Keys, which point he has probably reached ere this. The paper canoe in which Mr. Bishop's first voyage was made, will be exhibited at the Centennial by the Massachusetts Commission, and his present craft which he has christened (and well christened) the Centennial Republic, will be exhibited in the government collection of boats. The Southern Boat Club of New Orleans has presented Mr. Bishop with a flag in commemoration of his visit to that city.

APALACHICOLA, FLA., March 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have just emerged from the interior salt-water passages of the coast, by crossing the beach above Cape St. Blas, from St. Joseph's Sound to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico; thence by St. Vincents' Sound to this port. While waiting for the strong easterly winds to subside I will give you a description of the route to be followed by a small boat from New Orleans to Cedar Keys.

From Lake Pontchartrain (where a young friend joined me with his skiff, after my lonely row of two thousand miles down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg) the shores were followed to Biloxi, from which watering-place I last addressed you. Leaving Biloxi we rowed easterly, crossing the mouths of bays and bayous, past Pasengoula to the entrance of Mobile Bay, and camped outside of Fort Gaines, until the water became smooth enough to allow us to cross the inlet, three and a half miles to Fort Morgan. The Bon Secour bay was followed inside the beach to its head; and we became landlocked in Oyster Bay, a tributary of the Bon Secour River. Only one man in that part of the pines owned a yoke of oxen; he hauled us seven miles through a level country to Portage Creek, which we descended to the wide Perdido River. The Perdido was followed for a few miles to its last great eastern bend, five or six miles from where it empties its water into the Gulf of Mexico. At this point a strip of low land, only three-fourths of a mile in width, separates the river from Big Lagoon. Here we dragged our boats across into the shallowed lagoon, and rowed through it to the town of Warrington and the Pensacola Navy Yard. It was a long pull across the bay to Santa Rosa Island with a head-wind. The distance between the Fort Picken's end of the island and East Pass inlet at its eastern extremity is about forty-eight miles. All through these regions the cabins of the settlers are few indeed.

In this unsettled region deer, wild-cats and coons are abundant; and heavy pine forests give a dreary aspect to the shores of the sounds.

One family of negroes live upon Santa Rosa Island, and are the only settlers to be found along the sound, excepting the four or five families at the narrows on the main shore of Santa Rosa Bay.

At East Pass, on the eastern side of the inlet, resides Capt. L. Destin, a New London, Conn., fisherman. From East Pass it is about thirty miles easterly to the head of Choctawhatchee Bay; and from that end we had our boats hauled through a wild forest, sixteen miles, to West Bay Creek, a tributary of St. Andrew's Sound. We continued our journey through West Bay, across the mouth of North Bay to St. Andrew's East Bay, the entrance of which we crossed as we rowed down to the sea. At this point was first seen the palmetto or cabbage palm, the feathery tops of which gave a tropical cast to the forests. The waters of the Mexican Gulf were now before us, or rather were seen through the great openings in the beach on our right as we rowed inside the sandy islands, which act as a barrier to keep out the rough waves of the great Southern sea. We camped inside of Crooked Island; and the following day, having rowed as far eastward as the gradually closing interior water-course would allow, we hauled our boats across the beach, and launched out upon the waters of the Gulf. A few miles of hard pulling brought us to St. Joseph's Bay, which we followed to its eastern end where we became land-locked four miles above Cape St. Blas. It was necessary to make another portage of about a quarter of a mile across the beech into the Gulf again. We slept in our boats for two nights awaiting the subsidence of the sea—then launched our little craft once more upon the restless waves. As we pulled up the beach great black-fish came in schools, and dividing into four companies, one on each side, and a party in front and one astern of the boats, in the most dignified manner convoyed us three miles to where we parted company; we to go through the surf to make a landing on the strand; they to follow the bent of their inclinations. These great fellows, weighing from five hundred to one thousand pounds each, seemed loath to leave us, for they swam slowly seaward (s)pouting as they rolled their dark bodies above the waves. The landing was accomplished without slopping much water; and we immediately hauled over the beach three or four hundred feet into the lagoon or western branch of St. Vincent's Sound. Two miles eastward of where we made our landing is Indian Pass, an inlet through which we could have entered the sound, but heavy seas were breaking upon the bar, and any attempt to have entered the inlet at that time would have proved disastrous to us.

Emerging from the lagoon we camped in a palmetto grove, and were detained in that wild retreat for two nights and a day by heavy head-winds. When the gale was over we rowed by moonlight thirteen miles up the sound to the port of Apalachicola, where the kind attentions of Capt. Daniel Fry, U. S. Gov. Inspector of steamboats, and the comforts enjoyed in his "cottage by the sea" made us forget the hardships of our lonely journey along the Gulf coast. In a day or two we expect to continue the journey to Cedar Keys *via* St. Marks. We have only one hundred and sixty five miles to row when our long journey from the head of the Ohio will end. As the colored post master at St. Marks, Fla., *cannot read* he has neglected to forward the letters sent to us, for weeks past, through his office, though he received written orders to do so; consequently we have not heard from the North for eight weeks. The route from Apalachicola to Cedar Keys follows the north shore of St. George's Sound to Crooked River; thence through that river, the Ocklockony Bay and open gulf waters to St. Marks. From St. Mark's the shoal waters of the open gulf, protected by oyster reefs and shoals, may be safely followed as you coast along the great marshes, dotted with little shell-mound hammocks of the cabbage palm. During last April I emerged in my paper canoe from these marshes at the mouth of the wild Suwanee river, and ended a canoe journey of about two thousand five hundred miles, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The five thousand miles of rowing through the connecting water courses of the Continent, during two seasons, has impressed me with the great value and wonderful characteristics of the immense rivers, bays, sounds and harbors which are the heritage of the American people. Capital, combined with intelligence, will, sometime in the future, develope these great gifts to great and important uses. I have not had time or space to tell how these waters teem with fish and animal life, and what they contain to feed generations of peoples yet unborn. Camp-life is not conducive to literary effort. There is too much to be studied to leave time for one to impart the harvest to others. Truly yours.

N. H. B.

WIRE ROPE FOR CABLES.—We find in the last issue of the *Aquatic Monthly* a letter from Commodore R. B. Forbes, of the Eastern Yacht Club, on the subject of steel wire rope as a substitute for chain cables. The idea is an excellent one, and we are only surprised that it has not been already adopted. For yachts particularly, a wire cable would be very convenient, as one of sufficient size could be handled and coiled as easily as a rope. Or a drum could be substituted for the old fashioned windlass, and the cable reeled in on that. Mr. Forbes says that those who have merely seen and used common wire rope can have no idea of the pliability of the rope now making at the Charlestown yard out of English steel wire. He describes a cable now in process of manufacture which is four and three-quarter inches, and comprises six strands laid up around a hempen core or heart, each strand also with a similar core, which gives great pliability. One of these strands would make a cable for a schooner of 100 tons. The old hempen cables used before chains became common had many advantages, particularly in the ease with which they were handled; the chief objection to them being their liability to chafe and part when in contact with the bottom. When overlaid with this pliable steel wire this objection would be entirely removed.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—At the regular annual meeting of this club, held on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—Commodore, George A. Thayer, yacht Triton; Vice-Commodore, Latham A. Fish, yacht Agnes; Rear Commodore, William Cooper, yacht Orion; Recording Secretary, John B. Morgan; Treasurer, S. W. Knowles; Measurer, Chris. T. Lippitt. Tuesday, June 6, was fixed as the day for the annual regatta, which was placed under the management of the following committee: Edward Arnold, C. T. Lippitt and W. W. Richards.

—The Beverly Yacht Club held their annual meeting on the 11th inst., and elected the following officers:—Commodore, H. H. Buck, of the Thecla; Vice-Commodore, Arthur Burgess, of the Fanchon; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Lloyd Jeffries, of the Bluebell; Measurer, E. B. Russell. Regatta committee—Walter Burgess, of the Tulip; Parkman Dexter, of the Mariquita; P. Grant, Jr., of the Water Lily; E. B. Russell and W. Lloyd Jeffries.

—A new schooner yacht is being built at Cobourg, Canada, for the purpose of competing in the centennial match for the Queen's Cup. The appearance of a Canadian yacht racing in our waters will be hailed as a welcome, although unusual event.

—Poillon Brothers are building for Mr. Peabody Russell, a large steam yacht, 80 feet long, 18 feet beam and 9 feet hold. She will be fitted with sufficient canvas to reach England under sail, and upon her arrival over there the engines will be put in. She is now in frame and will be completed by May 1.

—The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of the South Boston Yacht Club: Commodore, J. B Moody; Vice Commodore, S. J. Capen; Fleet Captain, John Channock; Recording Secretary, John Morris; Financial Secretary, E. H. Maloney; Treasurer, Thomas Christian; Measurer, John Winniatt; Trustees, J. G. Chambers, F. S. Wright and G. G. Morris. S. J. Capen declined the nomination and the matter was referred to the committee.

—The Rockaway Yacht Club which was organized in 1871, and incorporated in 1875, held its annual meeting on Thursday, March 9th. The following gentlemen were elected officers: Commodore, Daniel Lord, Jr.; President, Nath'l Jarvis, Jr.; Vice-President, A. H. Stevens; Treasurer, Alfred Neilson; Secretary, Henry H. Man; Measurer, N. T. Laurence. Regatta Committe—Daniel Lord, Jr.; Wm. Lummis, Charles A. Cheever. The club-house is situated at Far Rockaway, L. I. This club has some of the fastest open yachts in the country enrolled in its fleet, and expect to be well represented at the coming Centennial regatta.

—At the annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, of this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Commodore, Edgar Williams (third term); Vice Commodore, Wm. Ruddiman; Secretary, E. M. Sanson; Measurer, John Potter; Treasurer, C. O. Baker; Board of Directors—John Potter, Wm. Ruddiman, Dr. McElroy, E. M. Sanson, and Geo. A. Henshaw.

THE HARVARD—YALE RACE.—The following is the agreement between the boat clubs of Harvard and Yale Universities with reference to the eight-oared four mile straight-away race, to be rowed at Springfield, Mass., on the 30th June. This agreement is dated March 11, and was completed only very recently.

ARTICLE 1. All members of the University who are candidates for the degree of A. B. or Ph. B., who have been pursuing their studies for nine months previous to the day of the race, or candidates for the degree of LL.B., B. D., M. D., Ph. D., or A. M., who have been pursuing their studies for one term previous to the day of the race, shall be eligible to row on the University crew. Provided, however, that all candidates for the last five degrees above named—to-wit, LL.B., M. D., Ph. D., A. M., or B. D.—shall have previously taken the degree of A. B., B. S., or Ph. B. from the college on whose crew they are to row. No graduate shall be considered a candidate for a degree unless his name is in the catalogue or unless he shall present, if desired, a certificate of membership in one of the departments above named, signed by the secretary of the college or other proper authority.

ART. 2. The race shall be rowed on June 20th, 1876.

ART. 3 The race shall be rowed at Springfield, Mass.

ART. 4. The race shall be rowed on suitable waters as defined by the umpire and in accordance with the laws of Oxford and Cambridge universities now in use.

ART. 5. A gentleman of reputation shall be chosen as umpire. The fact that he is a graduate of either college shall not debar him from serving in that capacity. Each college shall make a nomination for that position, and if the nomination be accepted by the other college, the final choice shall be decided by lot.

The articles of agreement are signed on the part of Harvard by W. J. Weld, Jr., President of the University Boat Club, and by the Yale Committee on the part of Yale. The rules are those governing the Oxford and Cambridge matches.

—The Fisherman's Rowing Association of Halifax, N. S., send word that their crew will go into training about the 1st of April, and that they expect to contest the four-oared, pair-oared and single scull races in the international regattas on the Schuylkill during the Centennial Exhibition. W. H. Daily, champion oarsman of California, is organizing a crew of four, and hopes to have single scull entries also in the international regattas.

—De Witt's Base Ball Guide for 1876, edited by Mr. Chadwick, will be the most complete edition of that standard base ball book yet published. Besides containing complete statistics of the play of the professionals and amateurs during the past season, batting and pitching averages, etc., and special chapters giving instructions in the new points of play, it will be illustrated with cuts showing the legal and illegal attitudes in delivering the ball, and the best style of handling the bat. Also the scores in full of the noted games in Canada, by amateurs as well as professionals; the whole containing over a hundred pages, including the new codes of rules of the professional and amateur clubs.

—Among the League playing rules are to be found the appended amendments, suggested by Mr. Chadwick in his articles on the subject last winter:—

"A player running on a foul taken on the fly is liable to the same penalties as one running on a fair fly. But, on the other hand, a player standing on his base when the ball is caught, or touching his bag after the fly is taken, can run for his bases just as if that foul were a fair fly. Again, if the hit be a foul grounder, the player who has started to run can regain his base without any danger of being put out. No ball shall contain more than one ounce of rubber, but the ball may be all yarn. The effort was made to establish the all-yarn ball as the only ball to be used by the League; but this failed, and the following compromise was come to: The home club should have the option of using either the all-yarn or the rubber-core ball, as they felt inclined, and any change in the ball during the game was to made in accordance with the original ball selected.

—The match at foot-ball between Harvard and McGill (Montreal) Universities will be played at Cambridge, Mass., probably on the 18th of May.

—By next Saturday the probability is that the Brooklyn Club professionals will be in the field playing against picked nines at the Capitoline grounds every fine afternoon.

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mar 23-tf

WANTED TO PURCASE.—A FINE breech loading shot gun, 12 gauge, 30 inch barrels, to weigh not over 7 pounds. Address, stating lowest price and name of maker, R. H. A., care this office. Mar22-1t

The Galaxy
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Reminiscences of the Late War
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These articles, it is believed, will be second only to "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs" as vivid pictures of Army life and startling adventure.

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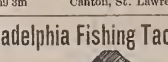
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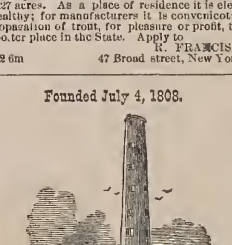
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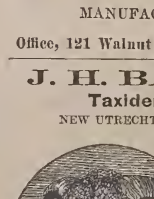
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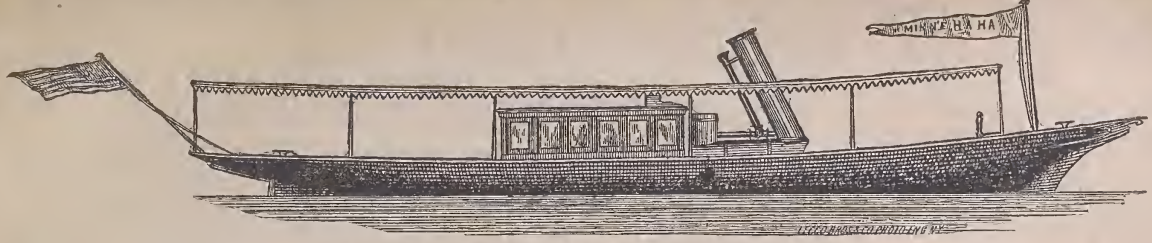
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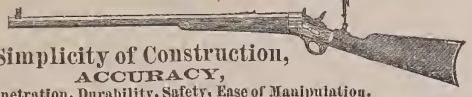
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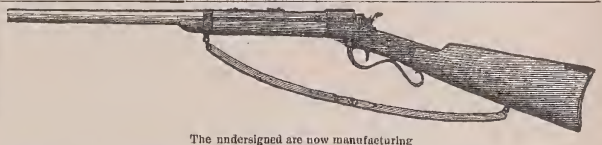
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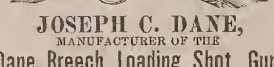
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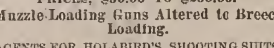
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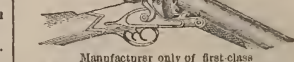
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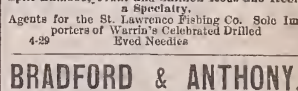
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Target made by C.W. RENNEL, Esq., Keesville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 25.
Score, 25.

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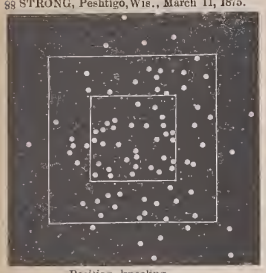
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Target made by IRA FLANDERS Esq., Saranac, N. Y., July, 1875.



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Distance, 400 yards.
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Score, 46.

Consecutive Shots, made by Gen. W. E. S. STRONG, Peshtigo, Wis., March 11, 1875.



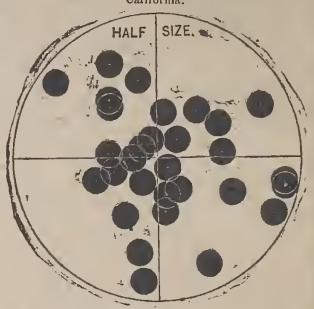
Position, kneeling.
Bullseye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.

31 Bullseyes.....124
43 Centres.....129
14 Outers..... 28
281 out of a possible 352.



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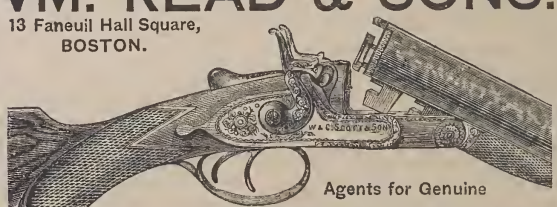
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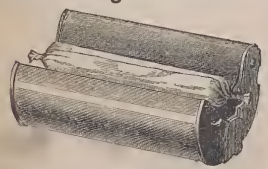
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 5. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Overland Notes.

NUMBER FOUR.

A FEW days after Mr. Link's load of game aroused our hunting spirit to fever heat we left Manitou in a rong wagon with a constant foreground of ears apperining to two diminutive mules, and started for his ranche the Platte River, distant thirty-four miles. The day as clear and crisp, the warm sun had removed all the aces of a recent snow storm except from shady nooks, d so warm were its rays that our wraps were soon throwu ck. Our route was through the famous Ute Pass, the st of all the entrances to South Park, and an important roughfare for mining, Indian, and Government supply ins. The old time-worn trail has been improved by odern engineering, and a road cut along the rocky sides the chasm for some miles, opening most beautiful nery. For some twenty miles the ascent was almost nstant until at Hayden's Park the road attained an altie of nine thousand feet and over. Pike's Peak was a nstant object of interest on our left, here not a peak but long massive ridge of stone rising in abrupt cliffs. On sky line wreaths of drifting snow showed against the e-like frayed edges. The timber line is very strongly rked, all vegetation ceasing at one line, no margin of shrubs gaining a hold beyond the dark masses of uce and balsam growth. The limit is at about twelve ousand feet, some eight thousand feet higher than on the ite Mountain Range. Ranches are built at nine and ten usand feet, and snow rarely remains long upon the sumof the pass where exposed to the sun. For lunch we ned our baskets by a clear spring, and made a fire for ting our coffee, sitting down on dry ground with no ing of chill, within six feet of a snow bank that reed from a recent storm.

nst as the sun set, and the full moon rose, we comced the descent into the Platte Valley, most enchantviews opening before us of half wooded plains surnded by range upon range of serried mountain line all hing the last rays upon their glittering peaks. Guardeach side of the road are huge masses of rock one upon ther, rising far above the pines, known as the twins, looking between them the view was one suggesting lscape outline, so picturesque were the groups of dark s, and so clear and broad the sweep of natural lawns. road was perfect, dry and smooth as those of Central k, and we spun along, our mules on the gallop, the crisp ing air fresh upon us, until with one lovely view after her the day passed away, and under the full moon y romantic feature of the landscape was entranced in d beauty and unreal character. A few small cottages e scattered on the bottom land, where from open doors windows flashed the warm rich light of burning pitch , reminding us with its ruddy glow and fragrant smell ne evening views in the South.

o impression of recent occupation is received from this liar land. The fields are as fair and free from stump ound as English meadows, the trees stand singly, iag wide and free as trees only grow where there are ivals for their share of sun and air; while all that art d do in obedience to Londou's rules nature has worked in long centuries with no eye to admire the graceful t, unless some Indian felt an appeal to his better nature e widespread wealth of beauty.

on we came upon the Platte River, and were at the of Mr. Link's ranche, where we got slowly unfolded our wraps, and soon were toasting before a huge blaze ne that filled a wide throated chimney.

e next morning, a fair, bright day, Mr. Link and I ed on horseback to hunt for deer. We rode up a wide , and after a few miles came upon steep foot hills, tains in our ideas; and now riding up, now leading horses over stony banks and ledges where it seemed nd the power of a horse to go, we wound our way among scattered pines, carefully scanning the slopes for our game. After a time Mr. Link proclaimed game in sight, and leveled his rifle for me to sight over, but it was sometime before I could see the herd of deer. The air was so clear that the hill-side they were on seemed very near, so near that I looked vainly for large fawns, and only after close examination saw what looked like rabbits among bushes, really large black-tailed deer among pines, when I realized the distance that so deceived me. We urged our horses down the hill and along the valley, smashing through thickets of willow and quaking asp, eager to get the wind in our favor, well aware that these deer are far more dependent upon smell than sight or hearing for warning of danger. When we felt safe with regard to the note-bearing of the light wind, we turned up a spur of the hill where the deer were, and after a steep pull dismounted, lariated the panting horses, and started to stalk the game we had seen. No more beautiful ground can exist for this sport than these mountains, rising into a crisp high air that stimulates every sense, and braces every muscle, where fatigue passes away after a brief rest, and new impulse comes with each hours' effort; where the rocks and scattered trees afford concealment without shutting in the view, and firm rough ground gives firm footing for the scramble, but it is a fair fight with no favor, and he who gets game must work for it. No hounds can here drive the deer to easy shots from some concealed resting place, nor can a "guide" paddle up and hold deer by the tail until, after many misses, a ball terminates their agony of fright. They are free as air, keen and alert, calling for guarded but prompt action, and the hunters most profound strategy.

Mr. Link was most proficient in the ways of all mountain game, uniting with remarkable physical energy and endurance, a great fund of information enabling him to tell with seeming instinct where game would feed, rest, or run, and he was rarely in error. These deer, he said, would work up the mountain, if not around it, before we could reach their pass, then to a second spur. To head them we made our ascent as rapidly as we could, halting at times for air. We were in time, for in the snow that remained in the shade there were no tracks, and sure that they were below us we full cocked our rifles and crept along a commanding ridge, watching eagerly every bush and opening. After a little we found their fresh trail, and followed it as it wound about the mountain, expecting every moment to come upon them, for they were evidently not hurried or alarmed, as at times they wandered slowly around evidently wishing to lie down for their mid-day rest, but we crept after the trail a long time, up dry cliffs, and sliding down snowy banks where no sunlight fell to carry away the snow fall. We were disappointed to find they had crossed an open gulch, and ascended a second mountain. Mr. Link said he would climb it if I would watch a pass, which I did, but the herd evaded me by going just under a ridge out of sight, but yet very near. Rejoined by Mr. Link we slowly dragged our now tired limbs over the rocks of the mountain to points where he had frequently found deer, and at last concluded to separate, he to follow a ravine, I to cross a crest. We had hardly parted when from some low shrubs several deer sprang up, one a large doe, facing me at about one hundred yards. I drew a careful bead, and fired, and seeing her rear and fall over backward, and go sliding down the hill with her heels wildly flourishing in the air, imagined her done for, and sent my second shot hurriedly at long range after a deer that was watching with wondering eyes the strange antics of its companion. This shot went wildly, as did one from Mr. Link's rifle which cut a branch over my head on its way, and the remainder of the herd disappeared with long graceful bounds. Turning to bag the doe, great was my astonishment to find her *non inventus*, with Mr. Link and his dog hastening along her trail, plain enough from showers of blood. She had gone struggling down the hill, gathered her feet under her at the bottom, and with last energy gone flying down the mountain side, going so far that we reluctantly abandoned pursuit, Mr. Link feeling some instinct would guide her to the river where we would find her. Again, on the summit of the mountain we divided to stalk different sides of a long ridge. Mr. Link was hardly out of sight before his rifle rang out once and again. I watched eagerly for flying game, but none came to my side of the range, and I arrived at our rendezvous without incident, where I built a fire, and kept warm as the shadows grew long. After a time Mr. Link came up bearing a fine venison, and said he had hung up another, leaving a mitten with it to frighten away coyotes and wild cats. Tired, we mounted and rode home, enjoying the moonlight on the valley of the Platte.

Our second days' hunting was about the same group of mountains, where we made a long detour among the bushy ravines seeking to find the lairs of some bears that were reported as being in the vicinity. We saw no deer, but came upon elk tracks quite fresh, and after a long rough ride came in bringing the second deer, shot by Mr. Link, and my doe, which we found by the river, just where Mr. Link said she would run. She was shot hard in the head, and it seemed incredible that she should run so far.

A snow storm of some inches prevented any pleasant hunting for a few days, and made the deer move on so that we found very few signs in our tramps. When a fair day came we set out for a range not before hunted, and, separating, hunted each side of several peaks. Leading my old nag "John" around one sunny mountain side I came upon tracks in abundance, and leaving John under a pine I set out guardedly upon the fresh trail, and gradually gained a summit commanding a wide view. No game was in sight, but I heard Mr. Link's rifle speaking loud and fast, and after a little he came up on a return trail, and I found he had seen the herd on a ridge below me, probably alarmed by my coming, and had shot two at some *three hundred yards*, before they could determine the source of danger. We secured these and hung them up, and set out on the trail of two fugitives, a large buck and a doe, whose flying hounds over rock and log, often down many feet upon sharp stones made me wonder at the strength of their slender legs. We followed over a ridge or two, when Mr. Link said "they will probably go up to the next summit and lie down where they can look back upon their trail," and carefully peering across the next ravine we discovered them watching their back track, so we drew back guardedly, left our horses, and made a long detour hoping to surprise them in spite of their cunning precautions. Step by step we stalked their retreat, but the wind played us false, and veered around for a storm, and shots at fleeting forms was all we had at them, but in a moment we saw two other deer bound up an opposite slope, and when far up stop still and look back. They were a long way off, some three hundred and fifty yards, but we drew an aim and fired. They did not move, and I took a second shot, while Mr. Link wrestled manfully with a jammed cartridge, and spoke his mind freely during the contest. I, with but one remaining load, having dropped my coat to get rid of weight, would not risk it again, so Mr. Link, having with his hatchet freed his gun, raised his sight and fired again, a splendid shot, the larger deer falling dead from cliff to cliff. This made him three deer within an hour, all killed at over three hundred yards. Disappointed with my two shots, I tested my rifle, a fine one by W. & C. Scott & Sons, and found that I had done it injustice by distrusting its power at such long range, and over elevated it. Had I fully appreciated its great range and power, I should not have over shot the deer as I did by ten feet.

This hunt terminated our expeditions for deer, and we commenced arrangements for an elk and bison hunt, as I was anxious to see these fine animals, even if unsuccessful in killing them.

I never saw more enjoyable hunting, or found a more interesting country than this. In October, or early November, the sport would be better, and game less wild. The black-tail deer is very large, with sharp branching antlers, quite in form like elk horns, forming a fine trophy.

L. W. L.

Manitou, Colorado, December 1st, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD TRAPPER.

A CRANK boat the trapper navigates, you say? Yes, as tottlish a craft as you would want to trust yourself on board of. Flat-bottomed, three clap boards deep, two and a half feet beam, and sharp as a wedge at bow and stern; it will capsize as easily as a bark canoe, but it is a good boat for running over scarcely submerged logs, and creeping among the button bushes and close-set trunks of the water maples, which its owner's business constantly requires, and he will cross the "wide ma'ash" in it when the south wind is blowing great guns, and the swells are running as big as a hogshead. A vastly better craft than the old "dug-outs," which the trappers used in that olden time that we love to talk of, "when we were boys," for it is lighter, and no more crank than they were. You can see the cracked and weather-beaten remains of a "dug out" lying in the driftwood there now. They were the commonest craft on these waters forty years ago, and every trapper and fisherman owned his "cannew." How well I remember seeing the old chaps trolling up and down the creek, "paddling their own canoe," with a short pole under one knee and over the other, a thirty foot line as thick as a pipe-stem, with a big hook at the end baited most temptingly with pork rind and red flannel, or a strip of pickerel's belly. And so they would paddle silently along, just skirting the "ma'ash," and take prodigious fares of slab-sided pickerel. Old Joe White and Uncle Stafford would catch more pickerel in a trip from the falls to the sand bar with these primitive lines than the most skilful hand, wielding the fanciest spoon, can get in all day now.

In these craft the old time hunters went ducking. A greeu hand was likely enough to get more "ducking" than he cared for if he ventured afloat in one of them. Paddling silently around a bend of the channel, they would come upon a great flock of black ducks (dusky ducks) feeding upon wild oats. The paddle was laid carefully in the boat, the ancient Queen's arm, or musket of 1812, as carefully raised, cocked, and sighted for a full half minute, and then, if the clumsy flint lock did not miss fire, off went the venerable piece with a psh, bang! waking all the echoes for three miles around, knocking over a dozen or more ducks, kicking its ramrod half its length out, its bands loose, and shooter and canoe a yard astern. Once or twice a day was as often as any man of ordinary pluck would care to shoot such a gun, and so most likely after such a shot he would pick up his game and paddle home.

Thus it was the woe of Sile Baily to hunt the wild fowl of Little Otter in his "cannew," with his "ole 'fowgee,'" and, according to the tales with which he feasted my boyish ear, terrible was the havoc which followed the discharge of that fateful weapon when he "come ontew a flock of wood ducks a-setting asleep on a log, as demute as could be, I pinted my ole fewgee, and bime-by I onhitched an' gin ten on 'em more'n they could eayry, by gol!"

Old Brian Bowen, who had served under Wellington in the Peninsular War, and whose discharge set forth that "he was an indifferent soldier, but an honest man," used to bait the ducks with oats scattered on a board laid in the marsh, which he could take from an ambush hard by. Nort Lock was a great duck hunter of those days, and John Gage another, and a fox hunter, too.

Under the guidance of Jim Baily, half-brother to Lile, I made some of my earliest attempts at duck shooting. Yonder where that oak overhangs the bank is what used to be known as the "John Clarke place," because J. C. used to fish there, and there we were, then, almost sure to find a flock of wood ducks basking on the fallen trees or paddling lazily about in the narrow channel any day from the middle of August till the middle of October, and could crawl up and get a shot, Jim leading and I close at his heels. I remember one of Jim's notions was, that a paper wad over shot would impede their force. We knew nothing of felt wadding then, and so he always used rags when he could not get tow.

Speaking of canoes reminds me of old Tom Sweet's bear fight. He was fishing in his log canoe out there in the creek one rainy day in haying time, seventy years or more ago, when he saw a bear swimming the channel, so he pulled up stakes and made for her, and belabored her head with his paddle till he killed her. Then, towing her ashore, he made a harness of bark for the old mare which had borne him through the woods from his home among the hills, and so dragged his prize back to it in triumph.

The woods were then as full of game as the waters were with fish. My grandfather used often to see deer feeding with the cattle at the stacks and in the pastures, and one day a noble buck trotted through the frame of a new house he was building. Three moose passed over the ledge near the house, and a lynx was shot still nearer by one of the boys. Such myriads of ducks as these waters teemed with, even when I was young, we shall never see the tenth, no, nor the hundredth part of again. More dusky ducks and wood ducks were reared here then than we see in a whole season now, and in September the hordes began to come down from the northern breeding-grounds, and each day brought reinforcements of them, and immense flocks of blue-winged teal and many other kinds till the marshes were swarming with them; and they tarried here till cold weather caused them to seek more genial cliines. Then the dusky duck and teal fed all day and night in the marshes, only going to the lake for sand, and then returning. Now, for the most part, they remain in the lake all day, come in at night to feed, and are off again to the safer waters of broad Champlain at daylight. A noticeable change in the habits of the wood ducks is, that though it was then by no means uncommon to see them in flocks of fifty and upward, it is now rare to find more than a dozen together, though many times that number may be got up by ones, twos, threes, or half dozens, in boating the length of the river Shang. Then the teal almost invariably used to follow the winding channel in their flight. Now the few that are left have learned to avoid it and the gunners ambushed at its margin, flying high and over the marshes. The railroad has eaten away the woods that clothed these banks twenty years ago, so destroying all the hidden nooks and coigns of vantage so beloved of inland water ducks, and the diabolical yell of the steam whistle continually disturbs them when they chance to have a short respite from the almost incessant persecutions of gunners, old and young.

Alas for those glorious days of well-stocked woods and waters! They are gone past all returning, and we can only try to keep good the numbers of the little game left us by the "march of improvement" and the long years of nonprotection. If we can enforce our game laws we may have fair sport yet in years to come, though never again such sport as used to be, and to this end every sportsman should labor with a will.

But the sun has sunk behind the Adirondacks, and their ancient peaks are "a looming bastion, fringed with fire." The shadows thicken on the quiet waters, unbroken by the wake of even one muskrat. The great horned owl is beginning to sound his solemn notes in Wheeler's woods, so let us shoulder our useless guns and trudge home to supper and fireside. AWANSOOSE.

Ferrisburgh, Vermont.

For Forest and Stream.

TWO HOURS' FISHING IN THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

ONE day when the United States surveying ship Narragansett anchored off "San Juan Bautista Flats," in the Gulf of California, and about seventy-five miles above the city of Guaymas, a long, lean, lank specimen of Ethiopia stepped up to the officer of the deck and requested "permission to fish, sah." "Why, Lewis," responded the officer, "I don't think that there are any fish hereabout;" and it did not look very inviting. A low, flat country, extending some twenty miles back to the mountains, a sandy beach either way as far as the eyes could reach, did not hold forth much promise of the lively sport that soon followed the permission to fish to the questioner, Jim Lewis. Jim had a peculiar history, and claimed to be a veritable African prince, stolen from his native wilds by a Dutch whaler. He deserted at Honolulu, Sandwich Island, where the Narragansett picked him up. A more grotesque object than Jim Lewis, when he first came aboard the ship, decked out in a plug hat and a long "Dundreary" overcoat, although the thermometer was up among the nineties, reaching near to the ground, and from beneath peeped a pair of No. 20 scows. But we are digressing. Jim obtained his permission, and planted himself on the port cathead in less time than it has taken me to write this he had his line overboard and a fine large fellow of the weak-fish species inboard. "Dar he, me got em," rang out so frequently that it became contagious, and in a short time the whole ship's crew that could muster hook and line were engaged in the pastime, and soon extended to the officers of duty, the men monopolizing the forecastle, cats, channels, and whisker booms, while the officers confined themselves to the bridge amidships. The fish caught were mostly of a species greatly resembling the weak-fish, yet I do not think that they were the weak-fish proper. They were of a beautiful shape, somewhat like the salmon, variegated color and large scale, and averaged from three to five pounds. The meat was rather soft, yet went very well after our long feasting on such luxuries as salt horse and beans. So fast were they caught that it became a nuisance to take them off the hook. One officer, in less than ten minutes' actual fishing, scored 203 pounds of fish, and had only two fish, one weighing 113 pounds and the other ninety pounds. They are not a game fish; even the large ones bite easily, and give up as soon as you get them to the surface, where they are landed without trouble by fastening a "gable hook" in their gills and attaching a "purchase." The deck was covered with fish, and the men began to tire of the monotonous pleasure, when a bright idea seems to have made its way through the thick skull of the darkey. "He had got tired of the small fry; he was going to fish for a whale, that he was." He baited a hook —big enough to catch one, anyway—with a live fish, weighing about five pounds, and took himself to the eat, again to await events. Every once in a while the fish would rebel at the enforced curtailment of its liberty, and wriggle, and Jim, with his usual exclamation, "Dar he, me got em," would haul in, only to find that his bait was alive and kicking. "Me don't get fooled no more by dat squirmer, anyhow," Jim remarked, as he wound the line around his wrist, and was soon in a doze under the influence of the tropical sun. "Lor' mighty! what dat!" exclaimed the excited darkey as he received a yank that nearly pulled his arm out of its socket, and set his teeth a-rattling and eye-balls rolling. "Dar he, me ——," but before he could finish the sentence a black shadow shot through the air, and Prince Jim was floundering in the water. All hands rushed to the ship's side to see the sport. No one had any doubt about the result, or that any harm would come to the darkey. He was warranted not to drown when shipped, and could hang on to the rigging by his toes, so the boatswain said, but I never saw him do it, though. It looked for awhile as if Jim had really caught a whale, and when he came up each time, and the "Dar he, me got em" issued from his expansive jaws with the salt water, it was pretty certain that whatever was at one end of the line Jim Lewis was at the other, and intended to stick there. A light line was thrown to him, which he made fast to the fish line, and a brace of strong sailors on the forecastle played the fish until they tired him out, while Jim swam to the swinging boom and hoisted himself inboard, none the worse off, but a little more awake after the involuntary ducking.

The fish, which proved to be an immense jew fish, was harpooned and soon landed on the deck. It weighed 210 pounds. Prince Jim was the hero of the hour. Elated with his good luck, he became generous, and presented the captured fish to the crew. Good luck does, somehow or other, open the well-spring of generosity, even in the lowliest of us, and when Jim gave the fish to his messmates he reserved only the liver for himself, and as it weighed several pounds it was a princely dinner, even for an African prince. He prepared it himself, with onions and such other vegetables as the limited stock of the ship afforded. When Prince Jim arose from the repast, what was left would not have kept a mouse alive. He betook himself to his hammock for an after dinner nap, and when he awoke his head was swimming around like a top. The surgeon was called, but afforded him but little relief, as he could not tell at the time what the matter was. Prince Jim grew worse, and his head began to swell until, with the ungainly brown blanket that he had wrapped around it, he looked more like a bushel basket full of black rags than a human beiug. His howling in the night was fearful, and nearly drove the mid-watch wild. The doctor did what he could for him to relieve his sufferings, which, on examination, proved to be caused by the liver being poisoned, as frequently happens from something that the fish has eaten. When the prince heard that he was poisoned he laid back in his hammock with a grunt, and told the doctor that he was "a gone darkey this time, sure." But he got better, and the day after he left the "sick bay" he began to peel his hide, which was as black as the ace of spades, came off from the crown of his head to his toe nails, as it taken off with a "spoke shave." Prince Jim was none the less pleased that it left him a score of shades lighter than before.

Fish of all sizes were lying all over the deck; enough had been caught and salted to last the ship's crew of 150 men for three weeks, while the officers regaled themselves daily on the roe, that the Chinese steward, after a fashion known only to himself, managed to preserve fresh for several days. Every one seemed satisfied when the boatswain's shrill whistle was heard, and he piped "All hands knock off fishing," and set the landsmen to washing down the deck. EARL ELTON.

For Forest and Stream.

OUTWITTING A FOX.

UP in the Green Mountains many years ago I boarded in the family of an old time fox hunter, known in the region for short as "Dan." Many a day's sport have I had with Dan, following the hounds and dodging the known beats of the sly red game. On a certain mountain side we frequently started an old female fox, so light colored as to be nearer yellow than red. We always knew her at first sight, and for two years she was too sharp for us, and it would take a column of FOREST AND STREAM to tell of her numerous tricks. I will give one, and one which finally proved fatal to Mrs. Reynard. During these two years we rarely hunted with more than two hounds. Dan's was a slut, and very fast, always leaving other dogs far in the rear, and making it lively for the fox, too lively for this old female fox, who would very early in the chase resort to various foxy stratagems, a favorite one of which was to let the hound get within a few feet of her and then run directly down the mountain side, where low, out-cropping rocks were abundant. When the hound was but two or three jumps behind, the fox would drop over the lower side of one of these rocks and instantly skulk. The hound, coursing at full speed, would go far over the fox and quite a long distance down the steep mountain side before it was possible to stop, even if she chanced to see the fox, which was seldom the case, and it would generally take from five to ten minutes before she could again find the track. The instant the hound had passed over the fox the latter would spring directly back upon the rock, and taking the back track would get a long start of the hound. Sometimes the fox would jump back upon the rock and drop flat, when she would watch the movements of the puzzled dog for several minutes, and at a favorable moment slip away. The second year Dan's slut raised a very fine pup, which we exercised with his mother after rabbits before the fox-hunting season commenced. The pup had also slipped away with its mother on an occasional fox-chase on their own account, and we found that he was so fleet as to keep close to his mother, even on a fresh track. He had also had some fighting experience in company with his master, killing the woodchucks which were abundant in that region. Our first fox-hunt that season was on the mountain side, where the old light-colored fox had bothered us so often, and we chanced to start her early. At the foot of the mountain ran a mountain stream, and upon the opposite side was an open field, through which foxes frequently passed soon after being started upon the said mountain. Upon this occasion the hounds wound around and up the mountain side, keeping among the numerous young spruces. While they were still high up, we (having remained in the open field opposite) spied the old fox coming down the mountain well ahead of the dogs, and directly towards us. We took our stations, and lay in wait with cocked guns. The fox came right on, and disappeared in an intervening thicket not more than three hundred yards away. On came the dogs, but no fox. In a little time it was evident that they were bothered at the stream about two hundred yards below us. We went down and found the old hound jumping from stone to stone in the stream just where the fox had been, of course. The pup, in the meantime, was working the opposite bank quite well, keeping abreast of its mother. After full half an hour they worked the track up the bank, and in the direction where the fox had first started a full hour before, and took near the same round. We returned to the old runway and kept a close lookout, and after awhile we began to catch glimpses of the dogs in the scattering young spruces, and in a moment out sprang the fox, not fifty feet ahead, and ran directly down the open mountain side, towards and in full view of us. "She's going to try that 'squat game,'" said Dan, nervously, and almost in a whisper. On came the fox and the hounds, now running by sight, and making merry music and fast gaining upon the fox. At last, when the old hound seemed scarcely a length behind the fox, the latter dropped over one of those low out cropping rocks and "squatted," while the hound, seeing her and trying to stop, actually went heels over head several feet down the mountain before she could stop. The old fox, as usual, sprang back upon the rock, but just in time to meet the pup, who fastened upon her, and they were having a lively squabble when the old hound appeared upon the scene and made short work and an abrupt termination of the career of that very smart fox. AQUADALE.

For Forest and Stream.

REEL FOOT LAKE.

IN the northwestern corner of Tennessee in Obion county at an average distance of three miles from, and running south from near the Kentucky state line, parallel to the Mississippi River lies Reel Foot Lake, the production as a result of the so-called New Madrid earthquakes in 181 In extent of water surface it may safely be estimated at fifty miles for length, and ten miles for greatest width, contour irregular, having many points of timbered la projecting into it.

Throughout its area of many square miles the sportsm will see and meet innumerable stumps, logs and cypr knees, enough at all events in a day's rowing to fully t his dexterity in managing his boat, and bring out all t attributes of a refined and moral education. Apart fr these drawbacks, the observant sportsman will disco scenic charms of a character entirely peculiar to this lak from the quiet and shallow land-locked cypress borde bays, to vast expanses of water, with isle of the most limited continuity of dead, bleached, branchless cypr trees, mortal eye ever rested upon, that sank with the ea when the bottom was knocked out of this section of

country by the great *quake*. These dead trees are a great natural curiosity, and form one of its prominent features.

In the northeastern arm of the lake, surrounded and shut in by a thick setting of dead trees, there is a beautiful sheet of water about three miles long, from one to two hundred yards wide, said to be of unknown depth, called the blue basin. Some of the other notable localities are Grassy Point, Long Point, Horse, Starved and Choctaw Islands. This lake is supplied with fresh water, nearly every spring, from the Mississippi, through a slough or bayou that branches from the river a little below Hickman, Ky., debouching near Grassy Point. When the river rises very high the lake and surrounding bottom are overflowed; some seasons the water reaching as high as fifteen feet above the level of the lake, as may be verified by the water marks left on the trees; at such times it is restocked with fish, of every variety found in the Mississippi, to an unknown extent, as the supply seems never to diminish. Reel Foot Creek, running from the east, a stream of considerable size, also empties into it. The outlet of the lake is through the Obion River into the Mississippi.

On this curious and weird lake, from October to their return northward in the spring, geese and ducks, of all varieties, abound, then, too, bass fishing is at its best, the water being cold enough then to put all the requisite snap and vim in their movements, to suit the most fastidious Waltonian. PERDRIX.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

SEND IN THE REPORTS.

LETTER FROM PROF. J. A. ALLEN.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was very glad indeed to see your "Invitation" in a recent number of FOREST AND STREAM, and have been still further delighted to see that it has begun already to meet with responses. The subject of the migration of our birds is not only one of special importance to ornithologists, but one of more or less interest to all who take an intelligent interest in the feathered inhabitants of our woods and fields. While the cause of the seasonal movement of the different species from one portion of the country to another is only imperfectly known, though recognized as evidently connected with the supply of proper food and the constitutional peculiarities of the different species in respect to their susceptibility to changes of temperature and other climatic influences, the real nature of the immediate cause that prompts them to move at particular times, the routes many of the species take, the time occupied in passing given climatic zones, the influence of sudden changes of the weather in hastening or retarding their movements, are comparatively unknown. The special students of this subject have not as yet the data for determining accurately the usual northern or southern winter, or other seasonal ranges of even many of our most common and well-known species. A long time, too, must elapse apparently before such data will have accumulated in an accessible form, unless the collection of such facts shall in some way be systematically undertaken. FOREST AND STREAM, it seems to me, from its reaching so large a number of intelligent observers interested more or less in natural history, and especially in the history of our birds, and consequently capable, and in many cases willing, to contribute such information, affords just the medium through which such information may be gathered and permanently preserved ready to the hand of some specialist, who, sooner or later, will take up the subject and collate and formulate these gathered facts.

Among the observations of "Miscellaneous Phenomena" registered by the United States Signal Service Bureau are often noted the movements of a few of the larger and more prominent species of birds, together with the leafing and flowering of different kinds of trees and shrubs. These confirm already the impression so prevalent among attentive collectors of birds, that there is some relation between these several categories of phenomena, and also show most markedly that the feathered tribes are warned by their delicate senses of approaching changes of temperature or of the approach of storms sufficiently long before, in many cases, to enable them to avoid them by moving away from their path, or to points where these changes will be less severely felt. The subject is one that offers a fruitful and interesting field for investigation, but before it can be studied with profit, thousand of observations on the movements of our migratory species must be recorded, together with similar observations on the vernation, flowering, and fruiting of many species of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, which must be collated with the accompanying meteorological conditions. Data for the latter are fortunately provided by our National Weather Bureau, and all that is required in addition is the accommodation of just such notes as have begun to appear in your admirable paper.

Every attentive observer knows that some of our migratory species are more abundant during some winters than during others—that some winters we have many northern species in abundance; in others fewer, and these more sparsely represented; that some species that winter in the Middle and Southern States extended further north some winters than others, yet the usual northern limits of any species, between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi River, is as yet, to a certain extent, unknown even to the ornithologist. A field is here open in which many workers can profitably labor in contributing to a more exact knowledge of the migratory and seasonal distribution of our birds, and when only the accumulated observations of many localities and for a considerable period, can result in a real advancement of our knowledge of these interesting matters. In this way, too, we may hope to be able to define the limits of the ranges of many species that are non-migratory as well as migratory, and to find out their relative abundance over different parts of their respective habitats.

An accumulation of fifty or a hundred, or more brief reports like that in your issue of March 2d, respecting the resident winter birds of New Haven, for as many localities, would give information of the highest value respecting the winter range of a score or so of species, from which the special student might generalize with great advantage. Add to this as many more such reports as that from Ephrat, Pa., respecting the coming of the birds, and we shall have a vast amount of valuable information respecting the movements of our birds, far more than as yet is anywhere recorded. It is to be hoped that we shall soon have a series of lines of localities stretching from the Atlantic to the Great Plains, and extending from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico, from which we shall have such reports. Notes on the arrival of species at any given locality may be sent in at the end of the migrating season, and if taken from old journals and record books will be just as valuable as if made with special reference to the present call. Doubtless many of the readers of this journal have been accustomed to note such facts for a series of years, and now is the time and the opportunity to place them on permanent record, when they will be accessible to the students of this interesting and important department of ornithology. If the observers who send such notes for publication will not allow themselves to be deterred by any feelings of false modesty or other considerations of preference, from adding their names to their communications, they will give to their contributions an authenticity that will add greatly to their value. J. A. ALLEN.

PROF. GOODE'S DIARY AT THE CAPITAL.

February 12th.—Nesting note of the blue-birds first heard; the subsequent cold weather, however, interfered with their domestic arrangements.

February 19th.—Spring-beauty (*Claytonia Virginica*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*), in flower.

February 20th.—Song-sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*) abundant.

March 4th.—Herring (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*) abundant in the market. These are the so-called "branch herring," or "March herring," which the fishermen distinguish from the "glut herring," which arrive two or three weeks later. about one hundred shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) from the Potomac were exposed in market this morning; the first time they have been seen in any numbers, though stragglers were caught as early as the first week in February, for the first time in twenty years, the fishermen say. Shad from Savannah, caught in the St. Johns, Altamaha, Ogeeche, and Savannah rivers, were abundant in the market from Christmas week to about the last week in January, and then were replaced by North Carolina fish, which still constitute the largest supply. Yellow-perch (*Perca flavescens*) are, many of them, full of ripe spawn, which flows easily, while the striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*) seems to be well distended with eggs, not yet mature. The horned suckers (*Moxostoma oblongum*) make their first appearance in market. The craw-fish (*Cambarus affinis*) are seen in market, retailing at fifty cents per dozen. These little crustaceans are taken in immense quantities in the shad seines, and are shipped in barrels to New York, where they are known as *écrevisse*, and meet with ready sale. The liver-leaf (*Hepatica triloba*), whitlow-grass (*Draba verna*), Quaker ladies (*Oldenlandia cerulea*), obolaria (*Obiodria Virginica*), and chickweed (*Stellaria media*), are in flower.

March 5th.—Crow-blackbirds (*Quiscalus purpureus*), abundant, in flocks. English sparrows (*Pyrgita domestica*), building their nests. Robins (*Turdus migratorius*), occasional. Honey bees out in large numbers. *Forsythia viridissima* and *Cydonia Japonica*, in flower in the gardens, their second effort, having been frosted in their first flowering in February.

March 7th.—Trailing arbutus (*Epigæa repens*), in flower.

G. BROWN GOODE.

Smithsonian Institution.

MY FEBRUARY FIELD NOTES—BIRDS.

BY O. C. ABBOTT, M. D.

[*Concluded from page 99.*]

February 13th.—Clear and warm. The birds of yesterday, with an accession of sparrows, of three species. Flocks of red-winged blackbirds passed over the meadows.

February 13th.—Clear; rain in the evening. A new cardinal grosbeak appeared on the hill-side to-day, and a pitched battle ensued. The two fought until one was nearly tailless.

February 14th.—Northeast storm. Not a bird noticed, although I was out of doors a great deal, except the invariable crow, and a bedraggled song-sparrow, that seemed nearly dead.

February 15th.—South rain until sunset. The high wind seemed to disgust even the crows, but at sunset, came a few moments of sunshine and they put in an appearance; titmice (*Lophophanes* and *Parus*), also chirped and twittered as night closed in.

February 16th.—Clear; cold; wind northwest. Cardinal sang all day. Abundance of snow birds. (Is it going to snow)? The red-tailed hawks sailed about all day, very high up, and screamed incessantly. The yellow-birds in great numbers settled upon a large elm in my yard, and twittered all day. They appear to be feeding on the leaf-buds, but really do not injure them. Titmice, nuthatches (*Sitta canadensis*), and brown creepers (*Certhia*), tolerably abundant.

February 17th.—Cloudy; cold; windy. But few birds seen; and none not usually met with.

February 18th.—Cloudy; snow-squalls. Snowbirds more abundant than ever. Saw three flocks of horned-larks (*Eremophila cornuta*), and several woodpeckers, but could not determine the species. Besides the red-tailed hawks of every day; noticed black-hawks (*Archibuteo lagopus*), red-shouldered hawks, and one marsh harrier. The hawks this winter have been very scarce, not more than ten or twelve per cent. of the usual number. A few blue-birds again along the worm fences.

February 19th.—Clear; warmer. No birds noticed, beyond those seen every day.

February 20th.—Clear; warm. The several species of birds seen during the past three weeks seem all present. The meadows, hill-side, and up-land fields all have their feathered occupants; but a sharp lookout failed to detect any bird not previously noted.

February 21st.—Clear; warm. A flock of white-winged cross-bills halted a few moments among the pines, and were off again. This one flock has been about the neighborhood during the whole winter, but has been very erratic in their movements. A collector, living near, has shot several specimens. Previous to to-day, I had seen but a single specimen. The red-winged black-birds, which made a flying visit about a week ago, are here to-day, in fewer numbers, but more sociable, frequenting their old haunts and singing cheerily. Like crow-black birds, they come and go as they feel disposed, and are not what is usually called migratory, but more resemble the robin, in this respect; which latter bird, by the way, is conspicuous for its absence, this year. Usually they are very numerous during February.

February 22d.—Clear; cool. The birds of yesterday, with a merry chorus of song-sparrows ringing in the hill-side thicket, from early morning until noon.

February 23rd.—Clear; windy. No note taken of birds seen.

February 24th.—Clear; very cold. Snow-birds abundant.

February 25th.—Clear; not so cold. Snow-birds abundant. A few song-sparrows noticed, and a flock of yellow-birds.

February 26th.—Clear; warmer. A large flock of cedar-birds seen in the forenoon.

February 27th.—Cloudy; northeast wind. A dull cheerless day, and scarcely a bird of any kind seen.

February 28th and 29th.—No entries made. Absent from home.

Prospect Hill, Trenton, New Jersey.

EFFECT OF COLD ON SMALL BIRDS.

THE birds which arive at New Haven, Conn., in the spring, usually make their appearance about the first week in March in the following order: Woodcock, males and females; crow-blackbirds, males alone; red-winged blackbirds, males alone. The blue-birds, robins, and song-sparrows, which remain with us the year round, leave the vicinity of the seashore, where they have spent the winter, at the first appearance of spring, and returning to their favorite haunts in the meadows and gardens, welcome the opening year with joyous notes. They do not seem inclined to return to their winter abodes if we have cold weather and snow afterwards, but many of them, especially song-sparrows, perish from want of food or the severity of the weather. A late snow has the same effect upon the hardy snowbirds as upon the sparrows, which fact seems rather remarkable, as the snowbirds endure our coldest winter weather and deep snows without any signs of distress. But when the fatal late snow has melted away many of both species frequently may be found lying dead in the hedgerows and gardens. A bird overcome by the weather and want of food seems for a short time more active than its companions, running around as if eagerly searching for food, but taking little notice if any one approaches. Should it attempt to fly, it immediately falls on its back, as if shot. The legs and toes are stretched out to their farthest extent, and are quite rigid; the eyes protrude and are insensible to a touch; and the whole body quivers slightly. It remains in this state from one to two minutes, when it recovers suddenly and seems as active as before. If taken in the hand it will immediately go into a convulsion again, even if it has been in a warm room for several hours, and has been supplied plentifully with food. Death usually puts an end to its suffering in a day or two, and I have observed no instance of its recovery after showing the above effects. SPECULATOR.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.—We learn from the Rutland *Herald* that the Hon. M. G. Everts of that place has arranged with the United States Consul at Messina, Sicily, for the importation during the present season of 150 pairs of migratory quail, (*Coturnix communis*). If the climate of Vermont is not too cold for a breeding place for these birds, we see no reason why they should not do well, or at all events, select for themselves during their migrations a habitat the climatic conditions of which would be somewhat similar to those whence they were imported. This bird, which is the common quail of Europe, is found in England only in limited numbers, but in Italy and some of the warmer lands which it traverses during its periodical migrations, it is awaited with the greatest anxiety and snared, netted, and shot by myriads. It flies by night, and it is recorded in Exodus that "at evening the quails came up and covered the camp."

SCARCITY OF WILD FOWL.—A writer in *The Field* states the fact of the present great scarcity of wild fowl in Great Britain, and says: "I do not think the drainage of moors and marsh lands affects the question, because the bulk of wild fowl in these islands are to be found on the coasts, and resort for their food principally to the grass banks, which remain in almost undiminished extent. * * * * It may be that the fowl have taken to a different course in their migration, from some causes which we do not understand. I am inclined to think that when severe weather occurs in these latitudes early in the season—as happened this year in November, and last year also, if I remember rightly—the fowl are driven so far south that they do not return in numbers until their spring migration northward commences."

A similar scarcity in Florida, is accounted for by the dryness of the past season.

—We ask a careful reading of the letter from Prof. Allen, each of whose many essays upon the details of the subject of which he writes has represented an advance in our knowledge of ornithology. One suggestion of his we ourselves were about to make, namely, that our correspondents should allow their real names to be printed with their paragraphs. We should much prefer it.

—Readers of this Department in particular ought not to stop at the end of its columns. Notes of value to the naturalist are every week scattered all through the paper; particularly under the the head of "Game Bag and Gun."

CALENDAR.—Mr. Allen's Ornithological Calendar for Massachusetts, for March 20th to 31st, is as follows:—

Grass finches, mourning doves, pigeons, and fox-colored sparrows arrive; black, wood, and pin-tail ducks, the mergansers, divers and grebes come; the red-headed, canvas-backed, ruddy and surf ducks, the scoters, and other species of ducks and gulls, arrive from the South. Snow buntings, and such rare birds as the pine grosbeak, white-winged crossbills, Arctic three-toed woodpecker, and lesser redpoll depart for the North, as well as many of the buteber-birds. Such early breeding species as some of the hawks, owls, etc., pair during this month. The duck, hawk, and horned-owl, begin to lay and sit.

BIRDS OF SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT.

HIGGANUM, Conn., March 9th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

This place is situated on the Connecticut River, half-way between Saybrook and Hartford. The following brief diary of ornithological events may be of interest:—

MARCH 6. Large flock of blackbirds made their first appearance to-day; also a number of blue-birds. Weather warm, and snow fast disappearing.

MARCH 7. Another warm day. Blue-birds are singing from almost every tree-top, and I believe the same pair that hatched their two broods last summer in a hole in a post have begun house cleaning, and are getting ready to settle down. A few phœbes (*Sayornis fuscus*) arrived to-day, and are mingling their plaintive notes with the louder cry of the jay, which stay with us all winter.

MARCH 8. A rainy day; wind S. S. E. in the morning, S. W., and W. in the afternoon, and growing colder. No new birds, but those that are here seem very busy. CHARLES O. GLADWIN.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One gray squirrel, three lions, horn in the Garden; one indigo bird, five red-tailed hawks, two red squirrels, one alligator, one red headed duck, one opossum. (Two were born dead, the third was killed by the mother when it was but a few hours old.) HUON.

Fish Culture.

THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SALMONIDÆ—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

NO. FIVE,

BY PHILO ICHTHYOS.

THE MACKINAW TROUT—GREAT LAKE TROUT.

SALMO NAMAYCUSH. Pennant.

BESIDES the species of salmon inhabiting the two great slopes of the continent, we have the lacustrine species, of the great chain of lakes of the interior, non-migratory salmon, which we are accustomed to have served almost daily upon our tables. They are excellent fish, as we think; indeed to us they are toothsome and delicious, cut off as we are from obtaining, during the greater part of the year, so many excellent varieties of ocean fish. The *Salmonidæ* and the *Coregoni* of the fisheries of the great interior lakes, must ever be our supply of fresh fish; for they are to be so cheapened by artificial culture, that the masses may soon rejoice in an abundant supply of wholesome food. The lacustrine family of non migratory salmon may be found from Ontario to Lake Superior, and according to Sir John Richardson, in all of the interior lakes northward, from the United States to the Arctic Ocean, which so thickly stud the entire area of British America. In Winter Lake in Lat. 64½ N., the S. namaycush, was taken by Dr. Richardson and Sir John Franklin. Dr. Mitchill says he saw specimens of this salmon caught at Mackinaw, weighing one hundred and twenty pounds, but at the present time they do not exceed seventy pounds, even what fishermen call the largest. In the description of this famous lacustrine salmon, the following salient points may be observed: Body fusiform; dorsal outline moderately arched; lateral line nearly straight; scales small oval adherent; head one-fourth of total length; nostrils double; contiguous muzzle somewhat pointed; mouth large; jaws strong in the male; the upper one longest, the lower having a conical point at top; jaws and tongue, with a single row of teeth on each side; vomer with but a single row. Teeth strong, sharp, and translucent; in the breeding season showing a beautiful amethystine color at bases; dorsal fin nearly in the centre of the fish; its height slightly longer than its base; the adipose is well marked; the caudal is decidedly furcated; the anal is longer on its anterior margin than posteriorily—or at its base; the ventrals at their origin are slightly posterior to the centre of the fish.

Ray formula—Br, 12, 12; D, 12-14; P, 15; V, 9-10; A, 11-13; C, 30. Colors: dark, or dusky brownish-gray above; chin and under parts light, or cream color; Back and sides specked with numerous irregularly shaped spots of lighter gray, brown, or soiled white; lower fins slightly yellowish.

H. A. B.—Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and, according to Sir John Richardson, all the great lakes which lie between the United States and the Arctic Ocean, but never found to inhabit tidal waters. The lake trout, or salmon which do not reach tide waters are fish of great economical value, and are wisely being sought by pisciculturist for artificial cultivation. With one or two exceptions those species of the Great Lakes, spawn from October to middle of December.

BROOK TROUT—*Salmo Fontinalis.* Mitchill.

The brook trout are the smallest members of the salmon family. They inhabit rivers and mountain streams from the icy and desolate regions of perpetual snow, of the far north of British America to the interior of the United States, and even south to the 33d parallel. This species differ in color and markings, in different localities, quite as much, if not more, than the salmon of the two coasts of our country. It seems that those species inhabiting the waters of New Mexico, are paler than those of the waters of the extreme north of North America, especially those of the streams of Southern Alaska, where they are nearly black. It is said the trout of California differ in markings and color, in the different waters where they exist, which is owing to some law affecting the *Salmonidæ*. Wherever this favorite of the angler is found, its capture in its proper season, is one of the most keenly relished sports of the devotees of the rod. It has also gained a deserving prominence in connection with artificial culture for stocking fish farms, and fish culturists are reaping golden rewards from its propagation. The following are the characteristics of the trout:

Head sloping nearly symmetrically above and below; body oblong, compressed; back broad and rounded; nostrils double—a characteristic of all the trout families; labials, intermaxillaries and lower maxillaries, armed with minute teeth; tongue with two rows of from four to six teeth; vomer with six or eight teeth in a row.

Ray formulæ Br, 12, 12; D, 12, 0; A, 11; C, 7, 19, 8, 18; V, 8; P, 14. Colors: above with irregular dark markings on a horn-colored ground, which in freshly caught specimens, give blueish and greenish reflections; sides lighter, merging into silvery white on the abdomen, but showing much red in the spawning seasons; upper part of the head dark greenish brown, with quite obscure mottlings; vermilion dots and yellowish spots along the lateral line. The pectorals have the first ray, and the second black, while the remainder are orange; ventrals and anal with first ray white, as on the tips of second and third. Caudal reddish, with obscure parallel dark bands, more distinct towards the lobes. Caudal somewhat emarginate; quite forked in the young, which have also dark transverse bars on the scales. This sprightly agile, and beautiful congener of the salmon, is the popular and favorite fish with every disciple of the rod. The trout spawn in October and November.

THE THYMALLI—*Graylings.*

THYMALLUS TRICOLOR. Cope.

This tribe of fishes bear marked relationship in many respects to the *salmonidæ*. They inhabit the cold streams of many portions of the United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia. It proves to be a game fish of the first quality, and hence, when generally known, will be much in favor with anglers. It takes the fly with avidity, and carries on a brave and spirited contest with its captor. It has a rich and beautiful combination of colors on the body, and a beautifully conspicuous dorsal fin that it shows off to advantage while manifesting displeasure at being in the toils of the angler. Its flesh is white in color, and excellent in flavor. The artificial breeding of the grayling was successfully carried on in Bavaria twenty years ago by Mr. Kauffer Royal, fishcrman in the Garden of the Royal Veterinary School. Fred Mather and Seth Green, our eminent pisciculturests, have both bred the grayling successfully by the artificial process. There are several species, which will be appended to the synopsis of the *salmonidæ* in connection with their geographical distribution. Prof. Cope gives the following characteristics of *T. tricolor*: "Body elongate, sub compressed, highest at anterior portion of dorsal fin. The greatest height of body equal to length of head. The length of the snout is about equal to the inter orbital area. The origin of the dorsal fin is vertical to a point midway between the insertion of the pectorals and the ventrals. The last ray of the anal fin is opposite to the anterior insertion of adipose fin. The greatest height is .21½ of the length of the body without the caudal; the greatest width of the body is .09; the least height of tail is .07½; the length of the caudal peduncle (that space between a vertical line drawn at the posterior edge of adipose fin to the caudal) is .16; the distance from the snout to the dorsal fin is .35½; the length of the base of the dorsal fin is .23; the distance from the snout to the anal fin is .76; the distance from the snout to ventrals is .51; the length of median rays of caudal is .07½; the length of external rays of the same is .20. Head .21½ of the length of the body without caudal; the distance from the snout to the nape is .15½; the width of the head is .44½ of the length of the head; the width of the interorbital area is .24½ of the same; the length of the maxillary is .33⅓; the length of the mandible is .51; the length of the snout is .35; the length of operculum is .25½; the diameter of the orbit is .27½.

Ray formula. Br., 9, 9; D., 24; A., 3-11; C., 8-19-7; P., 16; V., 10. Scales in lateral line, 92; transverse rows above lateral line, 8; below lateral line, 11-4; cæcal appendages, 18. *T. tricolor*, as well as all other known species, spawn in April.

THE COREGONI—*White fish.*

COREGONUS ALBUS. Arted.

This food fish is assuming, under artificial cultivation, an economic and commercial importance equal, if not superior, to any fresh water fish on the continent. Akin to the salmon, its flesh is of great value as an element of food. In the great interior lakes its food is abundant, and the fish is always fat and toothsome in the highest degree. Except, we regret to say, when kept in fish racks too long, it then becomes insipid, as if it had been starved. It is a free feeder, and sooner than other fish loses its flavor by confinement. It is said that the coregoni are addicted to vegetable food more generally than all of the *salmonidæ*, hence rarely take to bait of any kind, although they are occasionally caught on set lines in Seneca Lake, N. Y., by fishermen. As found upon the market tables they have the following characteristics: Body elongated, rather stout and sub-fusiform in profile; peduncle of tail well developed; head rather small, sub-conicle terminated by truncated snout that slightly protrudes beyond the lower jaw; mouth rather small; the maxillar bone proportionally very broad, but so short that its posterior margin scarcely reaches a vertical line drawn in front of the orbit. The origin of dorsal fin is nearer the posterior margin of the base of the adipose fin than the extremity of snout; upper jaw is sub-concave instead of linear. The anterior portion is higher than its base is long. The adiposo fin, (the mark of consanguinity), or blood relationship with the *salmonidæ* is as markedly developed as in any of its congeners, and is situated opposite the anal fin. The latter is anteriorly deeper than long; its initial ray being nearly equidistant between the origin of the ventral fins and the insertion of the caudal. The external margin of the anal fin is sub-concave, also its own base entering eleven times in the length of its body, and twice in the length of the side of the head. The ventrals are inserted opposite the posterior fourth of the base of the dorsal fin; the posterior margin of ventrals is sub-truncated, or rounded off, and when flexed backwards their extremities do not nearly approximate the vent. The caudal is furcated, shorter than the head, since it enters a little more than six times in the total length.

Ray Formulæ.—Br, 9; D, 12; A, 12; V, 12; C, 16 6—28. The scales are large in development, deeper than long; anterior margin undulating, rounded sideways, and posteriorily, slightly diminishing in depth. The four sections of scales are limited by a furrow; the concentric lines are nearly obliterated upon the posterior section; no radiating furrows being observed on any of the sections. Eighteen rows, lengthwise of body, may be counted between the anterior margin of the dorsal and the insertion of the ventrals; nine above the lateral line, and eight below. The lateral line is perfectly straight. *Colors.* The upper region is bluish-gray or lead color; while the sides and lower parts are whitish, with a silvery reflection generally. White-fish spawn in October. See Report of Pacific Railroad Survey, 10th Vol., fishes.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF STRIPED BASS—(*Rucous lineatus*).—Several gentlemen of Brooklyn, including Mr. Henry Van Siekien, of Coney-Island, propose to restock Coney Island Creek with striped bass, which formerly abounded with this delicious game fish, affording sport to many anglers. It is now almost depleted, notwithstanding no changes have taken place in the channels or lands adjacent, and natural food is as abundant as ever. These gentlemen have made extensive inquiries of Seth Green, E. Blackford, and others familiar with salt water fish to ascertain the cause of the depletion, and whether the creek could not be re-habilitated by artificial breeding. The correspondence is before us, and we find the unanimous conclusion to be that the scarcity is chiefly due to pound nets set in the streams or in its vicinity. Seth Green says that every family of fish has a regular route that they travel every year, and assumes that these pound nets, have been set across their thoroughfare. He declares that "pound netting should be stopped in all waters in the United States. There is no other kind of net used that does not leave some; the pound takes all." Seth green's letter concludes:—

"Your creek can be stocked again by artificial hatching, and I want to find a place where striped bass can be taken in great numbers while in the act of spawning. If any one that sees this article knows of any such place I hope they will let me know, for I wish to see all of our waters stocked with striped bass again."

We are glad to know that Mr. Green is prepared to undertake this experiment. It is an additional step in the progress of fish culture, and we shall watch it with much interest. Of course it is useless to attempt it if pound nets are to be tolerated, and the first effort therefore should be to abolish these. We trust that our legislature will not decline to act upon the proposed measure now before them.

—An exchange says that six hundred frost-fish, taken from the Raritan River at New Brunswick, were sent to the Commissioners of Fisheries of Maryland last week. They are intended to stock the Elk and Patapsco rivers. These fish are in reality smelts, and not the fish known in this vicinity as frost-fish, or tom-cods. The Raritan smelt is one of the finest fishes in the world; far more delicate than those taken in Maine or Massachusetts waters. Protection in the latter State has made them very abundant. We would suggest to our Fish Commissioners that some attention be paid to their artificial propagation in our own waters.

—The Westport, Connecticut, Trout Association, have lately received from Bucksport, Me., 320,000 eggs of the land-locked salmon. They came in two shipments, 160,000 each time, in cans containing 80,000 eggs each.

FISH AND FISHING IN ILLINOIS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Rockford is finely situated for one of the best fishing points in the country. Rock River flows through the city, and is joined by the Kishwaukee a few miles below. Both of these rivers have been greatly depleted by the use of nets, etc., but now, with a stricter observance of the fish laws, and the introduction of new fish, we hope soon to have waters that will delight any angler. Inside of the last two years there have been introduced into these rivers or their tributaries, several thousand shad, salmon, and trout, and the U. S. Fish Commission has just allotted to this portion of Rock River 40,000 Penobscot salmon, 16,000 Schoodic salmon; these two last lots are now ready for shipment. I have learned the first shad that were placed in these waters have done well, and they are now to be seen in the creeks tributary to the river where they were deposited. We still have fit for the rod that game fish, the black bass, though quite scarce; more pike and pickerel are caught, and a few perch. Pickerel commenced running the last of February, and numbers of them are taken every spring in the mouths of the streams where they run. They often bite voraciously at this time, and any boy that can make a raise of a live minnow is almost sure of a pickerel. Pike and black bass are taken later in the season. A day can be spent on the Kishwaukee very pleasantly after black bass, up and down the banks, taking out the beauties from some dark hole, or from underneath a fallen tree trunk, averaging from two to four pounds. A live grasshopper is as tempting a bait as I ever used, a live minnow next.

For a camp in the summer time that is unable to supply their larder with enough of the high-toned bass and pike, all that is necessary is to throw out a night line, baited with fresh meat or a bunch of grasshoppers, and you will get enough catfish to supply a regiment. ROCK FORD.

STOCKING TROUT STREAMS.

BUCKFIELD, Me., March 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I saw an article in your last issue from the pen of Seth Green, in relation to the quantity of young fry necessary to put into a pond of from two to three acres to stock it suitably. I would say to all new beginners in trout culture not to begin with a less quantity in a pond of that dimensions than Mr. Green advises. Having a pond of about that size, and being already well stocked with the common brook trout, I was desirous of experimenting with the celebrated Rangely trout, so called. If had long been familiar with them in their natural waters, and had become impressed with the idea that the constitutional characteristics of those famous fish would be imparted to their offspring, and serve to increase the size of the trout in my pond. I therefore procured permission from our Commissioner of Fisheries to take spawn from the trout in the Rangely Lakes, by complying with the conditions of returning 25 per cent. of the offspring to the lake. I took 50,000 eggs and successfully hatched them, and turned them out in the small spring streams flowing into the pond. This experiment I made four years ago this coming spring, and I have to say that the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

The small fry from the Rangely trout, at six months and one year from the time of hatching, were uniformly about double the size of the common brook trout; and in fact my impressions of them have been more than verified, and I firmly believe that let any unprejudiced man engaged in fish culture try both side by side with good chances for observation, and he will be satisfied with the result. As the result of my experiment I now have a pond of about three acres, well stocked with trout, weighing from one-quarter lb. to three lbs., and offering as fine a chance to throw the fly as the most ardent lover of the sport could wish; and in closing I would say to any one having waters of equal size, fed by good living spring streams, to follow Mr. Green's instructions, and they will be pleased with the result. G. O. HAYFORD.

Supt. Rangely Trout Breeding Association.

This is important information, for which fish growers will feel thankful.—ED.]

BLACK BASS IN WINTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In FOREST AND STREAM for December 23d, 1875, is an article taken from another paper, entitled "The Bass Question," in which it is said. "They (the bass) are a summer fish, and it is doubtful if they feed at all in winter; they probably hybernate." This certainly does not apply in this region. It is no very unusual occurrence for winter fishing parties to return from lakes in this vicinity with several black bass among the catch. To personally test the question, I yesterday visited a lake which I knew from summer experience to be well stocked with bass. With four lines, in a short time, fourteen fine black bass were landed on the ice, and many profitless bites were had. If more lines had been set a large number of fish would undoubtedly have been caught, but, as the ice was two feet thick, it required no little labor to open holes. The bait used was live minnows. In the stomachs of several of the bass I found craw-fish, showing that their summer propensities for this kind of food still prevailed. By yesterday's experience, and various well-authenticated reports that I have heard during the past winter, I am fully convinced that the black bass does not leave off feeding and hybernate during the *winter* season in Minnesota. THOMAS S. ROBERTS.

The Kennel.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.—We have received, and responded to, applications for three hundred pedigree blanks, which looks as though the Kennel Register would be a bulky volume. There are still plenty of the blanks left and gentlemen proposing to register their dogs will find them of great assistance, as it is only necessary to fill in the names. No other form of application is necessary.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—It was rather a happy idea, that of re-producing in a handsome form and all ready for framing, the portraits of the celebrated dogs which have from time to time illustrated our pages. It makes a very handsome collection and we shall soon commence a new series. The set of eight pictures, together with the engraving of our Chicago cup mounted to correspond are sent for $2.

KEEP THE KENNEL CLEAN.—A correspondent writes: "Tell our sporting friends to keep the dust cleaned out of their dogs kennels. There is a good deal of hard sneezing done, and bad health brought on dogs by their being chained up and made to breathe the dry and poisonous dust deposited in their kennels from filth and mud off the dog when loose for hunting or exercise; if the dog has only boards to lay on, wash them clean frequently.

HIGH POINTING.—A correspondent who read the letter of W. G. H., in our issue of the 9th inst., regarding his dog pointing three quails in a tree, sends us an account of his own dog, who, while hunting woodcock remained persistently on a point, although no birds could be flushed. He at last discovered a nest in a tree some feet above the ground in which were several young birds; although he does not say what kind of birds they were. The dog was a fine setter named Frank, whose photo is now before us.

MORE LAVERACKS.—The Steamer City of Chester landed at this port on Monday morning two pure Laverack setters, a dog and a gyp, imported by Mr. Chas. H. Raymond for Mr. Chas. S. Westcott, of Philadelphia. The dog, Pedigree, is orange and white, very fine in coat and showing strongly the distinctive marks of the Laverack strain. The Gyp, Magnet, is a blue Belton. Both are by Baily's Victor, out of Mr. Laverack's Blue Daisy.

THE NATIONAL POINTER AND SETTER FIELD TRIALS FOR 1876.—Through the kindness of Samuel Ebrall, Esq., Secretary, we are advised that these important English Field Trials will be, by permission of the Rev. J. D. Corbet, held on the Sundorne Estate, near Shrewsbury on the 25th and 26th April. We are assured that should any American sportsmen attend the meeting with their dogs they will meet with a warm welcome.

—One of the interesting features of the approaching Springfield Bench Show will be an exhibition of trick dogs, as tending to show to what extent a dog's education may be carried. Two prizes are offered, a solid gold medal for the best dog, and a silver one for the next in merit. "Guess," a brindled bull-terrier carried off the honors without competition last year, and we trust to see an active opposition to his repeating the trick on this occasion. Not but that Guess is a remarkable dog, but we want to see more of them.

—Mr. C. Herman Raymond, who resides at the Grand Hotel in this city, and Mr. S. H. Creed, President of the Rod and Rifle Association of Jamaica, L. I., have a kennel at Mr. Creed's residence, at Jamaica. They have recently received by the steamer Auchoria from Glasgow, a pair of high-bred cocker spaniels, a dog and gyp, Sam and Countess. Before leaving, Countess was served by the cocker Duke, winner of first prize at the last Edinburgh bench show, and has since littered. They also received by same steamer a pair of Gordon's, black-and-tan, named Carlo and Juno, from one of the largest estates of Scotland.

—The imported Irish setter bitch Kitty, visited her sire Plunket, on the 17th and 18th of March.

A CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.

Mr. Burnet Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, has issued a circular announcing a Bench Show to be held in the Centennial buildings in September next. For the benefit of sportsmen who may desire to know the conditions upon which they can exhibit their dogs we print it in full:—

The Centennial Commission has provided for a Bench Show of sporting and non-sporting dogs, to be held in conjunction with the International exhibition of horses, commencing Sept. 1st and continuing for eight days. Benches will be furnished free of charge. Exhibitors may themselves assume the cost of attendance upon their animals, but to provide for those who cannot conveniently attend the exhibition, the Commission will assume the expenses of feeding and daily care, upon the payment of an attendance charge of three dollars upon each animal.

Numbers alone will distinguish dogs in the show yard preceding the award of prizes.

Transportation and terminal charges must all be paid in advance, or the Commission will not receive consignments. Full information relative to transportation will be furnished upon application.

All specimens must be actually the property of the exhibitor, and only those will be admitted which possess unmistakeable signs of merit.

Each dog must be provided with a substantial collar, and four feet of chain of a strength sufficient to hold him. Dogs may be sold at private sale at any time during their exhibition, but no dog, to the event of being sold, will be allowed to be removed prior to the 9th of September.

The veterinary surgeon of the Commission will inspect every dog before admission, and will examine the stock daily to guard against infection. When animals are taken sick, the exhibitors may direct the treatment themselves, or allow the veterinary surgeon to treat the case.

Dogs will be exhibited in the prize ring before the judges, and at such other times as may be considered expedient by the Chief of Bureau, either for display or exercise.

Special premiums from societies and individuals must be awarded through the hands of the Centennial Commission. Entries are now being made, and will be in order till 1st July. Forms of application for space may be had by applying to the Bureau of Agriculture.

IRISH SETTERS.

BILLALOE, Clare county, Ireland, March 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As a breeder and great admirer for more than twenty years of Irish setters, perhaps you will kindly allow me to venture a word on the above subject.

My experience has always been that the only pure breeds of Irish setters are the all red, red and white (which latter means red with white facings), and the spotted red and white. In this I am fully borne out by "Stonehenge," the greatest of European authorities on the dog. No doubt you will occasionally find here and there about the island, so called Irish setters with black, and even black and white coats. These are mongrels simply, *et preterea nihil*. They are, generally speaking, the result of a cross between the Irish red setter and the Scotch Gordon, red setter and pointer, and even between the former and either the liver or black and tan retriever.

With regard to the colors mentioned by the late ever to be lamented "Frank Forester," as cited by "Georgia," *viz:* yellow, and orange and white, I have not the least doubt on my mind that he employed these terms merely as other names for red—the light or *yellow* red one so often met with now-a-days. The same remark applies to the other distinguished scholar and sportsman referred to by your correspondent—my friend the Prince de Viseos ("Old Calobar")—who, like poor Frank, has, I am truly sorry to say, also passed from time to eternity. I knew the Prince's red Irish setter dog Index very well, having, in company with his royal master, shot over him on an Irish moor in 1868. He was a fine upstanding animal and a stylish ranger, but had not the deep red color now so much in vogue; and in speaking of him as being in color chestnut, I am only too positive that the Prince used the word only to describe the particular shade of red in his strain. Truth is, very few Englishmen understand thoroughly the Irish setter. For example, at the Dublin Dog Show, held last week, which I attended from the opening to its close, the English judges gave the three principal prizes in the Irish setter classes to animals that were literally daubed with white on head, chest, belly, toes, and even tip of tail, and boasting withal red or flesh noses, and light eyes! Certainly many of the red and white dogs are quite as good in every respect and as well bred as the all red; but in awarding the prizes as they have done, they have ignored most of the recent decisions of other exhibitions where red was the winning color.

S. J. HURLEY.

BALTIMORE, March 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your correspondent "Warwick" (replying to "Nimrod") in your last issue writes a strong article to prove that Irish setters in their purity are of other colors than red, and red and white. In the course of the article, to sustain his argument, he says: "As short time since a gentleman imported a blood red Irish setter from a celebrated kennel in Ireland. Upon his arrival in this country he was pronounced the finest specimen of the above mentioned breed that had up to that time been imported; the only objection being that he was undersized." The owner of that dog is not aware, I suppose, that not many years since a black dog from Scotland was introduced into the above kennel. Now, such being the case, according to your correspondent's ("Nimrod") theory the red pups of the litter would be the pure article, and the black ones would be entirely ignored. In regard to this, I for one must say that I think the blacks should be ignored *in toto*, and I regard as conclusive the reason I give, though others may think differently: Some years since I had a fine setter bitch, (white and orange), and by accident the first time she was in season she was served by a brindle bulldog, of which litter all the pups were destroyed. When in season again she was kept up without service until it had passed; after that she was served by first-class setter dogs, and in five or six litters since whelped she has always dropped one or more brindle bull pups. Now I should like to ask "Warwick" (assuming for sake of argument that the bitch was thoroughbred Irish) whether those brindle pups were bulldogs or Irish setters? I have known several instances of a similar character occurring between setters and pointers; where a setter bitch had been served the first time by a pointer dog, and, although served by setters afterwards, in every succeeding litter one or more pointer pups have been whelped, and *vice versa* when a pointer bitch had been served by a setter dog.

EDGE TOOL.

WARTS AND DISTEMPER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Pa., March 21st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper of March 6th, J. W., of Charlotte, Mich., asks how he will get rid of those warty excrescences in his pup's mouth. In answer to his inquiry, nitrate of silver will destroy the growths. He can procure the stick caustic in any drug store. Apply to a few of the growths at one time, and keep the dog's mouth open for a little time after to give the caustic time to act. Some of the warts may require a renewal of the application.

For distemper, chlorote of potash in drachm doses. Give night and morning, with castor oil, if costive. I saved a fine Irish setter bitch with this treatment, after all other remedies had failed. She had running sores on back and haunches, and was totally unable to move. I have saved many fine dogs by the same treatment. I have dissected several cases that have died of this disease, and found in all more or less engorgement of the lungs, and in many cases the lung substance has undergone a change from the inflammation, and I think that in all cases of distemper, unless very slight, the bronchi and lung substance suffer more or less. I would like to hear from some other of your many readers in reference to this subject. W. E. B., M. D.

[Our correspondent will find in our issue of 16th inst. a letter on this subject from Dr. W. S. Webb, of this city.—Ed.]

THE COLOR OF FIELD TRIAL SETTER ROCK.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In Mr. Burges' "American Kennel and Sporting Field," just published, I notice an error in regard to Mr. Luther Adams' Rock, both in the text under the picture, and also in the full pedigree, *viz:* The color is given as *liver* and white, while as a matter of fact the grand old dog possesses the color which Stonehenge names and, *Me judice*, justly, as first in order of merit, *lemon* and white. He may not be a better dog for his color, but some of us prefer it. Mr. Adams may be very much pleased at the error for aught I know, but, as Lord Eldon says, "I doubt." UNDER GRIP.

DR. WEBB'S REMEDY FOR DISTEMPER.

BRAINERD, March 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

You may say to your readers for me that Dr. Webb's remedy for pneumonia in dogs is worth to any one, five, yes ten times the price of the FOREST AND STREAM. I had a fine pointer gyp, almost done for with the disease when the paper came; commenced treating her according to the Dr's. teaching, and to-day she is well as ever. So much for the common sense remedy. THOS. P. CANTWELL.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Thursday last, Mr. E. M. Quinby's setter Nelly dropped eight whelps. Their sire, Glen, is by Shipman's famous Joe, out of Mr. Foote's Nelly, and the entire litter, like their parents, are white with orange markings.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Brook Trout, *Salmo Fontinalis*. Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Glaveri*.

☞ For list of seasonable trout flies for April see our issue of March 23d.

FISH IN MARKET.—Owing to the severe storms that have prevailed during the past week fish have been scarce. Trout are in light demand; the Long Island fish which usually sell at $1.25 per pound are now retailing for $1. Canada brook trout bring 50 cents per pound; Wisconsin trout, 25 cents, and brook trout from Moosehead Lake, 75 cents. Some very large rock bass, weighing from 50 to 75 pounds each, have been received from Norfolk, Va. A car load of fresh California salmon, from the fisheries of A. Booth on the Sacramento River, arrived this morning. Our quotations are: Striped bass, from North Carolina, 16 to 20 cents per pound, according to size; smelts, 15 cents; green do., 20 cents; salmon, 60 cents; mackerel, 25 cents each; shad, from North Carolina, 75 cents; a few shad have been received from the Potomac; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 22 cents; terrapin, $15 per dozen; halibut, 18 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; king fish, 18 cents; codfish, 8 cents; blackfish, 16 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 20 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; white fish, from Detroit; pickerel, 18 cents; pompano, $1; hard crabs, $4 per 100.

—Speckled trout we believe to be naturally in season from the 1st of January until the 1st of September, although there are few localities which they inhabit where the streams are sufficiently open to permit of their being taken until April 1st. While we are inclined to be governed by natural seasons, it is, perhaps, well to take away by proper legal restrictions, any temptation that may arise to take them through the ice in winter, or otherwise deplete their numbers by unsportsmanlike means. It may be regarded as fortunate that the weather seals up the waters with ice to assist the law-makers and aid the work of pre-

servation and replenishment. Trout can now be taken in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and also in New York and the Middle and Western States generally, and all parts of Canada except the Province of Ontario. In Ontario and Vermont fishing is prohibited until May 1st, and in Connecticut until April 15th.

—W. D. Chapman, of Theresa, N. Y., who is the inventor and maker of much fine trolling taekle, has sent for our inspection what he styles a trolling pole. It is a short bambno cane, with a loug line attached to it, and also to a movable steel harpoon. When an object is struck, either by throwing or thrusting, the harpoon detaches itself from the pole, but remains fast to the line. It is really an improvement upon the fish spears long in use by the Indians of the great lakes for fishing through the ice, as described in FOREST AND STREAM of January 27th, 1876.

—Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden lane (old stand of Andrew Clerk & Co.), have on exhibition one of their new braided split bamboo salmon rods, to which the attention of anglers is invited. It seems to be a very efficient implement.

—An old United States Army surgeon recalls some reminiscences of black bass fishing in Minnesota, not a dozen years ago. In 1869 we fished Big Lake, some eighteen miles from St. Paul, and caught bass without limit. The water seemed fairly to swarm with them. The writer says:

"On the 31st of May, 1864, the quartermaster, sutler and myself started in the afternoon with a six mule government team from Fort Ripley, Minnesota, to a lake seven miles west of the fort, called Windermere. We arrived late in the day, and only had time to pitch our tent, cook supper and take a smoke, when it was too dark to fish that day. The next morning we were up by daybreak and proceeded to catch frogs, which were very plenty about the shores of the lake. Having caught a sufficient number to begin with we commenced to fish. The sutler had an old bamboo rod about ten feet long, having had about six feet broken off from its end; besides, on the trip out, it had been broken through the middle, so that when the fish seized the bait the rod would squeak. The quartermaster and I both had very nice rods. After our boat had been paddled to the fishing place the lines were cast, when squeak went the sutler's pole and out came a black bass. Soon we were enabled to do the same thing, but the sutler caught about as many as both myself and the quartermaster. He was of the opinion that his luck depended upon his squeakey pole. Well, we continued to haul in the bass until called to breakfast, when, on counting, we had eighty bass, averaging four pounds each. After breakfast, while my companions were searching for frogs, I pushed the boat about 100 feet from the shore, where the water was ten feet deep, and threw in my line, which was immediately taken; on looking over the side of the boat I saw twenty bass gathered around the spot where the line had been cast, waiting for it to be thrown again. I continued to fish an hour, when I returned ashore exhausted. My companions then took the boat and fished until eleven A. M., when we loaded the fish which we had taken, which filled two pork harrels and one gunny sack. We only ceased fishing because we had more than we desired. This lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of water I ever saw. It is oval in shape and about six miles long by three miles at the widest part. In its centre is an island containing about three acres of land, forming a perfect shaped sugar loaf, which was covered with every kind of berries growing in the neighborhood. I have camped on this island, and it was with difficulty that the tent could be spread, owing to the ground rising so perpendicularly from the water's edge. The shores of the lake are bold and covered with a heavy growth of evergreens. The fishing did not require auy skill but simply to cast over the bait and pull it in.

I have visited this lake many times while stationed at Fort Ripley for the purpose of fishing. Although my efforts were always crowned with success, I never caught as many fish in so short a time.

By a little past mid-day we reached the fort, and the whole garrison of soldiers were supplied with fish. Occasionally we caught a pike, but these were returned to the water as unworthy the company of such fine fish as the black bass." HENRY MCMAHON, M. D.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, March 25th.*—The close season for trouting has just ended, and several of our amateurs exhibit fine strings of "salters," that is, trout just leaving the salt water for the brooks, and caught at the mouths of the streams. Owing to the mildness of the past month herrings, smelts, &c., made an early appearance in our markets, but the cold weather of the past week has somewhat checked them. CONCHA.

—Capt. J. W. Coventry, owner of the Nouvelle River, district of Gaspe, Canada, says to us:—

"There is no river in the world to equal it for large fish. I think I have let it for this year to Sir John R. Reid, and some other English gentlemen, reserving a rod for myself. A man to fish the river properly must be strong, active, and used to a canoe, as it is the wildest place to kill large fish that I ever tried in my life. I am asking the English gentlemen £40 per rod. The trout fishing in this river is certainly first rate, the fish being of a very large size and superior flavor."

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There have been but 19 arrivals of the fleet the past week, as follows: 13 from Georges, 5 from the Banks, and 1 from Newfoundland with herring. The Georgesmen return with light fares, and report cod-fish scarce for the season. They did not feel the full effects of the severe gale on Monday and Tuesday, which was indeed fortunate. The receipts of fish are 390,000 pounds Georges cod-fish, 13,000 pounds halibut, 295,000 pounds Bank halibut, and 200 barrels herring. Others of the Georges fleet are hourly expected. Sales of halibut at 6 and 3 cents per pound for white and gray. Round cod-fish for curing, $1.75 per hundred pounds.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, March 24th.*

THE SPLIT BAMBOO RODS.

ELK County, Pa., March 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My attention has been drawn to an article in FOREST AND STREAM under date of March 9th, entitled "Split Bamboo Rods," which I think deserves more than a mere passing notice. As an old fly fisherman, and one who has been using the Krider rent and glued bamboo fly rod under almost every conceivable condition of tension and weather during the trout fishing seasons for a period of five years, often fishing side by side with gentlemen who used split bamboo rods with the enamel on the outside, and frequently using such rods myself, I have no hesitation whatever in giving it as my deliberate conviction, resulting from experience of many years, (whatever that may be worth) that the Krider rod is superior to all others that I have used or seen used, in all the essentials that constitute a first-class fly rod—which, as I take it, are: First—capability for sustaining a heavy strain. Second—elasticity and retension of its straightness without suffering any permanent set, even from constant usage. Third—its imperviousness to the action of water. Fourth—its lightness and durability.

The principle of the Krider rod is that of the spokes of a wheel, or something similar, except that they are extended throughout the entire length of the rod, bracing it from centre to circumference with the strongest and most elastic parts of the bamboo, the spaces between being filled up with a homogenous mass of fibre, the whole together representing a continuous length of spokes and tire. But as one of the fly-fishing fraternity, I think this question should be decided definitely by something besides printer's ink and types. Therefore, I propose that the Krider rod shall be tested with any and all other split bamboo rods not made on the same principle (equality of length, weight, and size being taken into consideration.) A. H. CLAY.

So far as mechanical execution is concerned, the qualities of competing rods can be determined with tolerable accuracy by fly-casting contests; but it would be difficult to judge satisfactorily of the respective merits of rods so far as relates to wear and tear, and invulnerability to the action of heat, cold, and dampness, and imperviousness to water. Rods that appear to have equal qualities when new, oftentimes develope a great difference in their staying powpowers within a very short period.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper of March 16th I have read your very interesting and instructive remarks on the manufacture of split bamboo rods, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining good material for that purpose, which, as you truly remark, has established the reputation of the split bamboo fly rods. I have had no little experience for the past dozen years in the art of fitting up these delicate strips in every manner at present generally known, but it seems to be the opinion of some of your readers that in no manner can the bamboo be split and fitted up with success, except in using four or six strips with enamel on outside. I don't write for the purpose of finding fault with any rod maker's method of manufacture. I merely want to show that there have been other modes of working and fitting up bamboo, considered by many the most successful, when fitted in a skilful manner. I have reference to the centre enamel split bamboo manufactured by the well-known sportsman, John Krider, and in use for over ten years, having been tested by many of the best fly-fishers in all sorts of weather and waters with entire satisfaction.

In your issue of March 9th I noticed an article entitled "Split Bamboo." The writer objects to the Krider rod for the following four imaginary reasons He says, first: You must file off the enamel on each strip down to the fibre, so as to make the glue hold: second, in filing the sticks in a round, you must cut away a very considerable part of the strongest underlying the enamel; third, you expose to the elements the porous parts of the cane, while you close in that which is waterproof; fourth, in the use of the rod, the greatest strain being upon the outside, is put upon the weakest part of the material.

It needs very little argument to prove that the writer of the above objections understands very little of the important subject he ventures an opinion on. Now, in making a fine seven-ounce fly rod, over eleven feet, in three pieces of equal length, it certainly requires the strongest and most elastic material. I consider the middle joint for such a rod the most important, which is made on the centre enamel plan as follows: Get your bamboo the required length split in half; next split your strips —5-32 of an inch is wide enough—next heat and straighten; plane to gradually, tapering to lower end, which should be 3 32 of an inch. Now you have almost a four square strip. If you examine this strip, there is 3-32 of an inch of the toughest and most elastic part or enamel on the outside of the strip. Now, to fit up so as to get this part on the outside, as well as centre, is the great object, and is as follows: File the enamel side of your strip enough to make it fit properly; now plane off the sap or soft side V shape, so as to have enamel and soft sides go together; have eight strips of equal size, well fitted, so as to form a centre glue all at once; get perfectly straight before the glue sets; it has to be done quickly. After the glue has a reasonable time to harden, inclose your wrapping; plane or file off. You can then see you have eight lines of the most elastic part or enamel; run down your piece on the outside, as well as centre; and most undoubtedly you have as strong a piece as can possibly be made of the material, and you certainly have all the rich and varied shades of the natural grain all over the surface. W.

CANADIAN FISHING PRIVILEGES.

THE RESTIGOUCHE AND OTHER RIVERS.

DEE SIDE, METAPEDIA, P. Quebec, March 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having had inquiries from different parties in the States recently, requesting information about angling in this quarter, and as it is to be supposed all sportsmen read FOREST AND STREAM, may I give it to them through your columns?

There are seven miles of angling water here, *viz:* From head of tide water to Metapedia, open by orders of Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa, to strangers or others, by permit, at a rate of $1 per day per rod. At the principal pool called Metapedia, is a station on the Inter-Colonial Railway, 14 hours from St. John, N. B., and about 30 from Montreal. Eighty salmon, averaging 17½ pounds, were taken by anglers last season. At this spot is also a hotel, Mr. D. Fraser, proprietor; fare about $2 per day. Fishing commonly done from bark canoe or boat, principally manned by Indians; one man and canoe $2 per day, two men and canoe $3. Parties bringing their tent have every facility for camping on beautiful islands or beaches (riparian rights not acknowledged here). All common necessaries can be obtained at a village near, and the best of milk, eggs, butter, etc., from the farm houses on the river. On this portion of the river also, sea trout are in abundance (as well as salmon) from 25th June to 8th July, and are commonly caught by the settlers with salmon twine line, small codfish hook, and pork bait. Just think of that, ye disciples of old Walton. Of course they can be fished from shore, but as the river is large, unless you are prepared to follow a salmon with boat or canoe, you will soon part company. The Nouvelle River, opposite Dalhousie, a good trout stream, must be applied for to Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Escuminac River, very large trout, is leased by Mr. Fraser, I believe, for accommodation of his guests. All other fisheries are owned by Sir Hugh Allen. C. J. Bridges, Sandford Fleming, and George Stephen, to whom all applications for permission to fish on these limits must be forwarded. The best of flies suitable for this river, as well as reliable leaders, made on the spot by Mr. John Baird, can be furnished, and all permits granted by me on application. JOHN MOWAT,

Fishery Officer, Restigouche Division.

Anglers, and especially residents of the United States, will feel grateful to those who have been instrumental in inducing the Canadian Government to place some of the best waters of the Dominion at their disposal at so reasonable a rate, and we know that much is due to Fishery officer Mowatt, to whom such persons as recognize their indebtedness should render thanks. Englishmen at home, who pay enormously for fishing privileges, would jump at the opportunity. "*One dollar per day!*" Why, some of the Long Island lessees of trout privileges demand $5 per day, and guarantee nothing. It is cheaper to go to the Restigouche for a fortnight, than to Long Island for an equal period. The opening of the Intercolonial Railroad now enables the angler to bring home his salmon in good order, and many a man who has never before hooked a salmon, will be proud to exhibit the trophies of his prowess, through the facilities of quick transportation at his command. We happen to know that several of our best anglers will visit the Restigouche River next season, and have reason to believe that all the rivers of the Gaspe Peninsula will receive more visitors than ever before. Dalhousie or Gaspe Basin, either, are most desirable headquarters.

SPARE THE FINGERLINGS.

BALTIMORE, Md., March, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The season of trout fishing is close upon us once more, and no doubt many, like myself, have been already putting tackle and eqalpments in order, and meditating what scenes of past pleasures they shall revisit, or casting about for fresh woods and pastures new. It is only sad to think that the wholesale destruction of small fry will go on as usual, under which, year after year, our streams, even in remote mountain regions and back woods, are so unnecessarily deteriorating. Can no sort of appeal be effectual in checking this suicidal practice?

Some time ago there appeared in your paper an account of two days' fishing among the White Hills, the score being 237 the first day, and but one less the next, many of them running up to ten inches in length, and speedy retribution followed in the shape of a mathematical demonstration by an indignant correspondent, that the "fine lot" could not have averaged much over one ounce, and the great majority of the fish must have fallen below that almost feather's weight. It is to be wished that every like pretentious report be exposed in the same style; but I fear that such fishermen will be thereby only deterred from publishing their exploits, not from repeating them. I desire to put the argument in a different way, by urging brother sportsmen to try the experiment of a little abstinence and restraint upon one's murderous propensities, and I am convinced that in a short time, not only will forbearance altogether cease to be felt as a disagreeable restraint, but there will be a positive pleasure in returning fingerlings to the water. Such has certainly been my own experience. My companion and myself came to an agreement upon this point several years ago, and have found an increasing satisfaction in adhering to it. Our rule is to keep none but the larger fish of the stream we may be on, letting the small fry go to grow up for some brother sportsmen, if not for ourselves. Sometimes we have thrown back as many as two or three hundred in a day. We have the measure notched on our rods, and in case of doubt it is only a few seconds work to lay the fish alongside, and if it fails to come up to the mark, it is dropped back into the water. Under all circumstances we are careful to take no more than can be immediately consumed, raising the standard, if necessary, to keep the weight within the consumption. Now, both of us were and are as eager as fishermen can be, and I am free to say that it cost us a little self-denial at first, but the habit soon became confirmed, and we now take greater satisfaction in releasing than it formerly was to keep. We quickly lost all senseless rivalry about the greatest number, and transferred our ambition to getting the heaviest weight.

The object of this communication, then, is to propose the reasonable rule that, no matter how the trout may run in any given stream, the largest fish only should be taken off, and so used a stream will be a joy forever; and secondly, to urge brothers of the rod to make the experiment, and see how soon they will come to find a positive pride and pleasure in practising such a rule; and let catch of weight be always reported, when practicable, in stead of mere numbers. H.

We regret to learn that Mr. Charles Vinten, of the St. George Cricket Club, has met with a severe accident, the result of a sudden attack of illness. In a letter from Mr. Satterthwaite that gentleman says:—

"You have probably not heard of the very sad accident which happened to our old friend and cricketer, Mr. Chas. Vinten, Treasurer for many years of the St. George's Cricket Club. Mr. Vinten had a paralytic stroke in his own house. Unfortunately, he was at the head of the basement stairs; he fell the whole flight, cutting himself badly and injured his spine. This misfortune occurred two weeks ago; since then Mr. Vinten has suffered greatly, and been unable to do little else but speak to make known his wishes. No one can tell whether he will recover or be bedridden for life."

Mr. Satterthwaite, in commenting on the Club prospects, says:—

"I find a very large balance in the bank, and freely state it is over what we have had at this time for many years; besides this, we have paid in part for the use of the ground this year. We look forward to an unusually fine and active season, and will, no doubt, have many visiting clubs on our grounds this summer. I understand the officers are to visit Philadelphia again, and we will have them, of course. I would not be astonished if an English team came out, which, of course, will make us a three days game. George Giles has been engaged for the season. The Club-house has been newly roofed and will soon be freshly painted. The ground is looking remarkably well—thanks to Giles—and the turf has been freely manured and tended. Our April meeting is on the 3d, to be held at Sutherland's, 74 Liberty street, at 4 P. M., when many new names will come up for election. Our new Secretary, Mr. David B. Gilbert, is taking great interest in the Club. His address is Soutter & Co., 74 Broadway, while mine is No. 10 Pine street, back office.

—The new rule of the amateur code referring to calling strikes is as follows:—

FAILING TO STRIKE AT FAIR BALLS.

SEC. 7. Should a batsman fail to strike at a ball sent in by the pitcher over the home base, and within the specified reach of the bat, the umpire shall call "one strike;" and when two such strikes have been called the umpire, on the delivery of the next fair ball, shall warn the striker that he will call the third strike on the next fair ball delivered, at which time the batsman must run to first base, as in the case of hitting a fair ball.

—The New Haven nine will play their first match with the Hartford Club on May 3—inauguration day—at Hartford. In the meantime they will practice with the Yale University nine.

—The grand hand ball and racket tournament is to commence at McQuade's Court, in this city, on April 17th. Players from Canada and all parts of the States will participate in it.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

S. H. W., Washington.—Have replied to your letter by mail, but are uncertain as to the address.

G. H. W., Woonsocket, R. I.—Where can I get a good telescope for a Remington rifle, and what would be the cost of one? Ans. H. Waldstein, 545 Broadway; $10.

S. G. T., Erie, Pa.—Can obtain a copy of Porter's "Hawker on Shooting" by addressing J. S., St. Paul st., Baltimore, Md. We should say that about $4 would be a fair price.

J. W., Brooklyn.—I would like to know what a small centre-board yacht, about 22 feet long by 6 wide, would cost? Ans. If new, from $300 to $400; second-hand, $150 to $250.

YEARLY SUBSCRIBER.—Can you inform me if there is any kind of scented oil used to put on bait, to make fish bite? Ans. We have heard of asafœtida being used. Some anglers spit on their's.

A. B. COVERT, Ann Arbor, Mich.—The pamphlets of Dr. Cones are published by the Department of the Interior, and may be obtained there, or at the National Agency at Salem, Mass., or of the author.

SIGEL.—Will you inform me if there is, or was to your knowledge, a gunmaker by the name of W. H. Mills; if so, what his reputation was as a maker? Ans. We have never heard of a gunmaker of that name.

WILLETS.—We understand that N. M. Livingston, of Skaneateles, N. Y., is the inventor of one of the best spoons for deep trolling for lake trout. We have seen the spoon, but do not know where they are for sale. Address him.

BIDDLE, Phila.—We should think your stream favorable for trout. For fish to stock with, and all necessary information, address Milton F. Pierce, Wenona, Gloucester county, N. J., or Thompson & Tagg, New Hope, Bucks county, Pa.

D. W. B., Brazil, Ind.—Please give me the address of some taxidermist or other parties from whom I can procure mounted game birds. Ans. J. H. Batty, New Utrecht, Long Island, N. Y., or J. Wallace, No. 19 North William street, this city.

BLACKSTON, Mass.—Ducks are flying now. Go to Wm. Lane, Good Ground. Well known runners there are W. F. White, Capt. Joe Penny, S. Foster, and Ham Penny. Ducking will probably last until middle of May. Red-heads, brant, broadbills, geese, and coots.

RANDOLPH.—When a dog is apparently in good health, full of life, etc., what is the occasion of the slime or drooling from the mouth, stretching out eight or ten inches sometimes? Ans. The trouble probably arises from defective teeth; examine his mouth thoroughly.

F. S., Westfield.—In your issue of March 2d "F. S." asks "in what year 'The Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen,' by Forester, was published." I would state that it was published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, N. Y., in 1857. PHILADELPHIA.

D. S. D., Pittsburgh.—I have a very fine setter bitch who is continually shivering; it differs little whether she is in a warm room or open air. She is four years old. Can you suggest any means to cure her? What is the cause of her shivering? Ans. Have mailed to you a remedy.

C. B., Buffalo.—I notice in last week's paper, under the head of Fish in Market, you quote black bass at 18 cents. Is it possible that black bass are offered for sale in your market at this time of year? Ans. The black bass quoted were from Virginia, and were in season up to the present week.

T. W., Mount Vernon, Ohio.—Please give numbers of your paper that had patterns for tents in. 2. Is a liver and white-colored setter a mongrel, and is black nose better than light? Ans. Have sent circulars; we have no patterns. 2. No; some of the purest setters bred are liver and white. We prefer black noses.

W. H. A., Lima, N. Y.—Please inform me as to the difference in style of working of a cocker and springer. Do they not work alike in cover, and both retrieve from water as well as land? Ans. Cockers and springers are worked in the same manner, and either may readily be broken to retrieve from land and water.

NONCHOKEST, Newark.—What is the cause of my gun fouling when I use brass shells, but when I use paper I find it all right, and also find that I can kill farther with paper. Ans. Because the brass shells do not fit your gun; they are either not large enough in diameter, or else not long enough to fill the chambering of the gun.

RENNOD.—I have a very fine Gordon setter bitch; she will be ready to receive a dog in about three weeks from now. As I know an Irish and a Laverack setter (both splendid dogs) I would like to have your advice which one I have to put to the bitch. Ans. If you are satisfied that the Laverack *is* a Laverack, we should prefer to breed to him.

BROOKLYN.—I have a red setter dog 2½ years old, who, when he cuties his bowels, the stool appears to be tinged with blood. He has also appeared to lose his nose, that was once good. Can you tell me what to do for him? Ans. Try a dose of castor oil with a few drops of laudanum, and feed him on boiled rice and oatmeal well boiled; no meat.

E. C. S., Grand Bay, N. B.—In your issue of January 27th I saw a description of Mr. Innis' ice-boat, Haze. There are a few more details I would like to get—distance between forward runners, length of runners, and shape of shoe. Ans. Distance between runners, 26 feet; length of forward runners, 7 feet 6 inches. The shoe is shaped like a skate iron or sled runner.

M. T., New Brighton, Pa.—My little black and tan slut appears to be getting the mange, as she seems to have a constant itching about the root of her tail. What would be good for it? Ans. Anoint the parts affected with compound sulphur ointment, and give the powders sent you by mail as directed; wash occasionally with carbolic soap, and feed little or no meat.

JOACHIM.—White fish are not predacious. They live chiefly on a peculiar insect found on a plant that grows on the bottom of the lakes. Certain portions of this species of plant has a flavor something like celery, which impregnates both the insect and the fish which feed on it. The algæ of the deep lakes can be transplanted to places where it is desired to raise white fish artificially.

HALL, Newburyport.—I wish you would ask your correspondent how he uses the flannel for his concentrator, whether sewing the charge of shot up before putting it in the cartridge, or if shoving the flannel into the cartridge, then filling with shot and simply closing it, by putting a wad over it? Ans. We presume our correspondent sews the shot in the bag, but perhaps he will answer himself.

C. O. G., Higganum, Ct.—Will you please tell me how to paint decoys for black ducks? Must the body be all black? What color for eyes and bills? How many decoys should be set out together in shooting black ducks? Ans. Black, with some green on the wings; eyes and bills, yellow. In painting them use lamp black and oil, instead of the regularly prepared paint. You cannot have too many decoys.

J. W., Jersey City.—Where can I purchase wild rice seed? In what manner should it be sown? Shall I have to draw the water off my pond to sow it? Ans. Send to Richard Valentine, Janesville, Wis.; Henry Merian, Harwood, Ontario, Canada, or T. P. Cantwell, Brainerd, Minn. For instruction in wild rice culture see FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. IV, No. 3, date of Feb. 25th, 1875. Sow in the spring.

B. A. B., Brooklyn.—1. Is there good fishing and hunting at South Oyster Bay, and how many miles from Brooklyn? 2. Can you name a place where can be had good fishing and hunting not over seventy-five miles from New York? Ans. 1. About thirty miles; some duck shooting and fishing. 2. Barnegat Bay; but you will experience some difficulty in finding good shooting and fishing in one locality, and at the same time.

H. A. W., Hoboken.—When does the law for fishing with hook and line in the Hackensack River expire? Does the law include the tide water, or is it only meant for the fresh water of the river? Is net fishing for catfish and perch allowed in the tide water? Ans. No law applying especially to Hackensack River. There is a close season for bass, pike, and pickerel between March 1st and May 1st; trout can be taken in New Jersey after March 1st.

R. J. S., Philadelphia.—My pet dog (a spitz) seems to have got the mange; has a sore spot on his forehead, from which the hair is falling out, and appears sickly and without spirit; sheds his coat of hair freely. Can you tell me of anything to do for him? Ans. Anoint the parts affected with compound sulphur ointment, reduced with oil so as to be easily rubbed into the roots of the hair, and give him the medicine we have mailed to you, with directions.

T. G. O., East Harrison, Minn.—1. I have a ten gauge laminated steel barrel Parker gun. Where could I have a good job of choke-boring done, and probable cost? 2. What would be probable cost of getting pair of choke-bored laminated barrels fitted to my stock, and would it be your advice to do so? Ans. 1. Send it to Parker Bros., West Meriden, Conn.; the cost ought not to exceed $5. 2. About half the original cost of the gun: unless a very fine one we would not recommend it.

CRUMBS No. 3, Terre Haute, Ind.—Would say to "Subscriber, Providence, R. I.," that he can get wild turkeys alive of David Logan, Palestine, Crawford county, Ill; "J. H. J., Quincy, Ill.," can get a pair of No. 1 hounds by addressing George Ettington, this city, care P. O. box 159. I know whereof I speak, having purchased of George fifty odd coons they have treed this winter. 3. Whore are Jos. Tarvel & Son, and do they make a good gun? Ans. We cannot find their names among the list of gunmakers.

W. H., Southboro.—1. Is there good hunting for deer, foxes, par tridges, etc., and in general a good place for two or three of us to pitch camp in the unbroken wilderness between Island Pond Station and the French village of Contlcook, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada? 2. Would Sandwich, Mass., be a good place to go camping out? Ans. 1. Yes; the Megantic region, which is reached from Island Pond Station, has been repeatedly described in our paper during the past two years. 2. Yes.

W. M. M., Basking Ridge, N. J.—Having just finished reading "Camp Life in Florida," I would wish to read more of the same books, as it is my intention to go down in September, and would like to get well read on the same. Please send me the names of any books you publish. Ans. We have published no other work on Florida. There are numberless "Guides" gotten up by the railroad and steamer lines, and Dr. J. Ficet Spear and Mr. Sidney Lamer have each published books for the invalid and tourist.

E. L. T., Saranac Lake.—I have a valuable pup five months old, who is troubled with constant itching near the root of his tail, also on his chest. These parts are covered with thick, tough scabs, and are a source of constant annoyance, otherwise the dog seems well. Ans. Your pup evidently has mange. Anoint the parts afflicted with compound sulphur ointment, and give him the powders we have mailed to you with directions. Wash the parts occasionally with carbolic soap; feed little or no meat until he recovers.

C., Brattleboro, Vt.—The Rangely stream is closed by law from July 1st to March 1st, but you can fish in the neighboring lakes until October. We gave one route last week, which will reach the lower lakes. If you wish to go in the other way and follow the lakes down, take Eastern R. R. to Farmington, thence stage to Phillips, 18 miles, stopping over night at Barden House, thence next morning by stage to Kimball's, at head of Rangely Lake, 18 miles, arriving before dinner. After dinner a steamer will take you down the lake and to Camp Kennebago.

W. E. S., New Haven.—1, Will I be likely to find English snipe in the marshes about here after April? 2. Can I purchase a reliable breech-loader, No. 10, 9 or 10 pounds, under $75; if so, what make? 3. How does the Remington rank among breech-loading shot guns? Ans. 1. Yes, some, during the latter part of April and early in May. 2. There is a Greener gun sold by Mr. Squires for $75. 3. Some of the Remington guns shoot remarkably well, and for the price they are as good, probably, as any made, but their 10-gauge gun does not weigh more than 8½ pounds.

DRAW, Philadelphia.—1. I have a breech-loading rifle. It has "Sharp's Patent, 1859," on one side of the lock, and "Sharp's & Hawkins, Philadelphia," on the other side; 24-barrel, covered with leather. Can you tell me anything of its reputation? Would it make a good sporting rifle for use in Florida, and what cartridge to use? 2. Can the *Florida Agriculturist* be obtained any nearer than Jacksonville; if not, the publisher's address? 1. Your rifle probably takes the 52-calibre rim fire shell. It will answer very well for Florida. 2. Address "Agriculturist office, Jacksonville, Fla."

L. J. O., Philadelphia.—I have a pointer (3 months old) dog; he is ruptured. I have had a bandage on it for a week at a time, but it was impossible to keep the compress on the protuberance, which is about the size of a small hazel nut. I have not had any bandage on it for the last month, but in place thereof have put sticking plaster on it. It does not get any worse, nor any better, and some few say that it may get as large as an egg. Ans. The chances are the protuberance will not increase in size, or interfere with his usefulness in the field. Keep adhesive plaster over it for a few weeks.

J. N. B., Milwaukee. 1. Will you please tell me where I can get the game and fish laws of Wisconsin? 2. Whore can I get a good spaniel and a pointer? 3. Can I get a good breech-loading shot gun for about $40 or $50; if so, whose make would be the best? 4. Where is there good duck and chicken shooting in Wisconsin, within reach of railroads? Ans. 1. Buy "Fur, Fin and Feather," containing the laws of all the States. Can be sent from this office; price 50 cents. 2. What kind of a spaniel and what kind of a pointer do you want? 3. Would recommend the Remington $45 gun.

T. W., Leesburg, Va.—Can't some of your numerous correspondents give us a description of a fly rod for black bass? Neither a salmon rod in strength or weight, nor a trout rod in slightness or lightness—one elastic enough to throw a fly, but stiff enough to play a 7 or 8-pound fish or a brace of such successfully, without carrying weight enough to kill a 20-pound salmon easily? If so, he will find many attentive readers in Virginia and the South Atlantic States. If the snow melts, we will make some experiments with new fangled flies upon the bass in April. Ans. See Vol. III, pages 283 and 298, and especially Vol. IV, page 107.

ENQUIRER, Morristown, N. J.—1. I have a cocker spaniel pup, about five months old, which is of good breed and appearance, but has not yet been trained. Can you give me instructions as to how to train him? 2. At what age is it best to begin to train the dog? 3. What is a black and white dog of the above breed whose mother was imported from England worth, both before and after training? Ans. 1. In "The American Kennel and Sporting Field," by Arnold Burges, you will find full directions for breaking dogs to retrieve? 2. At five or six months old. 3. If thoroughbred and handsome $25 before they are broken, and $40 or $50 after being well broken.

W. DER.—Will you kindly inform me from whom I may obtain young brook trout? I wish to stock a fine brook in this State, which formerly contained trout, but which now is entirely barren. How many should I have to get, and what would be the probable cost of the same? May, I believe, is the proper month to stock trout streams. Ans. Send to H. H. Thomas, Randolph, N. Y.; J. S. Hines, Patchogue, Long Island; W. H. Furman, Maspeth, Long Island; Seth Green, Rochester; A. S. Collins, Caledonia. You'll need a thousand small fry at $18, or two dozen spawners. Trout spawn in the autumn. See Seth Green's letter in FOREST AND STREAM of March 16th.

DICK, Rochester.—Can you inform me of the exact locality of South Lake? I think it is in the vicinity of Booneville, but don't know how far from there. Can you tell me what stream is the outlet or inlet of South Lake? What game is in season about there after June 1st? Ans. South Lake, or South Lake Reservoir, as it is called, on account of being one of the feeders of the Black River Canal, is three miles southwest of Jack's Lake, which is reached by a road from Prospect, on the W. & B. W. Railroad. It is about 25 or 30 miles east of Booneville, at the head of Black River. 2. None until after July 4th, when there may be some woodcock; grouse in the fall.

E. M., Thomasville.—Kindly inform me where, if any, good snipe shooting can be had this and next month in the Spring region of Virginia, reached by the Virginia and Tennessee Railway? Ans. Not well informed. Any snipe shooting to be had in the vicinity of Baltimore, say within fifty miles? Ans. Excellent snipe shooting at Hunting Creek and other places near Alexandria, Va., and also in Worcester county, Md., and Delaware City. Can you give me any information about trout fishing in the vicinity of Morgantown, N. C.? Ans. There is good trout fishing in nearly all the mountain streams of Burke and adjoining counties. See FOREST AND STREAM, May 23th, 1874, page 311.

G. A. F., Foxboro, Mass.—Will you please inform me what are the symptoms of a mad dog? We had a hound dog go through our streets yesterday, biting every dog he came in contact with, also killing quite a number of fowls. After he was killed, it was found that his throat was badly swollen. Was it hydrophobia? Ans. The probabilities are that the dog had hydrophobia. The symptoms are pendulous lower jaw, flowing saliva, vacant expression, weak hind legs, and half unconscious movements. We have no doubt, however, that many dogs are destroyed who are not afflicted with rabies at all; still, whenever there is a doubt, or any of the symptoms are present, we suggest that the animal be immediately destroyed.

S. B. D., New York.—1. Will you please to inform me in your next issue if there is not a law to prevent a man from running a net across a public stream for the purpose of taking trout? 2. I have a large pond, well adapted for trout, but it is filled with catfish. Can I get them out in any other way except letting the water entirely off? Under the circumstances that means is impossible. What would you recommend, then? Could I successfully stock it with black bass, and would they harm the trout? Ans. 1. There is; trout can only be netted on private waters, and for purposes of propagation. 2. Giant powder is the only agent with which you can exterminate your catfish. Trout and black bass should not be placed in the same pond.

G. M. J., New York.—1. Will you oblige by giving me some information as to where I can get good trout fishing within 100 miles of New York? 2. Is there any back of Rondout? 3. Can I get any on Long Island without being a member of a club? 4. Where is the Rangely, and how do you get to it? 5. Does the recent law prevent fishing there this season? Ans. 1. As to *good* trout fishing, it is difficult to find within that distance. Near Canaan, Conn., the fishing is fair, and some fine baskets are occasionally made on the Sawkill near Milford, Pa. 2. Do not know of any. 3. No, not worthy of mention. 4. Near Andover, Maine, and a place well worth visiting, where the largest brook trout are taken. Reached by Boston and Maine Railroad to Portland, thence Grand Trunk Railroad to Bryant's Pond, thence by stage to Andover. 5. Only in the river.

A. G. S., Canton, Montana.—1. Where can I obtain Kay's linen cartridge, and cost per 100 for same? 2. Do you prefer the Ward-Burton rifle for large game over the Winchester? Some of the sportsmen here say that the Winchester is apt to get out of order in very cold weather, often miss fire, the spring not being of sufficient strength. 3. Where can I obtain the Eureka Nut, lately advertised in your valuable paper, for the cure of tape worms in dogs? 4. What would be the cost of 20 back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, to complete a volume of same, and where can I obtain them? Ans. 1. Of H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtlandt street, this city. 2. The Ward-Burton rifle is not on the market. We have never before heard of the Winchester getting out of order as you describe, and think you have been misinformed. From our Kennel Editor. 4. $2; from this office.

BREECH LOADER, Pittsburgh.—I bought a 12-bore double gun, 7¼ lbs. weight, and although I could not obtain any kind of a pattern, I obtained a terrific power of penetration. I loaded it with brown paper shells, Ely make, three drachms No. 4 orange lightning powder, two Ely felt wads on powder, 1¼ oz. Tatham No. 8 shot, and Baldwin wad on shot. Not a dozen shot went a 30-inch circle, at say 30 yards. I tried various sizes of shot with no better success. I took the gun back and got another, same gauge, only it weighs 8 6-16 pounds, and it behaved in exactly the same manner as the first—terrific power, but no pattern. Could you tell me what is wrong? It is a splendid looking gun, cost me $325 cash, and contains all late improvements. Certainly it must be in the loading, for both performed exactly alike. Ans. The only way we can account for the remarkable shooting of your gun is in the fact that the shells do not fit the chamber; if they were turned too short it might produce just the effect you mention.

B. C., Cleveland, Ohio.—A party desire to start about July 15th for a trip down the St. Lawrence River to the gulf; thence along the coast and New England States to New York. How long would it take to make the trip from Niagara Falls to New York? What places ought we not to fail seeing? Where on our route could we stop a day or two with good accommodation for our lady tourists, and get good fishing; and what would be a reasonable estimate of the expense of the same per *capita*? Ans. Rail from Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls to Toronto, or rail to Lewiston, and thence steamboat to Toronto. From Toronto take coast steamer through Lake Ontario to Montreal, touching at Port Hope, Newcastle, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, and other points. This trip includes the Thousand Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Steamer from Montreal to Quebec; thence Gulf Port steamer to Pictou, Nova Scotia, touching at Murray Bay, Cacouna Nez Perce, Gaspe, Dalhousie, Chatham, Shediac, N. B., and other intermediate points. Thence rail to Halifax, Nova Scotia; thence rail to Annapolis or Windsor, and steamer across the Bay of Fundy to St. John; thence steamer to Eastport, Portland, and Boston; thence rail or steamer to New York. Time, two weeks: fares, only about $50. Bass fishing at Belleville; trout fishing at Cacouna, and bass and muscalonge at Alexandria Bay.

J. R. S., Hannibal....1. In answering a question some time since, you said the Remington $45 shot gun was a good one for the price. Now, do you mean that the gun is a poor one, and that is scarcely any account, or what do you mean by it? As I want a gun that will shoot well, and have been told that that gun is as good for shooting as a high priced English one, I wish you would be a little more explicit. 2. Am thinking of going over to Perry Springs to spend the summer, near the Illinois River. Now what sort of fishing tackle had I better take with me? What fish will I find worth catching, and best way to catch them? 3. What is the reputation of W. Ellis, London, as a gun maker? 4. Does Mr. Dittmar send canisters of his powder by mail, or how can we get it here? 5. I notice, in giving proper charges for guns, that you use large quantities of powder. What do you think of Mr. Hooper's (in his Dog and Gun) manner of charging with very small loads? Is it gone out of fashion, or what is your opinion of it? Also, is his manner of training dogs correct? 6. Is there any place in New York where I can get a paper model of the ribs, keel, &c., of a Baden Powell canoe, so that I can make it myself? Ans.—1. We meant exactly what we said—that the gun was a good one for the price; we might have said as good as any. We bear of some of them that shoot remarkably well. As for a $45 gun being as good as one worth $200, it is nonsense; the cheap gun might shoot as well for a time, but the other would probably outwear many of them. 2. Black bass; take the appropriate tackle, which can be purchased of any dealer. 3. Good. 4. You can have it sent by express. 5. Larger charges are used now than in Mr. Hooper's time. The system of training he mentions is a good one. 6. We do not know of any.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—At the annual meeting of the Blooming Grove Park Association, held at the club house of the park, in Pike County, Pa., March 14th, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the present year:—Genio C. Scott, Dudley Field, George S. Green, Jr., E R. Wilbur, Charles Hallock, George H. Glenney, S. D. Bruce, F. S. Giles, A. H. Wellington, and Joseph Dore.

At a called meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Hoffman House in this city, Wednesday, March 22d, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, John Avery; Vice President, A. H. Wellington; Treasurer, George H. Glenney; Executive Committee, John Avery, *ex officio*, President; E. R. Wilbur, G. H. Glenney and A. H. Wellington; Consulting Engineers, George S. Green, Jr., and John Y. Culyer. The affairs of the association are never in a more promising condition, and the members are in high spirits over an ultimate grand success for the club.

—During the heavy gale of last week the car house on the top of Mount Washington, sometimes used for storing the cars in winter, but which fortunately was empty at the time, was blown over. The wind was blowing a hurricane and the wreck has probably gone into the bottom of some deep ravine from whence it will never emerge again. This building was used by the Signal Service party during the first two winters of their stay on the Mountain.

—Mr. Jas. Donahue's pack of fox hounds were to have met this morning at day-light near Hackensack, and an effort made to kill a fox. We wish the fox-hunters success. Captain Bogardus was also to visit Hackensack this afternoon for the purpose of shooting an exhibition match at the Mansion House. Altogether, quite a lively day for Hackensack.

—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Springfield on April 26th, a very auspicious date, as the great Bench Show of the Rod and Gun Club, to be held at the same time, will attract sportsmen from every direction and prove an additional incentive to the members of the Association to assemble in force.

—The members of the Suffolk (Long Island) Club report unusually good trout fishing this season from their well stocked pond.

TURNING THE TABLES.

A RATHER remarkable suit was tried before the Westminster County Court in England the other day, in which Mr. Wilberforce, himself a magistrate, barrister and lord of the manor, was defendant, and two sons of George Ayling, a laborer, the plaintiffs. It seems that these boys had been poaching upon the defendant's land and having been detected trespassing in pursuit of game, Mr. Willberforce, being loth to bring the boys before the bench of magistrates, whereby they might have been sent to jail and their character ruined, complained to their father and requested him to punish them. This the father readily consented to do, but as he said his hand was disabled requested Mr. Wilberforce to inflict the flogging. The lads were then sent to defendant's house, and being asked which they preferred, being flogged or taken before the magistrates, they declared for the former alternative, and taking down their own clothes were "birched" in real Eton style.

Had the matter ended here all would have been well, and the boys morals and manners improved by the salutory flogging; but some one put it into the head of the father that the whipping was technically illegal, and the consequence was the suit above mentioned, resulting in Mr. Willberforce being mulcted to the extent of £15 damages together with the costs. Nor have the unfortunate gentleman's troubles ended with the pecuniary loss. An ambitious member of Parliament has made the matter a subject of question in the House of Commons, and suggests that Mr. Wilberforce, be, for his conduct, removed from the commission of the peace, so that having lost his game and money, he is still likely to lose his county position. Commenting upon the case our contemporary, *Land and Water* says.—

"We cannot help saying that Mr. Wilberforce has in our opinion been very badly treated. Technically he was wrong: the law was against him; for however well-merited the correctiou which he inflicted on these lads, they had not been legally proved guilty of any crime, and had they been so convicted our courts never allow an injured party to himself inflict the punishment due. Hence the flogging was contrary to law—a common assault, in fact; and, as a barrister, Mr. Wilberforce ought to have known better than to have run the risk of falling into the hands of a town jury, which sympathizes always with the youthful poacher rather than with the preserver of game. But when we consider the equity and the moral aspect of the question we find that everything is in favor of the unlucky Mr. Wilberforce. Though a magistrate, he was not acting in his magisterial capacity, and indeed was not a member of the Bench which would have tried the case. His motives were praiseworthy: he wished to save the lads from public disgrace, and their father from a fine. This father agreed to punishment, so did his sons. The boys had for the second time been detected in dishonest practices, and if they are thus to make a double profit—in game and in money—out of their dishonesty, who shall tell us how we are to keep the young from sinning?"

THE CENTENNIAL.—We have received from Mr. L. Henry Twaddell the following list of special prizes offered in the Agricultural Department to date:—

$1,000—Jersey Cattle Club, for best Jersey herd.
$1,000—Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, to be given in prizes.
$1,000—Memphis Cotton Exchange, for best bale of cotton from either States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee.
$200—Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Son's, for the best display of potatoes in pecks.
$100—Messrs. D. Landreth & Son's, for the best display of vegetables at a stated period.
$75—Mr. Landreth, for the best essay on Forestry.
$50—Messrs. Henderson & Son's, for the best essay on the cultivation of the cauliflower.
$50—Messrs. Heuderson & Son's, for the best essay on the Cultivation of celery.
$150—Produce Exchange of Philadelphia, for best cheese.
$150—N. W. Dairymen's Association, for best butter and cheese.
——National Dairymen's Association, for best cheese.
$150—Poultry Society.
$100 (cup)—FOREST AND STREAM. (Dog Prize).
$50 (cup)—Chicago *Field*. (Dog Prize).
$50 (cup)—C. S. Westeott. (Dog Prize).
——N. E. Bee Keepers' Association.
$200—Proprietors of "American Food for Cattle," in four prizes of $50 each for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, the owners to certify they have used the food.

The New York Agricultural Society offers free transportation (to and from Philadelphia) on all their first prize animals.

THE WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.—The cold weather which visited us last week appears to have extended to Southern Georgia and Florida. Advices from those points indicate that early fruits and vegetables have been generally ruined as far South as Gainesville, Florida, notwithstanding that the farmers kept fires burning in the fields. We now have strawberries, green peas, etc., in market, the former selling as high as two dollars and a half per quart. If the crop at the South has been destroyed these high prices are likely to be maintained. Tomatoes are worth eighty cents per quart and new potatoes one dollar per peck.

—If any of our readers think that Fred Mather is not modest and retiring, let them read the following protest. We trust all will take heed, and govern themselves accordingly in future:—

"I would be pleased if correspondents would not speak of me as United States Fish Commissioner, nor as "Professor." The first title belongs to Prof. Baird alone, and I have never even been one of his deputies, in fact, only an employee. The latter I am not covetous of as I am not a graduate of any institution that could confer it; nor have I ever trained a horse, practiced ventriloquism, or handled dumb-bells. If FOREST AND STREAM will set the example in this matter I will feel obliged. FRED MATHER."

A GREAT HORSE GONE.

THE famous stallion, Hambletonian, died at Chester, N. Y., on Sunday evening last, aged twenty-seven years. Hambletonian, if he cannot be called the father of trotting in this country, can certainly claim to have produced more trotting horses than any other stallion, nearly fifteen hundred colts having been produced by him during the twenty-five years he has been at the stud. Of these the names of Dexter, Edward Everett, Volunteer, Messenger Duroc, Jay Gould, and a hundred others, are household words. It would be interesting to know the value of the stock now claiming descent from this illustrious horse, and we have no doubt that some of our contemporaries who devote more space than ourselves to horse topics will publish such statistics. Hambletonian was foaled May 5th, 1849, at Sugar Loaf, near Chester, Orange county, New York, on the farm of Jonas Seely, who sold him the following fall, together with his dam, to Wm. M. Rysdyck, for $125; he has remained in the family of the latter ever since. The celebrated stallion Abdallah, owned by Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, was got by Hambletonian when only two years old. It is said that up to 1866 he had netted his owner over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a stock horse alone, his fee of late years being five hundred dollars. His late owner, Mr. Rysdyck, is reported to have left provision in his will that Hambletonian should, upon his death, be stuffed and presented to the Central Park Commissioners. We cannot vouch for the truth of the report, but it would be a pity to have a horse of such world-wide celebrity covered up in a hole and left to decay like any common carcass.

GAME PROTECTION.

—An effort is being made to to establish a Game Protective Society in Albany, N. Y. Twenty names have been placed on the list, but, although there is much need of such an association and Albany contains many sportsmen, they do not seem to respond with alacrity to the call. A correspondent writes us that their woodcock are now all killed off before the 4th July, and what would otherwise be excellent shooting is utterly destroyed.

—"Mr. W. K. Townsend, the attorney for the Monroe County Sportsmen's Association," says the Rochester *Express*: "Has drawn up a paper containing a number of suggestions for the amendment of the laws, and there can be no doubt that these suggestions are well worthy of consideration. He suggests that the law (regarding illegal fishing in Irondequoit Bay) be amended so that the game constable will have power to arrest without a process any person found violating the provisions of the act; so that the county can try the case; and so that in case of conviction the defendant shall be fined at least $50, or sent to the jail for a term not to exceed ninety days.

His last recommendation is the prohibition entirely of all fishing in waters in Monroe, Wayne, and Orleans counties, except with a hook and line, under a penalty of $50 for each offense.

Mr. Townsend says: As the law now stands, it affords no protection whatever to fish; in fact, it is worse than no law at all.

There probably never has been such a reckless and wholesale destruction of fish in Irondequoit and Sodus bays as has been carried on during the past winter. Tons of fish have been taken from Irondequoit Bay the past winter with nets and seines—the large ones taken to market and the small ones left in piles to rot in the open air. There seems to be a band of worthless and desperate men who openly declare that they do and will catch and destroy all the fish they please; that they care nothing for the law (neither should they for it cannot harm them much) and they snap their fingers in the face of any person who dare even remonstrate with them. The result is that all the Game Constable can do under the law only tends to incite these men to more reckless violations of the law."

What is wanted is a careful selection of the men who are to act as Game Constables, and then strengthen their hands as Mr. Townsend suggests. We regret that we have no space for all of his paper.

Game and Fish Laws of Maine.

We published some time since a brief abstract of the game and fish laws of Maine as amended during the last session of the Legislature; having now received them in more extended form we reprint them again, particularly as some of the unpublished sections are of the utmost importance; particularly "Chapter 98," which forbids the carrying of game out of the State:—

CHAP. 61—SEC. 13. If any person has in his possession the carcass or hide, or any part thereof, of any such animal (moose, deer, and caribou) between the first day of January and the first day of October, he shall be deemed to have hunted and killed the same contrary to law, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid; but he shall not be precluded from producing proof in defence. In case of his conviction, such carcass or hide, or any part thereof, so found in his possession, shall be decreed by the court forfeited to the use of the person prosecuting. Approved February 1st, 1875.

CHAP. 67—SEC. 1. There shall be between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of July each year, a weekly close time of four days; from sunrise on Sunday to sunrise of Thursday of each week; during which no salmon, shad, alewives, or bass shall be taken or destroyed from or in the waters of the Penobscot River, or its branches above the railroad bridge between Bangor and Brewer, but between said Thursday and Sunday at sunrise, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to take any of said fish in said waters above said bridge, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of fifteen dollars for each salmon, and five dollars for each other fish aforesaid, taken or destroyed from or in said waters during the period above interdicted. Approved February 7th, 1876.

CHAP. 98—SEC. 1. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any woodcock, or ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, except during the times named for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, namely: Any person may, for the purpose of consumption as food within this State, lawfully kill, expose for sale, or have in possession any woodcock between the first day of September in any year and the first day of December following, both days inclusive; or any ruffed grouse between the first day of September in any year and the first day of December following, both days inclusive.

SEC. 2. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have in possession except alive, at any time, any woodcock or ruffed grouse with the intention of sending or transporting, or of having the same sent or transported beyond the limits of the State, under penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each woodcock or ruffed grouse that killed, exposed for sale, or had in possession.

SEC. 3. Section one of chapter two hundred and thirty-nine of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, is hereby amended by striking out all of said section after the words "Section one," and inserting in the place thereof the following words, viz.:—

No person shall kill or have in his possession, except alive, or expose for sale any wood-duck, English snipe, or woodcock between the first day of December and the first day of September following; or kill any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, between the first day of December and the first day of September following, or have the same in possession, except alive, or expose for sale between the fifth day of December and the first day of September following; or kill, sell, or have in possession, except alive, any quail or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the first day of January and the first day of September following, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each bird so killed, or had in possession, or exposed for sale.

SEC. 4. Sections four and five of chapter two hundred and thirty-nine of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, are hereby made applicable to this act, the same as they would have been had the preceding sections of this act been incorporated in said act of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, between the sections therein numbered four and five. Approved February 18th, 1876.

CHAP. 125—SEC. 2. No person shall at any time catch, take, kill, or fish for any land-locked salmon, trout, black bass, or Oswego bass by means of any grapnel, spear, trawl, weir, net, seine, trap, set line, either through the ice or otherwise, or with any device, or in any other way than by the ordinary way of hand fishing with a single baited hook and line, or with artificial flies, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than thirty dollars for each offence, and a further fine of one dollar for each fish so caught, taken, or killed. And all set lines, grapnels, spears, trawls, weirs, nets, seines, traps and devices other than fair angling as aforesaid are hereby prohibited on the fresh water lakes, ponds, and streams of this State; and when found in use or operation on said lakes, ponds, or streams, they are hereby declared forfeit and contraband, and any person finding them in use in said waters is hereby authorized to destroy the same.

SEC. 3. No person shall catch, take, kill, expose for sale, or have in possession, except alive, any land-locked salmon between the fifteenth day of September and the first day of March following; or any trout between the first day of October and the first day of March following; or any black bass or Oswego bass between the first day of April and the first day of June following, under a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than thirty dollars, and a further fine of one dollar for each fish thus caught, taken, killed, exposed for sale, or in possession, except as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any person or persons from lawfully catching fish in waters owned by him or them for the purpose of stocking other waters, or to prevent the Fish Commissioners or their agents, duly authorized, from lawfully taking fish at any time or in any manner for the purposes of propagation, or for stocking other waters.

SEC. 6. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed. Approved February 23d, 1876.

Smelts in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of February 10th, a correspondent signing himself "A. F. G.," after speaking of the immense number of smelts taken legally with hook and line at Danvers, Mass., and of their large size, three weighing just a pound, goes on to say, "One evening last spring, while passing a brook in this place, I saw full thirty men and boys engaged in taking them with dip nets, which is contrary to the laws of this State. The town of Danvers has Fish Commissioners, but they seem to take no interest in stopping this wanton destruction." Now, if the aforesaid "A. F. G." has not the courage to complain of these violators of the law let him send me word, or any member of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, and we will agree to see that the law-breakers are properly dealt with, or let the gentleman keep in mind the act passed by our Legislature two years ago, which I send you for his information. I particularly call his attention to Section 3, and advise him hereafter to make complaint to the officers of the town instead of sending the information to distant New York. What our association wants is information, and we will take care of the conviction. The law as it stands leaves no discretion to the officers of any town or city, but says they *shall* cause the provisions of the act to be enforced. The great trouble with most would-be informers, but dare not, is, they have not the moral courage to inform only in a general way, and when questioned are dumb as to the parties who are violating the law. I should like to have "A. F. G." join our association if he will send his proposal with his real name and help us to increase and protect this beautiful fish. If found worthy we should be pleased to admit him as a member.

JOHN P. ORDWAY, M. D.,
President Massachusetts Anglers' Association.

Copy of the act passed in 1874, and which is now in full force in our State:—

SECT. 1. Whoever within this Commonwealth offers for sale or has in his possession any smelt or smelts between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of June in each year, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so sold, offered for sale, or had in his possession, the sum of one dollar.

SECT. 2. Whoever takes or catches any smelt or smelts with a net of any kind, or in any other manner than by naturally or artificially baited hooks and hand lines, shall forfeit for each smelt so caught or taken the sum of one dollar.

SECT. 3. The mayor or aldermen of any city, the selectmen of any town, and all police officers and constables within this Commonwealth, shall cause the provisions of this Act to be enforced within their respective cities and towns; and all forfeitures and penalties for violations of the provisions of this act shall be paid, one-half to the person making the complaint, and one-half to the city or town in which the offence is committed.

SECT. 4. All acts conflicting with this Act are hereby repealed. Approved April 9th, 1874.

A PRETTY PRESENT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Do you think Fred Mather would like an alligator ten feet long? I have a pet on a farm of mine, and the fellow has grown so big that we are getting afraid of him. He came near catching a fine bull calf the other day, and has eaten up a half dozen pigs. Do you think by boxing him up with some straw he could stand the cold? They go for a long time without food. If Fred had a tank made for him with an old log in it, the "gator" would be all right, and the whole Centennial might gaze on him; he would only wink his eye. JOS. LABADIE.

[Your favor has been forwarded to Mr. Mather.—ED.]

SEALS IN STATEN ISLAND SOUND.—A rather remarkable fact in the past winter has been the appearance of white and black seals in the Staten Island Sound, which have ventured up as far as Mariners' Harbor Lighthouse, fifteen miles from open water. A few yet remain in this locality, and are fed daily by the keeper of the lighthouse. They come to the surface twice a day and creep up on a float, where they lie basking in the sun, and are so tame that a dog, owned by the keeper, jumps upon the float and licks them.

SHORT ICE CROP.—The ice harvest on the Hudson River is ended. The total amount of ice stored is 406,300 tons, and the total amount stacked is 39,800 tons. This is said to be 1,000,000 tons less than the average yied. The ice men in Maine have a good prospect for disposing of their crop this year, and they have lately been making extra exertions to store up a large stock.

—Over 38,000 squirrel tails were received at the office of the County Clerk, of Lake Co., Cal., in 1875, to claim the bounty offered for the extermination of the pests.—*Petaluma Argus.*

METAPHYSICS OF FLY FISHING.

PART SECOND.

IN an insect's life there are the three familiar forms, larvæ, pupa, and imago. Larvæ are frequently used as bait, pushed squirming, wriggling, protesting on the bare hook. Of these so martyred, there are *Phryganidæ* larvæ barbarously drawn from their castles, known as caddis bait to the destroyer, grubs, larvæ of beetles, maggots, or gintles, larvæ of the diptera, caterpillars, larvæ of moths. The only pupa so sacrificed belongs to the family of Lialis, known by the suggestive appellation of hellgramite. Of the adult insects or imagines, the *Locustariæ*, or grasshoppers, are a common bait. The imitations used are of four forms. The fly proper, with clear, smooth body, feet, wings with or without caudal setæ. Palmers, body covered with hairs bristling in all directions from one extremity to the other. The hackled fly, body like the palmer with wings, and sometimes caudal setæ. The hackle, body smooth with hackle closely wound at the head, the upper part of the hackle representing the wings, the lower the feet. This is what the old authors call a "fly made buzz," a fly with its wings in rapid motion. It imitates some small flies with heavy drooping wings as they flutter over the surface of the water. One of the most difficult things in describing insects, is to find words to name their colors correctly. The analysis of the prism is at discount. In some there are a blending of primary, secondary and tertiary colors that would defy a sage to define. Fortunately for the fly-maker these colors are reproduced in the feathered race, or *vice versa*, if you please. Not that I think the coincidence was intended for the benefit of the fly-maker. In imitating insects the size of the fly must correspond with the size of the insect, that the fly, when made will be of the same size as the insect imitated. All nondescript flies should be of the same size as the natural inhabitants of that particular stream they are thrown on.

It is a strange, but peculiar fact, in insect economy, that the small streams have a small sized insect fauna and the larger streams a correspondingly larger. They are not the same identical insects, but sometimes closely allied species. I will here state for the benefit of the uninitiated in bug lore, that insects when they have assumed the perfect or winged form, no matter how long the term of life is afterward, never change, never grow.

The waters of the United States and Canadas, homes of the *Salmonidæ* family may be classed in three or more general divisions, each with its own well defined insect fauna. The first of these we will consider are Head Springs. In these the water is of a uniform temperature. Their even flow the least disturbed from rains, snow water, and freshets. The birthplace of the trout, and the richest in insect life. The water is at all times swarming with animalculæ. The wonderful reproduction of these diminutive orders supplying food for the larger, and they in turn for the fish. Insects leave these waters about a month earlier than they do other streams. The first that present themselve are of the family *Chironomidæ*, belonging to the order *Diptera*. The chief distinguishing characteristic of this order is their having but two wings—all other orders have four. The larvæ are long, slim, worm-like, some a blood red color. They are aquatic, or rather they live in that soft mixture of mud and water with its slimy growth of vegetation offering a treacherous foothold to the investigator, where sinking lower and lower they feel as if they would soon be exploring that region no one wishes to know of. When ready to change to pupæ, they bury themselves deeper in the mud. The outer skin hardens, and to all appearance, they are at rest, but really preparing for a most wonderful metamorphose. From its changes the body contracts in its case, leaving a sort of vacuum, so that when it finally wriggles itself out of the mud into the water it floats to the surface. The case slits open above the thorax and the fly comes out. Of these there are five that appear in such quantities that they may be preëminently distinguished as fish food. They are piscatorially named, black, dark claret, bright claret, gray, and olive gnats. These insects are double brooded, that is the cycle of their life is repeated twice every year. Their first exodus, if the weather is favorable, is from the last of March to the first of May. Their second, through August and September. They may be farther distinguished, as morning flies, as the majority leave the water during the hours of seven and eleven A. M.

Another genus, immense in numbers, but small in size, that metamorphose at this season, belongs to the family *Ephemeridæ*, order *Neuroptera*. In this genus the second pair of wings are rudimentary. The pupa is active and closely resembles the larvæ. They are brisk, rapid swimmers, live an independent, unsocial life, keeping close to the bottom of the creek where their murky muddy color protects them from the vigilant eyes of their pursuers. When disturbed they unhesitatingly risk an open flight, first up to the surface, skim along a little way and then down again. These are their tactics on the defensive. It will be almost needless to write that these are favorite game for trout, and where one is you may be sure to find the other. It is impossible to rear them in aquaria. If the water becomes a degree or two warmer than that in the bed of the creek, both larvæ and pupæ perish almost instantly. When ready to take wing they rise to the surface under some protecting shade, avoiding the uneven temperature of the banks. With a heaving motion of the body the thorax slits open, two upright wings flash out and are held aloof until the feet and setæ are drawn out; for an instant it rests on its old coat, and then flies off a sub-imago to await its last metamorphose, which takes place in from ten to twenty-four hours after leaving the water. A delicate parchment-like coating is thrown off the entire body, head, feet, wings, and setæ, leaving the insect with paler colors—transparent wings and translucent body. The familiar nomenclature for this family is dark fox, poor man's fly, red fox, and bright fox. These begin to make their appearance the middle of April. There are a succession of broods throughout the summer months. They leave the water in the evenings, some very early in the mornings.

The black hackled fly has no natural history, only a history of long experience, a captivating fly for all streams. Its most wonderful exploits as a lure were when the water was discolored with rain. The ibis is probably taken for a flower or animalcule. Many forest trees have at this season a blossom whose petals are of this scarlet color. The palmers or caterpillars are to be used wherever fish are to be caught *ad libitum*. The professor, grizzly king and queen of the water, are general flies for all streams, and all seasons. Like the black hackled fly and ibis, these should be held in reserve for the days and hours where the six-footed race are lying in ambush. SARA J. MCBRIDE.

The Rifle.

POWDER CHARGES FOR RIFLES.

Our readers will remember that some time since we published an abstract of the results of a series of exhaustive experiments made by General Shaler at Creedmoor, with a view to determine the charges of powder to be used most advantageously in long range shooting. The following letter on the subject, written by Mr. John Rigby, the well-known rifleman and member of the first Irish team, was recently received by us, and being referred to General Shaler he has kindly furnished us with a reply, which will be found below. The subject is one of great importance to riflemen:—

DUBLIN, February 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Under this head appeared in yours of 27th of January a very interesting and instructive account of certain experiments carried out at Creedmoor, for the purpose of determining the best charge of powder for long ranges. Great credit is due to the patient experimentalist who underwant the drudgery of so prolonged a trial for the instruction of riflemen generally, and the thanks of all will, I am sure, be freely given to FOREST AND STREAM for publishing it *in extenso*. To complete the obligation under which you have placed scientific riflemen by doing this it is only wanting that such further details be given as will enable those who desire to do so to repeat the experiment for themselves, and so by a true comparison ascertain the relative values of their rifles and ammunition, and those used in the trials reported. For this purpose a fuller account of the method employed is requisite, and I will note the principal points by questions to which I hope Gen. Shaler will be good enough to furnish answers. First. What was the exact method used in computing the mean deviation given? In replying to this it is necessary to state how many shots were measured in each string as the mean deviation of fifty shots, and of five strings of ten shots each are two very different things. Secondly. Was each string fired without moving the sight, or were corrections made during its progress? Thirdly. What was accounted the deviation of a miss? At the 1,000 yard range misses must have occurred, with a Creedmoor target, in some of the strings. Fourthly. What were the elevations required for the different charges? This is a most important point, and to answer it exactly the angle of elevation over the horizon should be given. If this were not taken at the time it can easily be measured now, and the angle in degrees and minutes added to the table. Fifthly. What was the weight of the projectile? Sixthly. What kind of rifle was used? If General Shaler or the experimentalist will take the trouble of answering these questions he will complete the good work he has already done, and I will undertake to send you for purposes of comparison some results of experiments made by me, and others in the country, from time to time.

JOHN RIGBY.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
NEW YORK, March 25th, 1876.

JOHN RIGBY, ESQ., *Dublin, Ireland:*

DEAR SIR—I have been handed your letter of February 14th, addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM, with a request to answer your inquiries in reference to the experiments made at Creedmoor, last year, to determine the powder charges for long range shooting. It affords me pleasure to do so, as follows. You inquire:—

First. "What was the exact method used in computing the mean deviations given? In replying to this it will be necessary to state how many shots were measured in each string, as the mean deviation of fifty shots and of ten shots are two very different things." Ans. In all cases the correct elevation was obtained by two or more shots, then a string of five to twenty (generally ten) shots was fired. With the aid of a telescope *all* the shots in each string were accurately located, and marked on the score book diagram. The target and the diagram each having three parallel lines drawn across the face twelve inches apart to facilitate measurements, the middle one in the centre of the target. At the end of the days' shooting the average deviation from the centre parallel line was obtained by dividing the total of the measurements by the number of shots in the string. Upon the completion of the fifty shots the total of the measurements was divided by fifty and the result recorded.

Second. "Was each string fired without moving the sights, or were corrections made during its progress?" Ans. As a general thing the strings were fired without moving the sights, but corrections were made when necessary.

Third. "What was accounted the deviation of a miss?" Ans. Misses were all counted as measuring thirty-eight inches.

Fourth. "What were the elevations required for the different charges? This is a most important point, and to answer it exactly the angle of elevation over the horizon should be given." Ans. At 800 yards the elevation varied according to conditions with 90 grains lubricated, from 1° 53′ to 2° 5′, Vernier scale. With 120 grains, on the same day and at the same hours, from 1° 54′ to 1° 59′. At 1,000 yards, with 90 grains lubricated, from 2° 34′ to 2° 47′. With 120 grains, from 2° 26′ to 2° 37′. These were the extremes of powder charges of distances, and of elevations, and all the variations on the same days were within the figures given. On other days, and under favorable circumstances, the elevations run a little lower. The elevations given express the angle over the horizon.

Fifth. "What was the weight of the projectile?" Ans. 550 grains.

Sixth. "What kind of rifle was used?" Ans. Remington "Creedmoor," calibre .44. ALEXANDER SHALER.

[We omitted to mention in our abstract of the original report that the Hazard FG powder was used in these experiments.—ED.]

A GRAND SCHUTZENFEST.—The Sharp Shooter's Union of the United States announce that their general meeting and prize shooting will be held at the Philadelphia Schutzen Park from June 26th to June 3d next. In connection with the same a rifle match between teams representing organized rifle clubs will be held on July 6th next. A similar occasion for a general gathering of riflemen from all parts of the country, as that offered by the Centennial celebration can hardly be expected in a life-time. Rifle associations and friends of the art of shooting everywhere are, therefore, cordially invited to partake in those contests either as competitors for or donors of prizes to be shot for.

In order to enable the Committee to determine the value and number of the prizes, to be shot for at the match on July 6th next, rifle clubs who intend to participate in the contest are requested to give a previous notice of their intention as soon as possible, and to make their entry by May 15th next, as provided in the programme. Rules of the Sharpshooters' Union, and the shooting programme, which our space will not permit us to publish in full, will be forwarded, on application, by the Secretary, A. von Lehman, No. 534 and 536 North Third street, Philadelphia.

—The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and the American Rifle Club will hold a meeting at No. 93 Nassau street, to-morrow, at half past three P. M., to consult further in the matter of arranging for the Centennial and international rifle contests.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The gold medal made and presented by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., as the first prize in the tournament now being held at the above gallery for the benefit of St. John's Guild, is a very handsome affair and will be warmly contested for.

The following is the list of prizes, making in all seventy-eight of various values from a gold medal to a hard rubber pencil:—

One St. John's Guild Medal. Made by Tiffany & Co., Union square.
One silver medal. Presented by James S. Conlin, 930 Broadway.
One silver cup. Presented by Geo. W. Plati, 4 Liberty place.
One gold pin (model R mington rifle). Presented by Richard Oliver, 11 John street.
One pearl handle, gold and silver plated and engraved revolver. Presented by E. Remington & Sons, 281 and 283 Broadway
One bust of Washington. Presented by Wilson McDonald, corner Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.
One Orvis click reel (silver plated). Presented by Eaton & Co., 17 Ann street.
One shooting cap. Presented by Dunlap & Co., 175 Fifth avenue.
One tan rubber shooting coat. Presented by Goodycar India Rubber Manufacturing Co., 205 Broadway.
One box fine segars. Presented by Sandy Spencer (Live and Let Live), corner Fulton and Broadway.
One year's subscription to FOREST AND STREAM. Presented by Forest and Stream Publishing Co., 17 Chatham street.
One year's subscription to *Rod and Gun*. Presented by the publishers, 23 *Park* Row.
Sixty hard rubber pencils. Presented by Austin G. Day, Equitable Building.
Six economic blacking brushes. Presented by Towle Manufacturing Co., 30 Courtlandt street. Total prizes, 78.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—Another Insurance Match was contested at this gallery on Saturday last between teams from the Continental and New York Insurance Companies. The result is shown in the appended score:—

CONTINENTAL.

Name.	Score.	Total.
W. Ellsworth	4 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 4	39
G. H. Hope	3 5 3 3 4 3 3 5 4 3	36
W. E. Ernest	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4	34
Lloyd Roberts	4 3 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 2	34
J. W. Oakley	3 2 3 2 3 4 4 4 3 4	33
W. Townsend	4 2 4 3 2 4 5 2 3 3	37
Total		303

NEW YORK.

Name.	Score.	Total.
V. C. Field	4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	40
C. N. Pontez	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	38
H. C. Richardson	3 3 4 2 3 4 3 4 5 5	37
C. A. Davenport	4 5 4 5 2 4 4 2 2 4	36
G. Denston	3 4 4 1 2 4 0 3 4 3	30
L. Fosdick	3 2 0 0 2 4 2 4 0 3	20
Total		201

MILEY'S GALLERY.—The following record was made last week in laying down position at this gallery:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Col. B. E. Valentine	50	J. W. Wallis	49
M. Sheppard	50	R. Simpson	49
John Kirkaid	50	M. Sheridan	48
F. B. Holton	50	W. Hall	46
R. P. Morle	49	George Glendonning	17

The above shooting was done at 100 feet, at targets reduced in proportion to Creedmoor. Shooting at 100 feet in laying down position even at a target reduced to the proportions of a Creedmoor long range target is simply absurd. The conditions of shooting are totally different, and we see neither rhyme nor reason in the practice.

The following is a record of last week's shooting off hand:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
John F. Burns	48	H. Fisher	44
H. A. T. Schon	47	J. O. Wright	44
R. P. Morle	46	T. J. McCabe	44
J. H Stearns	44	F. P. Pike	43

GLEN DRAKE.—The final competition for the Association Cup took place at this range on Thursday last. Mr. David F. Davids was the winner of the trophy with a score of 40. Highest possible score 50. The next highest scores were: R. Rathbone, 37; H. Fisher, 37; Col. J. T. Underhill, 30; J. R. Grohmann, 30, and Major J. W. Coburn, 28. The early part of the day was not propitious and accounts for the poor scores. The scores in the Subscription match were much better; the best were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
R. Rathbone	5 5 5 5 5	25
H. Fisher	5 4 5 5 4	23
D. F. Davids	4 5 4 5 5	23
J. R. Grohmann	4 4 4 4 4	20
Col. J. T. Underhill	5 2 5 4 3	19
Maj. J. W. Coburn	3 3 4 2 5	18

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I gather from the published correspondence that the awkward position in which the proposed International Rifle Match at present stands is owing chiefly to the ambiguity of the wording of the invitation issued by the National Rifle Association of the United States. In the invitation it is proposed to have a series of matches in which the riflemen of all countries are asked to participate, the principal match being for the championship of the world, between teams of eight men from each country. I believe that the invitation is meant to convey the idea that there will be no restriction as to number or residence of the competitors in the matches open to individuals, but that there shall only be one team from each country or nationality. Assuming this view to be correct, and in view of the fact that separate invitations were forwarded to Scotland and Ireland, the invitation sent to the National Rifle Association of Great Britain could only apply either to the individual competitors solely, or to them and a team from Great Britain generally, for the National Rifle Association of Great Britain have no power to act for the riflemen of England alone, and consequently until further action is taken England has no separate or distinct place amongst the nationalities invited. The telegram sent to Sir Henry Halford could, I think, only tend to complicate matters still further, for owing to the separate invitations, it would have permitted two teams each from Ireland and Scotland, whilst Sir Henry Halford had no authority to act for either of these nationalities.

In a letter published in the last issue of the FOREST AND STREAM it is stated that the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation, though I am informed that the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association has received none, and consequently cannot have accepted it. I fear and regret that the ambiguity referred to will cause the same confusion here as in Great Britain, and that through it Canada will not be represented in the principal competition.

I have before me one of the circulars addressed to the "Ontario Rifle Club, Hamilton, Canada," (which, by the way, does not exist, and never has existed), in which it is desired "that your *country* should be represented." I presume that similar circulars have been addressed to various rifle associations in Canada, and yet the only one authorized to act on behalf of the Dominion has apparently not been communicated with. I regret to differ with those whose opinions I value highly, but I certainly think that the position taken by Sir Henry Halford is the correct one, in fact, the only one open to him, and that the National Rifle Association of the United States should, instead of continuing a diplomatic correspondence which must end unsatisfactorily to both parties, take the initiative in placing matters upon a more satisfactory footing.

J. J. MASON, Captain Thirteenth Battalion.

CALIFORNIA.—A match was shot at the range of the National Shooting Club near San Francisco on the 11th inst., arising out of a challenge issued by Messrs. Hentz, Carson, and Willett, members respectively of the National, Summer, and Union rifle clubs, to shoot any three members of the Second Brigade at 200 yards, with the Springfield rifles. The challenge having been accepted by Messrs. LeBreton, Nash, and Burgan, was shot as before mentioned, and with the following result, 40 shots being fired by each man:—

HENTZ, WILLET AND CARSON.

Names.	Points for Shots.	Points.	Total.
A. H. Hentz	4 3 3 4 5 4 3 4 4 3	37	...
	3 4 4 4 5 3 3 3 4 3	36	...
	3 3 4 4 3 3 4 0 3 4	32	...
	3 4 4 3 5 4 5 3 0 4	36	141
T. E. Carson	4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	38	...
	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 3	38	...
	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4	40	...
	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4	42	158
E. W. Willett	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	39	...
	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4	42	...
	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	40	...
	4 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 4 5	43	164
Total			463

LE BRETON, BURGANS AND NASH.

Names.	Points for Shots.	Points.	Total.
Charles LeBreton	4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	41	...
	5 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 0 4	34	...
	4 3 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 3	38	...
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	41	154
Charles Nash	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4	43	...
	5 3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 1	42	...
	4 4 4 4 5 3 4 5 4 4	41	...
	4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	40	166
Charles Burgans	3 5 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 4	39	...
	4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4	44	...
	4 4 4 5 5 3 5 4 4 4	42	...
	4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3	39	164
Total			484

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild duck, goose, brant, &c.

GAME IN MARKET.—The ducks have about all left Southern waters and are scattered along the coast, *en route* for their Northern breeding grounds. Our markets are now supplied principally from Long Island, and for a week or two to come the Great South Bay, Barnegat and Shinnecock will be the favorite shooting grounds for gunners. Canvas backs we quote at $2.50 per pair, but they are the remnant of the refrigerated birds; braut are now very fine, and sell for $1.50 per pair; wigeon, black ducks and broad bills are abundant, and retail for from 50 cents to $1 per pair, according to condition; wild geese, $1.25 each; wild pigeons, $2.50 per dozen.

NEW YORK—*Syracuse, March 27th.*—Mr. Henry Gale, of Liverpool, Onondaga county, recently shot thirteen ducks and two geese in one afternoon on Seneca River, near Onondaga Lake. The bag was an unusual one for this vicinity. SENECA.

Messrs. Eaton & Thompson returned on last Saturday from Good Ground, Shinnecock Bay, Long Island, where they had a day's shooting under the management of William Lane. They brought back with them 10 broadbills, and represent that they left 25,000 behind on the bay. Geese have commenced their Northern flight, but few have been killed as yet. During next week the shooting is almost certain to be good at Shinnecock.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, March 25th.*—Sea fowl, black ducks, &c., are very abundant. The schooner yacht Mary Chapin arrived yesterday from a gunning cruise, with over 200 sea fowl. CONCHA.

MARYLAND—*Snow-Hill, March 26.*—The season for snipe shooting has fairly begun on the salt marshes. Mr. Pinchin, of Philadelphia, bagged twenty on Wednesday. Should the weather continue mild, good shooting may be had during next week.

—Wild pigeons are plentiful along the shores of Lake St. Clair, Canada, and also in many parts of Pennsylvania, but very few, however, are coming into our markets. We can place 1,000 or more live birds at a fair price.

PIGEON MATCHES.

—The members of the Long Island Shooting Club assembled in force on Friday, the occasion being known as their "Cup Day." The conditions of the competition are 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ ounces shot, and club rules to govern, the last winner being penalized two yards. There were thirteen entries—Messrs. Wynu, Hance, Walters, Gildersleeve, Talbot, Burritt, Madisou, Hartshorne, Baylis, Wingate, Eddy, Kane and Remsen, all at the stipulated rise, as Mr. Thomas, who won the cup last month, was not present, being in Kentucky, five birds were shot at instead of the usual number of seven. The winner proved to be Mr. Wynn, who cut down all his birds in good shape, and he was awarded the honors of the occasion. Eddy, Talbot and Burritt killed three; Gildersleeve and Hartshorne each two; Walters and Madison one, while Baylis, Wingate, Hance, Kane and Hartshorne missed all. The club are arranging their grounds so as to admit of a 200 yards rifle range. They also employ officers to prevent outside skirmishing for missed or wounded birds.

—Messrs. Jos. J. Snellenburg and Wm. M. Boyle, both of New Brighton, Pa., shot a match at the club grounds at New Brighton, March 8th, for $50 a side; seven single birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Capt. A. W. Townsend, referee, which resulted in favor of Mr. Boyle by the following score:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Wm. W. Boyle	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7	J. J. Snellenburg	0 1 1 1 0 1 1	5

—A match was shot at Newcastle, Pa., March 17th, between James Patterson and Geo. Ray, of Newcastle, and Geo. Woodruff, of Rochester, Pa., for $150, the best score to take the money. The conditions of the match were 25 single birds each, National Rules to govern. Mr. Woodruff won by the following score:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
James Patterson	1 1 0*0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1*0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	18
George Ray	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1	wt'dn.
George Woodruff	1 1 1 1*0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1*0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1*0 0*0 1 1	20

*Dead out of bounds.

CALIFORNIA.—An exciting match was shot on the 17th inst. at Harbor View, near San Francisco, between Messrs. Robinson and Kennedy, the stake being $500, and the conditions, 60 birds, 30 single and 15 pairs. The result was as follows:—

Single birds, 21 yards rise.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	Kennedy	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	28

Double birds, 18 yards rise.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Robinson	11 11 10 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 10 11 10	Kennedy	11 10 10 10 10 10 00 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11	22

Robinson winning the match and money by two birds.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The quarterly match for the club medals of the Kensington Hunting Club were shot off on Wednesday, March 22d, 8 birds, usual conditions. There were 18 members shooting:—

Name.	Total.	Name	Total.
H. Scheuringer	5	J. Gindole	2
F. Widmayer	3	Charles Hebding	4
Charles Metzger	5	Wildam Deisroth	2
F. Magee	3	G. Somneck	4
F. Bolger	7	D. Gieb	2
M. Blind	3	M. Brierly	6
T. X. Burkle	3	S. Wm. Stees	6
Charles Hang	5	F. Bechmann	3
L. Holzschneider	7	F. Deseroth	6

The ties were shot off. F. Steiger, 1st; M. Brierly, 2d; and Charles Metzger, 3d medal. FR. D.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Yesterday was the regular practice day of the Milwaukee Rifle Club. The weather looked very unpromising when we started out, and by the time the shooting began a storm of snow and sleet from the northeast set in upon us, blowing directly in our faces, making it difficult to see the target at times. The shooting was done from our cottage, through the open window, at the 200 yards range, and considering the circumstances the result was fair, as the following score will show:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
S. F. Williams	39	E. J. Fielding	35
W. B. Skelch	38	J. C. Welles	33
C. N. Smith	38	J. Johnston	28
C. Turner	36	C. T. Hawley	37
E. D. Bates	35		

The club is invited to shoot in Chicago on Thursday next, and it is hoped that they will achieve a creditable record for the Cream City.

WAU WAU.

TORONTO, March 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following gentlemen have been the successful winners of the monthly prizes offered by the Toronto Gun Club, as far we have shot:—

Month.	Name.	Birds Killed.	Shot at.
January.	W. Bigg	9	10 pigeons.
February.	Dr. Smith	14	15 snow birds
March.	G. Wright	10	15 "
April.	D. Ward	9	15 "
May.	R. Ardagh	8	15 "

The snow birds are caught by Mr. W. Lean and shot at by the club on his island, Don Flats, and afford grand sport every Saturday. No less than from fifteen to twenty members participate in the matches.

R. S. W.

THE STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.—A correspondent writes apropos of this event:—

"The next convention of sportsmen will take place at Geneseo the coming spring, and the indications are now that the birds—12,000—will be procured near at hand, probably Pennsylvania, as food is plenty and they are preparing to nest. The Dean Richmond Club, of Batavia, offered as the leading prize what was called the "Dean Richmond Cup," which has been won by the Buffalo Club twice and the Syracuse Club once, but this meeting will probably decide its destination. But it will be a toy, comparatively, to the "Wadsworth Cup," to be offered as a prize by Mr. James Wadsworth, the President of the State Association. Three delegates from each club contest for the cup, and are entitled to twenty birds each—Central City Club, Syracuse, 46; Onondaga Club, Syracuse, 42; Geneseo Club, Nondequoit, 38; Forresters, Buffalo, twice winners, 42; Monroe Club, of Rochester, 40; Audubon Club, Buffalo, 37; Phœnix Club, Seneca Falls, 43. The conditions: To be won by one club three times. Of course your paper will be represented and welcomed by every sportsman. ED.

WATERFOWL SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT.

NEW YORK, March 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having just returned from my semi-annual visit to Capt. Cox's Club House at Barnegat, N. J., in pursuit of waterfowl, and knowing that many of your readers will be interested in knowing the results, I will give you a sketch of my excursion: Leaving Pier 8, North River, at 4 P. M. last Saturday, I arrived at Waretown in four hours, where I remained that night, and next morning sailed to Capt. Cox's, seven miles across the bay, which was made in less than an hour. Here I found my guide, Joseph Ridgway, one of the crew of the Life Saving Station, expecting me, and as the weather had been heavy, with an easterly wind for the past three days, he predicted that the next morning the wind would set in from the northwest, and we then might look for good shooting for geese and brant. After an excellent supper, I retired, and was called by the Captain next morning, and told that breakfast was ready; so having dressed warmly, and drawn on my Hombird suit, and breakfast dispatched, found the rain coming down but we were soon in our

wo sneak boats, making our way to the point selected as the basis of perations. The weather soon cleared up, and the northwest wind blew ard and was intensely cold. We found that the birds kept shy of the and, but in the open bay thousands of geese, brant and ducks were eeding, and here they were secure. The fowl that we shot were at long range, and they came up in line, and we found they would not unch, and I had a fair opportunity to test my new 10 bore, breech-loader, recner gun, weighing 13¼ pounds (modified choke-bore), and I am confident that a better piece was never brought to shoulder. As this was ny first trial with it, I discovered that 4¼ drachms powder (Dupont's) nd 1¼ oz. B.B. shot was not enough, and hereafter I shall use 5¼ or 6 rachms powder and 1¼ oz. B.B. shot. I also used Ditmar's powder, and elieve that, on small game, it answers very well; but I cannot recomend it for large game. All the birds I shot were cleanly killed, and s I was desirous to try the gun on very long range, my guide fired both arrels at a single brant goose, then far off, and winged it. I took deberate aim, and with the moderate load in my shells heard the shot rike him, and he dropped dead. The distance must have been at least 20 yards, and the guide said it was the longest shot he had ever seen, nd he thought it impossible to kill at any such distance. I may add hat there was no perceptible recoil to my gun, and that in every respect s performances excelled any gun I had ever come across. Never can he "oldest inhabitant" remember such quantities of fowl in the bay. shot hut one day, and the result was 4 Canada geese, 20 brant geese, nd some ducks brought home.

Tuesday morning I sailed to Barnegat with a head wind, and was told hat ten days previous a man working in a field while it was foggy, and himself surrounded by wild geese and brant, that had lost their ay trying to follow up a small stream; but he was not armed and the irds alighted on some of the buildings.

I happened to be at the shooting grounds at the right time, but every onter of waterfowl knows that it is a lottery. One reason for poor ccess among waterfowl this season is owing to the very mild winter, as he birds have been able to remain at the North and feed, and also the ut that all along the coast, at intervals of three miles, are life-saving ations, with an average crew of six to eight men, who have much lei- ure, are sportsmen, have boats and decoys, are fond of shooting (and best shots they are), and who otherwise would lead a very monotonous ail life, and they use the birds as a delicacy for their tables, or send em to market; but coast shooting cannot be expected to be good, nd any but strange birds to come to the decoys after having to pass rough such a "fiery ordeal" every three miles the whole length of the oast.

J. C. F.

SOME NOTES FROM ILLINOIS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We began last week, during the few warm days, to look for the ap earance of ducks, pigeons, etc., but just now the ground is covered ith snow, and the approaching spring seems as distant as it did a month ago. Our river was once the resort for ducks and geese on their ight from south to north, and south to south, but they have given it the go by" for several years, and which we seek ducks we must go abroad. nce the river was "full of fish." It was no trouble to catch a fine ess before breakfast within the city limits, but those old times have eparted, and the angler must look to other streams for sport. Everybody (nearly) goes a fishing here.

Rockford is noted for its clubs. There are three, two of which, the ippo-links and Waltonians, are quite large clubs, and have been in existence several years. They own ground, club houses, etc., at Twin akes, Wis., and flock thither in the fishing season in large numbers for ecreation and enjoyment. They take with them usually a fine band of usic, and dance and feast, as well as fish.

The Forest City Club has been recently reorganized, under the new ame of the "76 Club." The membership is limited to fifteen, and is already about full. They have procured a charter or certificate from the ecretary of State, and are now a legally constituted corporation. This lub, last season, purchased a tract of land and erected a convenient and ommodious club house, at Delevan Lake, one of the handsomest small akes in Wisconsin, that "State of lakes." One needs but to glance at map of the State of Wisconsin, dotted all over with lakes and streams, o know that it is a great resort for anglers; but to fully appreciate its atural advantages, a tour of inspection is necessary.

The Wisconsin Legislature has recently appropriated $10,000 toward tocking lakes and streams, and when good laws are enacted and enforced for the protection of fish and game, that State will be even more han now a paradise for anglers and sportsmen.

In a recent number of the FOREST AND STREAM you advise some one o go to Koshkonong Lake for spring duck shooting, but upon reflection ou will remember that duck shooting is prohibited in Wisconsin in the spring—is not allowed, I think, until Sept. There has also been a law assed prohibiting the use of sneak boats and batteries. A very just aw, too, for there is ample opportunity for even the novice to secure a ood bag, in the season, in a legitimate and sportsmanlike manner.

NIMROD.

GAME IN MARYLAND.

EAST NEW MARKET, Md., March, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I write you a few lines to let you know what kind of a country we have for hunting, with a description also of a hunt I had last fall with me friends. Dr. John Everhart, with his dog June; Frank Jacobs, ith his dog Roma and bitch Flora; George Hooper, with his bitch ose, all of West Chester, and Dr. George P. Jones, with his bitch ora, of East New Market, Md., and myself with dog Veto, constituted a party. We started for a hunt, and as I have for many years devoted uch attention to the sport, and raised and broken many first class setter dogs, was glad of course to join so pleasant a company. All agree with me that this is a nice country for hunting; its surface being level, he can ride sixty or seventy miles and not find over twenty-five feet ise or fall, with sufficient timber to protect game, among which I will ame rabbits, opossums, squirrels, red and gray foxes, geese and ducks, cluding the canvas-back), quail, woodcock, snipe, and water rail. eason for quail, from the 20th of October to the 20th of January. Rail hooting is fine, 160 having been killed on one tide. Fox hunting is a vorite diversion, Mr. M. J. Smith and George A. Thompson of this lace, claiming to have the champion dogs for speed. It is nothing uncommon to kill three red foxes in one day with the same pack of dogs, nd not shoot them, there being a fine of five dollars to shoot a fox ead of a pack of dogs. A chase after a red fox generally lasts about wo hours, though they are often caught in one-half the time, and ometimes even in one-half hour. Foxes often seek a hollow tree for a iding-place from dogs, not having high banks to hole in as in some tates farther north of us. In the fall of the year, say the 1st of Nov., have shot 225 squirrels in two weeks with no assistance, using to hunt em a small dog, a cross between the terrier and beagle hound, making o finest of all squirrel dogs. They make but little noise, not alarming e squirrel, and causing it to run high up the tree, the dog treeing by ght, sight, etc.

Situated as we are on a peninsula, we are most favored with handome rivers, bays, and creeks, abounding in all the delicacies that grow the waters, such as oysters, sand clams, and crabs, (hard and soft ell), and fish, among which I will mention the shad, rock pickerel, rch, herring, etc. In the banks and marshes are found muskrats, and ften mink and others. I must not forget to mention salt water terrapin and snappers in large quantities. Fruits of all kinds flourish here, re particularly the peach, in the greatest luxuriance, besides the aller fruits, which grow very abundantly. So you see, if we are scarce f money, we will not starve. In the hunt referred to above, the famous dog Greely, considered by all judges the fastest setter on record, the famous bitch Sappho, now in pup by Greely, from which we expect a fine lot of dogs, Dr. E.'s June, F. J.'s Roma and Flora, G. H.'s Rosa, R. M.'s Harry and Tom, Dr. J.'s bitch Cora, now in pup by the famous Gordon setter dog belonging to Rev. J. T. Lassell, of Easton, Md., each possessing qualities making them very desirable. All filled admirably their part. Last but not least I will mention Veto, which I consented to let friend Valentine take to his home in the mountains of Pennsylvania to hunt pheasants, being a remarkable dog possessing all the qualities combined in a bird and duck dog.

The winter has been unusually mild, and we anticipate much game the coming season, hope in after years to meet the same friends, with others, in the hunt and sport, and that the FOREST AND STREAM will flourish like the green bay tree on the banks of the river.

JOSEPH K. BRAMBLE.

INDEPENDENCE, Virginia, March 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A fox had recently been visiting our sheepfolds and poultry houses, an objection to which was instantly raised by the house keepers and good matrons of the neighborhood, so I concluded to give him a friendly visit, and the sly fellow had been out too late, for Music, Damar, Dinah, Willie, and Tough Bevan to give a free and too welcome note for his benefit. In a short time they had him running, and he soon made for a field of cut down pines on the farm of S. Lowe, J. P., whose lambs he had taken a hearty meal of a few nights before. This little pack pressed him so hard he had to leave his cover and they run into him in an open field on the farm of H. Noles, Esq. From find to finish was about twenty minutes by the watch, and as hard running as any fox hunter wishes to hear or ride after. At the kill there were present Captain Evans, owner of the hounds, Mr. Keys, Mr. Lynn, and the two Messrs. Kinchelows. The pace was too fast for the balance of the company, but they arrived in time to partake of the hospitalities of Mr. Lynn and lady, who had every luxury required by a fox hunter after a run. We returned to our homes quite content, hoping the next fox we start may run an hour or two instead of twenty minutes. When the fox was picked up from the hounds you could see disappointment in the faces of the followers in his short but glorious run.

OLD MARK.

New Publications.

We have received from Mr. D. H. Eaton, of Peotone, Ill., a little pamphlet known as "Fred's complete List of Home and Foreign Sporting Journals," the object of which is to furnish a complete handbook of reference for sportsmen. It contains the name, address, and subscription price of every sporting publication, American and foreign, and also a directory of dealers in sportsmen's supplies, and a list of the principal sporting books, where they may be obtained, and the cost.

ORNITHOLOGICAL CHARTS. We have received from the author, Mr. Greene Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., a series of six charts which he has constructed, showing the classification of the birds of the New World, and one chart of the larger divisions of Old World birds. They are of two sizes, one about twelve inches by nine, and the other more than twice as large. The author's method is similar to that pursued in making a genealogical tree, he having grouped about a central white circle the Class Bird, with which they are connected by lines, as many dark green circles as there are Sub-classes; about these, in a similar way, Orders in purple circles. Sections in yellow, Families in carmine and Sub Families in emerald green, each group connected with its central circle of the next higher rank. Substantially this same plan is followed out in analyzing each of these divisions, until the genera and species are all indicated in their true relations according to the classification of Prof. Liljeborg. In addition to this, certain signs are printed upon the circles, besides the name, indicating the comparative height of organization and comparative size of the species in a given group; denoting the portion of North America in which the bird occurs, and its degree of abundance. These charts are very plain and very pretty. They would be useful to the student of ornithology as an aid to memory, but their chief utility will lie in the class-room, where the short time usually allowed to that study makes such artificial and pictorial means of acquiring a general knowledge of ornithology almost indispensable to both pupil and teacher. The charts appear to be very free from errors in following Liljeborg's system, which is the one adopted at the Smithsonian.

—Mr. F. S. Webster, of Troy, N. Y., has sent us some colored stereoscopes similar to those made by Hurst, which have had so large a sale. They are taken from natural objects, and are strikingly life-like. Mr. Webster is a naturalist and taxidermist, and he has taken a very attractive method to impart a knowledge of our birds and animals.

MAGAZINES.

The Scientific Monthly. The March number of this magazine, which is published at Toledo, Ohio, brings it to No. 6 of Vol. I. It seems to sustain its character, and some improvements are noticed, as the addition of a department of Geography and Travel. The leading article is an excellent account of the Coot by W. H. Machin, which is illustrated by a full page cut. Another large illustration is given of the whip-poor-will, with accompanying description. J. Manfred Kerr contributes a thoughtful article on "Ocean Currents. The Question of the Day," by which the contest between religion and science is indicated, is discussed by W. C. Chapman, M. D. Briefer articles upon "The Bermuda Islands," "Nature's Music," "Grasses," and "Infusoria" complete the contents. The magazine appears to be well conducted, except that it lacks the vivacity which can only come from original knowledge. There is a large field for such a monthly, and its success ought to be insured.

—A good story, never before published, about Judge Roseknans, has been told to the Whitehall *Times*. A party, against whom the judge once rendered a decision, wrote him a saucy letter, and wound up by asking what could be done in the case. Judge Rosekrans wrote as follows:

Dear Sir: Yours received. In reply I would say that two ways suggest themselves to me.

First, You can appeal. This is generally hazardous, but oftentimes very effective

Second, Damn the judge. This is inexpensive, but sure to afford immediate relief.

—If onions are sliced and kept in a sick room they will absorb all the atmospheric poison. They should be changed every hour. In the room of a small pox patient they blister and decompose very rapidly, but will prevent the spread of the disease. Their application has also proved effectual in the case of snake bites.—*Exchange.*

—The germinating of seeds is favored by a partial exclusion of light from the surface soil for a few days. Newly sown beds may be covered with moss or mats, or even newspapers. The exclusion of the rays of the sun, and the retention of moisture hastens the germination of the seeds.

—On the 6th of February a troop of wolves attacked a party of twenty-four persons near Moscow, Russia. Only one person escaped, and that one by the swiftness of his horse.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Mar. 29	2	25	morn.		10	35
Mar. 31	3	33	0	19	11	33
Apr. 1	4	39	1	25	eve.	39
Apr. 2	5	52	2	38	1	52
Apr. 3	7	4	3	49	3	4
Apr. 4	8	10	4	54	4	10
Apr. 5	9	5	5	50	5	5

RULES OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—Some of the changes in the by-laws and sailing regulations of the New Ynrk Yacht Club, made at the last general meeting are important. It is no longer compulsory on yacht owners to fly the club flag when cruising outside of Long Island Sound and New York Harbor. The right to copy models of yachts is now restricted to owners alone, instead of builders, as formerly. It is now provided by chapter 26 that yachts when passing each other shall exchange salutes, either by dipping their colors or firing a gun, the junior craft to salute first. A new rule in chapter 27 defines the inside and outside courses to be used in regattas, the former being altered so as to make the finish below the Staten Island bluff. The outside course is so arranged as to take in a spar-buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, moored about one and a half miles off the land and bearing south-southeast from the Highland lights, distance four miles, as a last turning point. By adopting this course the expense of a steamer is rendered unnecessary, and the sole extra expense will be that required for a stake-boat at the starting point.

Rule No. 2 of the sailing regulations allows only half the time allowance specified in the table to yachts below 7,000 cubic feet of measurement. Rule No. 6 repeals the rule requiring a deposit of money upon the entrance of a yacht for a regatta. Rule No. 10 removes the limitation in the number of men to be carried during a race. By an alteration of Rule No. 17, yachts are permitted to take in or discharge water previous to a race.

—The new schooner yacht being built by subscription at Coburg, to represent the Canadian Yacht Club at the centennial regatta, is rapidly approaching completion. She will be about the size of the Palmer, 96 feet on the keel, 107 feet on deck and 114 feet over all. She has a beam of 24 feet and depth of hold 9 feet 6 inches. Her draft aft will be 6 feet 6 inches, and forward 3 feet, and, with centre board down, she will draw 19 feet. From deck to hounds her mainmast is 65 and her foremast 62 feet.

—The New Brunswick Yacht Club have chosen Dr. C. Morrngh, Commodore; J. C. Scott, Vice Commodore, and A. J. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer. J. Nicholson and S. Felter are Trustees.

CENTENNIAL MATCHES.—The following is the programme arranged by the committee for the Centennial matches:—

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the United States Centennial Commission to manage a series of international regattas, open to yachts of all regularly organized clubs, to be sailed during the yachting season of the present year, have adopted the following programme:—

FIRST DAY—Thursday, June 22d.—A regatta over the New York Yacht Club course, open to all yachts, of above, of fifteen tons and upwards.

SECOND DAY—Friday, June 23d.—A regatta in New York Bay, open to all yachts, as above, of fifteen tons and under, over a triangular course not exceeding twenty-five miles.

THIRD DAY—Monday, June 26th.—A regatta from New York to Cape May, and return, open to all yachts, as above, of fifteen tons and upwards.

In the first and second regattas yachts will be divided into classes, with time allowance based upon the mean length and breadth. In the third there will be two classes for schooners and one for sloops, without allowance of time.

A certificate of measurement must accompany every entry. The owner's measurement will be considered sufficient, unless protest is made. In each case the committee reserve the right to remeasure.

The medal and diploma of the International Exhibition of 1876 will be awarded by the United States Centennial Commission to the winner in each class in the above regattas. Additional prizes in silver will be awarded by the undersigned committee. All entries must be made to the committee on or before Thursday, June 15th. All communications must be directed to the Secretary of the Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, New York Yacht Club, Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue, New York city.

Committee—George S. Kingsland, Commodore New York Yacht Club; John S. Dickerson, Commodore Brooklyn Yacht Club; John M. Forbes, Commodore Eastern Yacht Club, Boston; S. Nicholson Kane, Vice Commodore New York Yacht Club; William L. Sw n, Seawanaka Yacht Club, New York; William T. Garner, New York Yacht Club.

BOATING AT HARVARD.—There are eleven men now in training for the eight-oared race with Yale, to be rowed June 30th. It is said that their average size is smaller than has formerly been the case, but they are in better training. During the winter the candidates have pulled each day an increasing number of strokes on eight hydraulic "rowing machines." Exercise on the Charles will begin as soon as the water will permit. There will not a man step into the six-oared shell until after the eight-oared race with Yale. After that race the first six men in the Harvard boat—counting from stroke—will step out and fill the places in the six. Three weeks will elapse between the Harvard-Yale race and the Association races, and in that time Harvard expects to get her men well "seated" and in easy condition. In the six-oared boat the steering is done in the bow, in the eights by a coxswain.

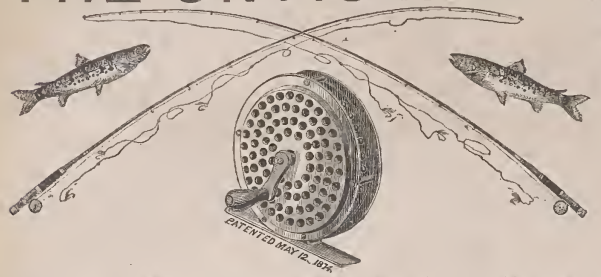
JAMAICA POND BOAT CLUB.—The following officers have been chosen for this club for 1876:—President, Austin G. Gorham; Treasurer, T. B. Ticknor; Secretary, E. L. Lincoln; Directors, George W. Hastings, W. P. A. Brewer and Wendell Goodwin. The club now has fifty members, ten single sculls, ten double sculls, ten four-oared skulls, three barges and fifteen pleasure boats. They intend giving a series of regattas this summer on the pond, and its members are now in their gymnasium, working hard and running eight miles a day.

—Mr. J. Russell, of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, has been elected Commodore of the New Jersey Amateur Rowing Association.

—Holton (Kansas) teacher.—"Where does all our grain product go to?" Boy.—"It goes into the hopper." "Hopper! what hopper?" "Grasshopper," triumphantly shouted the lad.—*Ex.*

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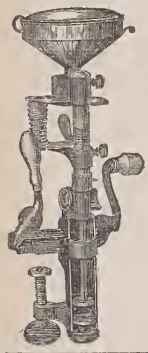


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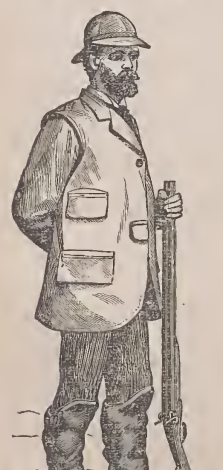
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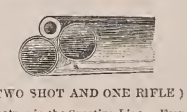
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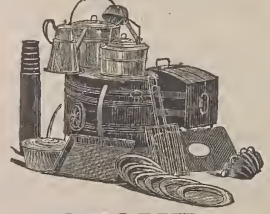
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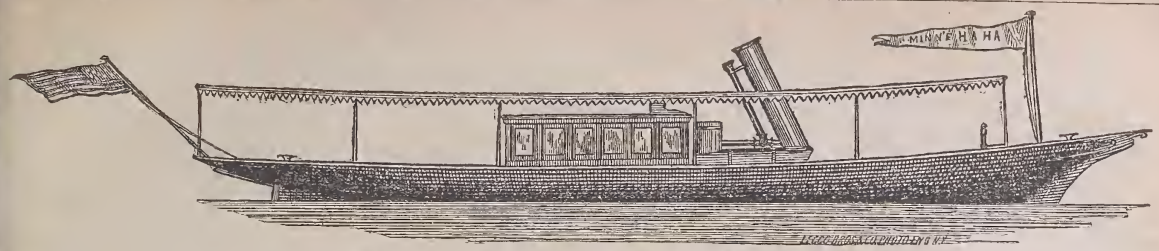
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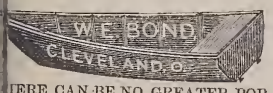


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A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Frir. Best dealers have it.
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We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated Vanity Fair tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and, after most thorough trial, do not hesitate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article, and a great comfort to discriminating smokers.

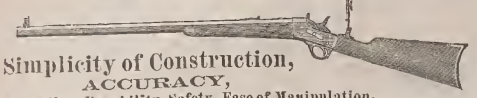
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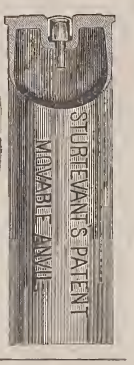


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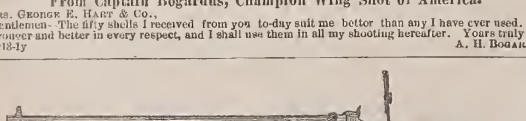
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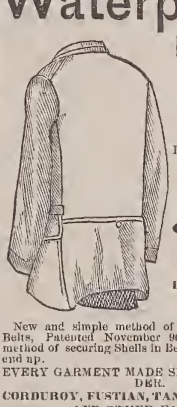
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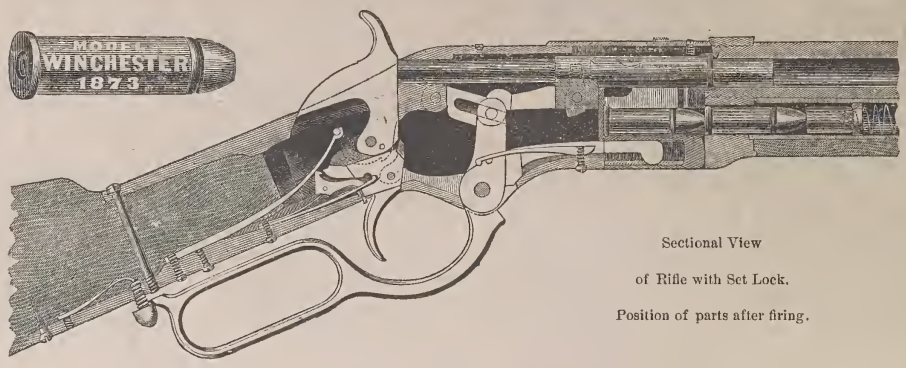
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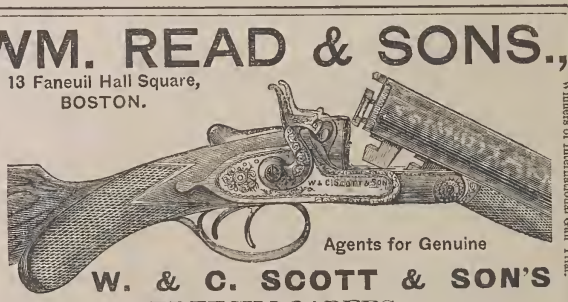
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 9. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Overland Notes.

NUMBER FIVE.

FROM Mr. Link's Ranche we set out for an excursion to the more remote and unfrequented mountains of the Tarryall Range, whose red peaks were seen distant against the northern sky. Our outfit of tent, saddles, provisions, tools, and guns were stowed in a strong wagon, and your correspondent found a comfortable seat on a pile of fur robes and camp blankets. Our horses were not rapid, but were selected for their hunting qualities, steadiness, surefootedness, and willingness to be shot from. A vehement use of condensed vernacular, the vigorous use of two whips, and some remarks that might in the distance have sounded something like a negro camp exhortation, at times roused them to a display of "action," and for a few rods produced a speed of a mile in fifteen minutes; but as we journeyed northward, and gained elevation, several inches of snow covered the road, and we were obliged to be patient and spend a good deal of time upon each mile, amusing ourselves as best we could with stories and hunting adventures.

Mr. Link's experience was very varied, and covered hunting of all kinds, from "birds" in Missouri to grizzly bears in the coast range of California; and his knowledge of the haunts and habits of animals rendered his detailed stories interesting to an unusual degree. As we made our slow way our route passed between two ranges of hills, where, Mr. Link said, elk were in the habit of crossing in their migrations from the wilds west and north of South Park to the ranges lying about Pike's Peak, and to the southward. While pointing out their route he drew up his horses and jumped out to examine carefully some tracks crossing our road, which he immediately pronounced to be elk trails, made, he thought, by a large doe and two well-grown calves. As they were fresh signs, we concluded to follow them, and turning from the road we drove by the trail until it left the bottom land and went among rough ground, when we left the wagon with Mr. Link's nephew, and with our guns carefully loaded set out upon the trail, which in the snow was very plain. It led us upon a long ridge, rising gradually. The ground was stony, with small thickets of quaking asp and stunted pines. Upon this quaking asp the elk feed at times, cutting a piece of the smooth bark like a blaze mark, by an upward cut of their lower teeth, and these marks half healed over are seen all about, evidence that not long ago this noble game was abundant indeed.

After a mile we found we were gaining upon the game before us, the tracks were fresh, and the animals were evidently wandering about seeking a place to lie down, and now moving most guardedly, we scanned eagerly all the half-open woodland, feeling that any moment a bit of brush might prove to be antlers, or a seeming mossy stone the body of the coveted game. Stealing along we came where the animals had been lying down, and the snow was still moist from the warmth of their bodies. Beyond doubt the wind, which was provokingly wrong, had conveyed to their keen nostrils warning of our approach, and they had sprung up just beyond our view, not much alarmed, however, as they did not run, but walked along, with the evident intention of resuming, in a more secure spot, their mid-day rest. The trail wandered about, but kept down the wind, as these cunning brutes do when wary, that if followed the wind shall bring them its warning. Further on they turned up the ridge, and upon their track, and here beyond doubt they were again alarmed by our passing them on the direct trail, for after stalking from bush to bush when their ruse was expected, we came upon bold and rapidly-made tracks, that told of fear and flight. This trail we still followed, hurrying on, out of breath in the thin air, and weary enough from our more rapid pace on the trail which followed along the north side of an abrupt mountain, where the snow was deep, and fallen trees and huge stones gave most uncertain footing. "A stern chase is a long chase," and forces upon one in such a struggle a strong impression of man's feebleness as set "on end," combined with boots that slip, clothes that catch, weighted with gun and ammunition he flounders along, making in half an hour of breathless work the summit his fleet, four-footed quarry has gained in a few long bounds, to find with disgust that another point rises higher, from the lofty summit of which his game may be quietly watching his slow progress, ready, if need be, to bound off again. One wishes for the wings of an eagle, or the sure feet of a wolf, or that the elk would just carry one's gun a mile or two and lean it against a tree, and so divide the labor. Struck by the very certain amount of work, and the equally uncertain chance of a shot at the game now really alarmed and on the *qui vive*, I concluded to abandon the hopeless chase. Mr. Link thought he might, by running on—a proceeding hardly any other mountaineer would attempt in the rarified air—gain a long shot; so he set off on a run, and disappeared amid snow and rocks, while I set off on a line to our wagon, stopping for a while to make a fire and rest and dry my clothing, which was wet from perspiration. Reaching at last our camp fire, where Mr. Link arrived at the same time, I found his efforts had been rewarded only by a sight of the elk passing over a distant hill, when he, too, abandoned the hunt—one where our chances had been frustrated by an unfavorable wind.

Disappointed, we turned into the road, and resumed, after wasted hours, our slow route, too late to reach our destination. After a few hours, admonished by darkness and falling snow, we concluded to seek shelter in a cabin, whence came in response to our halloa, a bright glow of light from an open door, where a rotund *silhouette*, stood the form of a kindly Dutchman, who bid us welcome, and said "come in." Bumping my head on a low lintel, I entered the cabin, and rubbing my eyes, looked upon as queer a den as I ever saw—low, roofed with huge logs, and illuminated by a pitch pine fire that blazed high in one corner, where the angles built of stone formed a rude fireplace. Bending over the fire was an old man with wild hair and beard, resembling to the life the grim figures in Restebes outline sketches of the Liniebumms. This grotesque figure, I learned, was Henri, "the dirtiest man in Colorada," but withal kindly and far from unintelligent. His hut was not far away, and was not famed for neatness. In it poor Henri was at one time very ill, and at last a doctor was summoned some forty miles for counsel. The medical man came, opened the door, looked in, but entered not. From the open air he pronounced his prescription, "wash yourself, clean your house, and you'll feel better," and remounting rode away. Henri got well, but whether he tried the remedy is not known. If he did, his water cure treatment was not long continued.

In the hut of our friend we passed the night, lying before the fire, and naturally rose early, and at dawn were on our way, despite a continued fall of snow, that made miles long and hours weary. Our road was over a series of summits, each higher than the last, with deeper snow and more violent storm, until at last we were obliged to walk and break a path, through which our beaten horses dragged the wagon a rod at a time. So thick were the fleecy flakes that it was not safe to get any distance apart, and for a long time it seemed as if we must get under some rock or tree and remain until the storm should abate. After a long pull we reached a farm house—a most snug one—when we gladly abandoned any effort to go beyond while the storm raged. The night came on with cold wind, and the following morning was bright and fine, and we were early on our way. The snow was lying light and pure, and as we went along we read on its surface a record of all the movements of animals. A stream, Tarryall Creek, half frost-bound, was on our right, and to drink from it many animals had come down from the mountains early in the morning after the storm. Here were the prints of rabbits and hares; again, creeping under the cliffs, two or three wolves had been. From almost inaccessible ledges wild cats and lynxes had sprung down, starting balls of snow that rolled along leaving pretty prints in the white surface. Amid a clump of bushes was recorded the life struggle of a "cotton tail" and a weasel, in the trampled snow were the frantic footprints of poor puss in her efforts to shake off her deadly foe, and the groove where she had pulled the slender form of the "varmint" whose fangs were in her throat. At another point, a "cotton tail" had been surprised away from his sheltering rocks by an eagle, whose swoops he had evaded by bounds from side to side, until all the snow was beaten down. The low dashes of the bird were marked by the strokes of wing tips on the snow, as he headed off every dash of frightened bunny; but we were glad to see no fur or blood on the snow, and presumed the bird was baffled at last.

Three varieties of rabbits, or more properly hares, were seen, and a number shot from our wagon. The long-eared "jack," a wary fellow, wonderful in the awkwardness and rapidity of his flight, has some protection in being white in winter, as has the "snow-shoe" hare; but the plump little cotton tail remains brown, and is a victim to almost all predatory animals from man to weasels, while owls and hawks haunt his timid life. He sits in implicit stupidity in front of his rocky home, and is so easy to shoot that only his excellence in a stew warrants killing him. The snow told tales of other animals, who, independent of night keys, do ramble late. Big bucks had come with high, dainty step to drink; panthers (mountain lions) had stolen along with noiseless but not unrecorded footfall, and coyotes—fearful of all, but more afraid of starvation—had sneaked about, looking for some sick animal or timid hare for sustenance. A few birds braved the cold—mountain grouse, magpies, and jays—and their footsteps made patterns on the snow as regular and dainty as if embroidered.

All these abundant evidences of wild life, with Mr. Link's comments and explanation of their habits, made our third day's drive more agreeable, and not at all weary we reached his son's ranche before dinner, a daintly-served meal, where we were much pleased with the gentle and affectionate ways of a tame antelope, a pretty thing with superb eyes, that courted notice, and enjoyed it as much as a spaniel. Mr. Link's son Louis here joined us, and we went on and passed the night with Mr. B. Ratcliff, who has a very nice ranche, newly established. He is a very keen sportsman, and usually supplied his table by carrying his gun when going for his cattle. His success is unusual, as will be apparent when we state that in nine shots he killed eight fine mountain sheep.

An early start from Mr. Radcliff's took us to our camp ground by nine the next morning, and soon Mr. Link, his son, and I were mounted and *en route* for the mountains. Mr. Louis Link left us for a long route through the haunts of sheep and bison, we going among some rough peaks for sheep. Herds of cattle were feeding on the dead grass that came above the snow, but we were soon above their haunts and on the alert for sheep, the most wary and cunning of any mountain game. They live among the most precipitous ranges, and are fleet and surefooted where, seemingly, no feet could tread. Their gaze is usually downward, and rarely are they surprised, unless from some overhanging crag. Scanning every cliff and stone, we made our difficult way upward, our eyes protected by smoked glass from the danger of snow blindness, here very serious. Our horses labored hard, and barely kept their feet on the rugged slope. All at once Mr. Link slid from his horse and motioned me to do the same. Crouching low, and looking under the limbs of a pine, we saw two sheep on a rock some three or four hundred rods distant. Our horses were hastily tied together, and we crept up to the pine tree expecting a shot, but the wind played us false, coming up suddenly, and bearing our scent to the game, alarming them so that they fled before we were within range. We went on after them, hoping to get near them, and then let our dog (a Scotch collie) go, with the aim of driving them to some rocky retreat, where the dog would keep them; but when let slip he soon came back, showing they had gone a good way on. We took the trail and followed it to a high peak, where, but for the unfa-

vorable wind, we would have stalked them with success. As it was, we came almost upon them on an overhanging point, where they had stopped to overlook the valley where they had been alarmed. Again we followed them, but the snow was waist deep, and with the needle of my aneroid barometer down to about twenty inches, it was too rarified air for much hard work, and our rests were very frequent. Our trail led us among their retreats, where they had laid under overhanging rocks in the warm sun, or out on rocky shelves that were narrow, and from which the down look was hundreds of feet of dizzy precipices. These look-out points were hard to reach, but richly repaid the effort; for, spread far and wide, were the valleys and mountain peaks of endless chains. Near us huge domes of rock stood out from the mountain points, a thousand or two feet high; far away over the foot hills the South Park laid like a frozen lake, treeless and white, with a surrounding of sharp peaks, some brilliant in sunshine, others hidden by clouds and driving snow storms. The south slopes of these mountains were rock-ribbed, with bold cliffs and buttresses, all stern and grim, with hardly a shrub or tree. The north sides were black with a dense growth of spruce and balsam up to eleven or twelve thousand feet, where all vegetation ceases, and the mountain tops are bald and white with snow that is almost perpetual.

To such scenes do the mountaineers' steps lead in this beautiful country, filling one with pleasure, giving new surprises and fresh delights, as the kaleidoscopic changes of season, and light, and shade, pass over these eternal hills, affording fresh beauties to familiar scenes, urging one to new paths and fresh discoveries. Wandering here fresh vigor comes to every limb, weariness is forgotten, while the mind, filled with new and pure impressions, springs up from past depressions, and renews the power of keen enjoyment. Here on our own continent are rambling grounds worthy of an Alpine club, and scenes that one can never exhaust, all so open that a carriage can pass far and wide upon the plains and foot hills, and in the saddle almost any point may be safely attained. The game is certainly wary and not readily reached; but it is noble game, worthy of every exertion, and if the game bag often comes back to camp empty, the days are not wasted that are passed amid such scenes, and disappointments are not serious that are accompanied with new health and every sense made keen. Forced to abandon the now alarmed sheep, we scanned the mountain sides from commanding points for bison, elk, or sheep, but saw no more, so we made our way carefully to our horses and rode back to camp, where we arranged our tents, collected wood and laid down by the fire, listening to the wild animal cries, waiting for Louis Liuk's return. He came in long after dark, picketed his mule, and gave his report. He had been many miles, often above timber line, where he had to break a road for his mule through the snow, and came at last upon three fine bison; one he killed, a second was hard hit and left a bloody trail, which he had followed a mile, when night obliged him to return. This was cheering news, and after arranging to go in next morning for the slain, and perhaps for the wounded bison, we curled up in our blankets. L. W. L.

MY FIRST DAY'S PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

BY FRANK FORESTER.

At last I was eighteen years old. I had been in the sixth form at Eton more than six months, had been promoted from round jackets to long tailed blue coats, the height and front of the Etonian's ambition, from a pony to a fifteen-hand thoroughbred hack, which I believed to be the best hunter in the island, and from my seat at my sister's governess' table to a knife and fork in the diniug-room, and now I was to be promoted from shooting rabbits, snipe, wild fowl, larks, and such animals of the half-game order, to the dignity of a game certificate and a license to kill game in my own right throughout England. I was already more than a fair shot, for it had been agreed between myself and the governor that I should be entitled to claim a game certificate so soon as I could kill nine out of the first twelve skylarks that should get up before me—the skylark, when he does not rise to sing, flying low, very swiftly, close to the ground, by no means unlike a snipe, and quite as difficult to kill.

This feat I had accomplished some three weeks before the first; my certificate was bought; my first shooting jacket built; my gun cleaned for the tenth time within the last two days; my shot-pouch and powder-horn filled, and I, filled full from head to foot with anticipation of distinguishing myself before the eyes of the governor, went to bed—but not to sleep, on the night of the 31st of August, I was awake and on foot at daybreak, and it seemed hours—many years to me—before my father made his appearance, rigged for the field, at about eight o'clock.

Well, to the field we went in the home farm, and within five hundred yards of the house; in a fine turnip patch, knee-deep among the broad green leaves, the dogs came to a point. I had made some trivial wager with the governor that I would bag my first bird—a dog whip or whistle, or some such trifle—but my heart was as much set to win as if a million had been at stake. Three young birds rose, two crossed the governor to the right, and both fell to his two-barrels, killed clean. My bird fell likewise, but he was wing-tipped only, ran, and was not retrieved. I had lost my wager, and my heart was heavy; the governor chaffed me and laughed at me. I grew nervous, got out of sorts, blazed right and left at everything. I carried both barrels at full-cock then—everybody did so in those days—missing it before it got five yards away; was quizzed and laughed at more and more, and came within an ace of being destroyed and rendered worthless as a shot forever. Suddenly, in a desperate situation I took a desperate resolve. I would never again, while I lived, cock a gun till the bird was on the wing at which I was about to fire. No sooner said than done. I let my gun down to the half-cock and proceeded. The next ten birds that rose I put up my gun to my shoulder without cocking it, pulled, no fire came, and I got quizzed more and more, and at last actually scolded, as if I were holding back my fire purposely, because I could not get what I considered a true aim. Then I was lectured on the beauties of a *first sight*, and on the inutility of picking after my birds, and of the danger of becoming a pottering shot, all of which I knew, every iota, as well as my monitor. But not a word deigned I in reply, either in defence or in explanation. At last I got the hang of it. I cocked my gun as I raised it, discharged it as the butt struck my shoulder, and of course killed my bird. I killed thirteen birds, one after the other, in unbroken succession, four of them double shots; then I missed one bird, killing its mate with my second barrel, and five more in succession; then two misses and eight kills, each after each. At nightfall I had bagged twenty-seven birds out of twenty-nine shots, after missing some nineteen or twenty shots without a single kill in the morning. I have never done much better since. That morning made me all that I claim to be at this moment—a *deliberately* prompt shot. But you had better believe, gentle reader, that from that day forth to this I have never cocked my gun till I have seen my game fairly on wing or afoot; and yet more, till I have let it go as far as I intend that it shall go at all. And I find that I can kill as many snap shots as most men. Let those who will, carry their guns cocked. I say *let them*, so that they don't carry their hammers down on the nipples, it is all one to me. If they do so, they don't shoot in my company nohow; but for my own use, give me the gun at half-cock and *deliberate promptitude!*

[ED. FOREST AND STREAM—The foregoing sketch, which I hope you wi.. republish in your journal, was originally written for the *Southern Military Gazette*, but never published in that paper. It was, however, published in a book called "Dog and Gun," which you have doubtless seen, although many of your readers may not.]

D. H..E.

For Forest and Stream.

DUCKING ON THE CONNECTICUT COAST.

OUR sound, protected by Long Island from the billows and fierce breakers of the Atlantic, with its many quiet bays and inlets, its gently sloping, sandy shores and shallow waters, abounding in mollusca and small shell fish, is the favorite resort of countless numbers of water-fowl, from their first arrival from the northern breeding grounds, about the middle of September, until their departure again in April and May. The first species which arrives here in the early autumn are the surf ducks—a beautiful bird, glossy black, with a white patch on the top of the head and another on the nape of the neck, from which coloring it has received the name of "skunk head" from our gunners. Its mate, dressed in a sober suit of brown and gray, is called the gray coot, and is very generally considered an entirely different species. The ducks of this species which first arrive keep far out on the sound, and are daily joined by large flocks of their companions from the north. In a few days these flocks become of immense size, consisting of thousands, which are now joined by a few scooters. The duck shooters begin to prepare for the sport, and the boats are got out and left in the water for a few days that they may swell sufficiently to be perfectly water-tight. By the way, the boat we use here for duck-shooting is flat-bottomed, twelve to thirteen feet long and about thirty inches wide, decked over, and with a combing around the cockpit which is just large enough to accommodate one person. The white-winged coots and loons soon commence to arrive and mingle with the others, which have now moved nearer to the shore. Every morning these large flocks scatter, and in small numbers, from two or three to a dozen individuals, fly up the sound toward the west. They continue to fly in the same direction until about ten or eleven o'clock; all then settle, and scarcely any birds are flying until two o'clock in the afternoon, when all commence flying back again, the flocks being larger than in the morning flight.

Imagine a party of sportsmen just formed for the first shoot of the season. The boats are all collected on the shore near some favorite shooting ground, ready to start out the next morning at the very first streak of daylight. The party retire to some neighboring barn and beguile the long hours of the night with stories and joyous thoughts of to-morrow's sport; or, at home, roll uneasily in bed, longing for the next morning. No bell is needed to call them at the first signs of day. Many eyes have been eagerly watching for it. The boats now start out, so that all may be ready before it is light and the birds have begun to fly. Upon reaching the desired location, one man throws out his anchor, another rows about twenty rods beyond him and anchors also, and in this way the boats are all disposed of, reaching far out into the sound in a straight line. Golden streaks are fast springing up from the eastern horizon, lighting up the water, which is moving in long gentle swells, and the beautiful bluish haze, so characteristic of the cool autumn morning, with enchanting reflections. The ducks are now beginning to fly, and the noise of their wings, brought clearly over the water, sends a thrill through every gunner's nerves. The shooting will soon begin. There comes a pair of white-winged ducks, heading directly for the line. They must pass between some two boats, and every eye anxiously watches to see who shall have the first shot of the season. Nearer and nearer they come; they are almost up to the line, and now they notice the boats and partly stop, but it is too late for them to turn out. With swiftly moving wings, and with wonderful speed, one following about a foot behind the other, they attempt to pass between two of the boats. A man springs to his knees, the muzzle of a gun follows their swift course for an instant, a flash, a report, and a few feathers float in the air as the hindmost duck throws out its feet, drops its head, and with wings partly closed, turning slowly over in its swift descent, heavily strikes the water with a loud splash. The gunner now throws overboard the buoy to which his anchor line is attached, rows to the spot where the duck is lying dead on its back, lifts it up by one of its red feet, places it on the deck, and rows back. This is the first duck. And now the ducks are flying swiftly through different parts of the line, and the report of the heavy guns is heard almost every instant, if the ducks are flying well. Now and then some lucky fellow drops two at a shot. Many which are hit come down apparently dead, dive immediately on striking the water, and continue diving so vigorously that they often escape, the gunner not deeming it worth while to pursue them. Others which dive are never seen again. These are hard hit, and as a general thing cling to the weeds and rocks at the bottom with their bills and remain there till dead. If the bottom offers nothing to cling to they swim off with the body completely submerged, leaving nothing but the bill above the water. Sometimes after the warmth has all left the body of those which cling to the bottom, the muscles relax their hold sufficiently to let the bird float to the top of the water. Very frequently when a passing duck is shot at, the shot are plainly heard to hit it, but the bird keeps on as though nothing was the matter. Very soon, however, it moves its wings more stiffly, and inclines toward the water. This is a sure sign of a hard hit, and if it alights all right it can be easily knocked over with the other barrel. If the duck, on reaching the water, does not seem at all particular whether it alights right side up or not it will be found dead, though having flown perhaps for a quarter of a mile after being hit.

As the season advances, old squaws and shelldrakes arrive. The former are often allowed to pass through the line without being shot at, on account of their small size, swift flight, and extreme tenacity of life, making it so hard to get them after they are shot. As a general thing, however, everything is "game" which passes over the line, from a goose to a crow.

By the 1st of December all the varieties of ducks that we have are here, but most of the coots have gone south to spend a few weeks of the severest weather, and live shooting is given up, as all the other ducks except old squaws are usually too shy to pass over the line within gunshot, and the gunners resort to decoys and other devices for taking these wary ones. On the weed-covered rocks, bared at low tide, the black ducks particularly like to feed. Here the sportsman hides himself, with two or three dark-colored tame ducks, or wooden decoys anchored near him, and with a friend in a boat at some distance to pick up the ducks when shot. Bufflehead, broadbills and redheads can be decoyed easily, even if the gunner takes no particular pains at concealment, and they are usually shot from a boat, with decoys anchored a few rods off. The whistlers here can never be decoyed, and will very seldom notice the decoys at all; sometimes, however one will fly back and forth over the decoys, but always far out of gunshot. This seems rather strange, as in most places they are one of the easiest birds to decoy. I can in no way account for their singular conduct. Toward spring the coots return, and stay with us until the middle of April. The broadbills tarry very late, both species being found here until late in May. Besides being decoyed, the broadbills are frequently "toled in," in the same manner as the canvas-backs on Chesapeake Bay, by a trained dog running back and forth on the shore in front of the hunter's hiding place. To satisfy their curiosity as to what the dog is acting so for, they swim toward the spot with necks stretched up and eyes so intently fixed on the dog that the hunter can deliberately step out and give them both barrels before they spring apart. After the broadbills are gone, the "pensioners," or wounded ducks which are not able to fly north, and a few barren ducks, are all that remain. These are found here in considerable numbers, however, all through the summer, but are not molested except by the naturalist, who finds here an opportunity to procure them in their summer plumage.

N. HAVEN.

HINTS TO FLORIDA SETTLERS.

PENSACOLA, Fla., January 19th, 1870.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have received so many letters this week making inquiries as to the healthfulness of different locations in Florida, that I am led to believe it a subject of general interest, and will give my opinion and experience for the benefit of your readers.

To begin with, I will say that, like everywhere else in this world, one cannot find *all* the good things collected together in one favored locality, even in Florida. If the land is a strong, rich hammock, the water is almost always poor, and fever and chills prevalent. If, on the contrary you locate upon pine lands, which will not produce over one-fourth as much to the acre as the hammock, the water is invariably good, and fever and chills, as well as other climatic diseases, almost unknown. There are localities scattered all over the State where one may live upon pine lands and cultivate a hammock within a convenient distance, but these locations are usually off the line of transportation. Upon the coast, whether on the east or west side, chills and fever are very uncommon. The shell bar mocks which are found here are not unhealthy; yet the mosquitoes and ants are apt to be bad on this kind of land. I would not build there, if it could be avoided.

There are many who visit this State each winter who are afflicted with lung diseases. To them I would say, avoid the coast, more especially the east side, for there they have cold, northeast storms, while upon the gulf side, while you go as far south as Charlotte's Harbor, the air is life bracing. Spend you time in the pine woods, and as much of it as possible out of doors. Above all, don't return north in the spring too soon. I know it is difficult to realize while here, in the midst of flowers and balmy breezes, that the same kind of weather does not prevail over the whole country. But I have known several to spend a winter here with great benefit, until thinking they are well, become impatient and go north in April, just in time to meet one of those cold, piercing storms of sleet and rain, and as their systems were entirely unprepared for such weather, they contract fatal colds. Remain until June, at least, and if a permanent cure is hoped for, remain through the year. The balsamic odor which is exhaled from the pines is more healing in summer, when the sun is flowing off the tree, than at any other season. I assure you that you will find the heat much less oppressive than at the North. The thermometer will not rise as high as at New York, and a sea breeze can be depended upon every day. Indeed, I think a Florida summer much pleasanter than a Florida winter, for we do have some cold days. When the thermometer drops to 40°, we suffer more than a person does at the North with it below zero. Our systems are not prepared for it, neither are the houses built to resist cold. There are always plenty of cracks for ventilation, as outside the cities it is very unusual to find houses lathed and plastered. I would also avoid the banks of sluggish rivers, for although the location may be very picturesque, fevers are apt to be prevalent. During the autumn of 1864 I was stationed at Magnolia, on the St. Johns. My camp was immediately on the bank of the river, on the bluff, two or three hundred yards south of the steamboat landing, under a beautiful grove of live oaks, draped with Spanish moss. The situation seemed perfectly delightful, yet out of the forty-eight men I had there, within less than a month thirty-four were down, one time with chills and fever, and before I was ordered away to St. Augustine two died of river fever. I have since been told to beware of settling where the Spa-

moss collects on the trees, whether on the river or elsewhere. At Stark, in Bradford county, where I lived over two years within a hundred yards of a large swamp, and where the whole face of the county is low and flat, and classed as "swamp lands," chills and fevers were unknown. The same could be said here of mosquitoes and house-flies, as we did not put up a bar during the whole time. Fleas are never troublesome where hogs and dogs are not allowed to sleep under the house; but as the natives usually permit this, I am not surprised that such vivid accounts of the enterprise and activity of the Florida flea have got into the papers from the northern sojourner.

There are places where I have found the mosquito bad. At Sarasota Bay, for instance, during the first summer of my settlement there, I lived upon the shell hammocks, which I cultivated, and mosquitoes were so bad from June to October that my wife could do no sewing in the day time, unless under a bar, and at meal times it was necessary to keep a smoke going under the table. We were forced to retire at sunset, and the mosquitoes were so small that ordinary netting was no protection; but we had to use a kind of cloth, called "Georgia check." While the mosquitoes were so bad on this hammock, by going back a mile or less into the pine woods, one could avoid them, and even on the hammocks they were "settled out." Such is usually the case; upon new places it is during the first year that all the drawbacks from insects occur. They may hold out in favorable localities through the second year, but the third will finish them. I have found mosquitoes troublesome in the day time only at the mouth of Tampa Bay, and at points south of there, and this during the summer months only. During the winter they are not numerous or troublesome, but it is at that season the fleas are in strongest force. The black flies of Maine and the Adirondacks I have never seen here. At Sarasota, if it was a perfect calm at sunrise or sunset, which was very seldom, there were sand-flies or midges, but a little smoke or wind would cause them to disappear.

I noticed in the Answers to Correspondents of the 13th inst., a statement that the white pelican was not met with in Florida. Please allow me to correct the statement, as during the winter we are visited by large flocks of the white pelican on the gulf coast, at every place south of Geoclote River that I have visited. They are perfectly white, except the tip of the wings, which is a purple—black, almost, in its intensity—and in size about twice the weight of the common brown pelican. They do not breed here, as do the brown, but come with the first "norther" in the winter, and disappear in March. Where they go to I have not been able to learn. Can any of your correspondents inform me where they breed? Hoping the above hints may be of service to some of the friends of FOREST AND STREAM, I remain, E. B. S.

DAVID CAFFIN'S GROUSE.—Dave Caffin, who keeps a boarding-house at Emigrant Gap, on the Central Pacific Railroad, is very hard of hearing—can hardly hear anything that is not shouted in his ear. Dave is very fond of hunting, and often takes his gun and prowls about the mountains in search of grouse, quail, and other game.

A Comstocker, who was snow-bound at Cisco for a day or two last week, tells the following story about Caffin:—He had been out hunting, and was going home with a grouse he had killed. As he came out of the wood and struck the railroad track he was overtaken by a stranger, who asked:—

"How far is it to Cisco?"

"Yes," said Dave, holding up the grouse, "I got one of 'em."

"I don't think you understand me," said the stranger. "I asked you how far it was to Cisco."

"Yes, he's pretty fat," said Dave, "he'll make a very good stew."

"You must be a darned fool!" cried the stranger.

"Certainly, certainly!" said Dave. "There's a good many of them flying about this year!"

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

—Seth Green has gone to the Utica poultry show to spawn.—*Rochester Express.*

This is but a trifle worse than what the Utica *Herald* says when it calls Mr. Green the "father of fishes."—*Lockport Times.*

Well, we suppose the *Express* is re-spawn-sible for its assertion, if made of fish-ally.—*N. Y. Com'l Adv.*

What's Seth done to deserve such scaly treatment?—*Oswego Palladium.*

Done? Why the public! The fish lay the eggs, and Seth tackles over them. That's what's the matter ova there.—*Sutton Times.*

Gentlemen: you may try to checkmate Mr. Green, but just wait until he plays his pawn that you make so light of!—*Ex.*

Our contemporary talks about Mr. Green "playing spawn." Now, we have known of so-called sportsmen that amused themselves with fingerlings in this way, but who ever heard of an angler playing spawn? This is indeed going back to the egg.

CALLA LILIES.—Mrs. Rollin Smith, of Swanton, Vermont, writes to the Burlington *Free Press* as follows: "Since the notice in the *Free Press* recently of my possessing a continual blooming calla, I have received several letters from different parts of the State asking me for the treatment which produces such favorable results. I use a four-gallon jar, and give an eastern exposure. In the summer I keep it wet enough so the water may stand on the top, and at all times very wet. Once a year I take the plant, shake the earth from the roots, and fill the jar with earth taken from under old sod. As soon as a blossom commences to wither I cut it down, never allowing a flower to die on the plant. The result is in sixteen months I have had eighteen blossoms on the same plant, and at the present time it has two very large full blossoms."

—A cotton factor of Augusta, Ga., desiring to present a friend of his residing in Liverpool with a fresh specimen of Savannah shad, hit on a novel plan to carry out his wish. He went to Hale Barrett, the President of the Augusta Ice Company, and that gentleman carried out his desire by freezing two splendid specimens of the shad family in the centre of a block of ice weighing 165 pounds, which packing case they were shipped to England.

TAXIDERMY FOR PARENTS.—If you want to preserve your children do not stuff them.

Fish Culture.

THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SALMONIDÆ—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

NO. SIX.

BY PHILO ICHTHYOS.

A CAREFUL study of the habits of the *Salmonidæ* leads to the conclusion that those portions of the northern hemisphere lying between the 33d parallel and the Arctic Ocean, which give origin to cool mountain streams, expansive lakes and rivers which flow into oceans, seas, and fiords, are inhabited by or capable of producing this interesting species. The salmon inhabits the coast of Europe from Spitzbergen to western France, and within these extremes are the richest salmon streams to be found on the globe. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, Iceland and the Orkneys contain highly productive fisheries. England, Scotland, and Ireland also possess valuable salmon fisheries which produce large revenues to those who own or control them. France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Finland, Austria, and Russia have large salmon fisheries, furnishing vast quantities of wholesome and nutricious food to all classes. Nor have we yet enumerated one-half of the native haunts of this right royal fish. From Nova Zembla along the coast of Asia, to Bhering Straits, and southward to the sea of Japan the rivers of Asia are inhabited by this species. It is said by our Consular Agents, the coasts of Niphon and Yesso and the Japanese Islands—fairly teem with salmon, and that the Aleutian Islands, as well as the insular groups of the North Pacific Ocean, abound with this fish. In North America, from Newfoundland to the Pacific coast, and from the 33d parallel, north to the Arctic Ocean is a vast salmon area where this species already abound, or where there are congenial waters where they may be planted. In our country are many isolated streams, or water systems where brook trout are found in comparatively large numbers, while there are equally congenial streams near by that are uninhabited. Perhaps the following suggestions respecting the migratiou of trout, as well as other fishes, from one water system to another, may explain the colonization of fishes distant from where they seemed to have been indigenous. It has so fallen out in the economy of nature that two systems of water, forming distiuct basins, have originated near each other, the water shed between the sources of each being narrow and quite on a plane. Often during spring freshets the water sheds may become flooded so that the two sources *anastomose*, though but temporarily, admitting the trout which exist in one basin over into the other thereby giving a new species to the ichthyic fauna already existing there. We can conceive that all fishes may avail themselves of such an opportunity, as also might be furnished by overflows which unite basins in time of high water, and not at the sources of basins.

We annex a synopsis of the *salmonidæ*, giving the nomenclature of the different species as well as their geographical distribution. The synopsis is taken from a report of George Suckley, Surgeon United States Army, on fishes of North America, which may be found at length in the report of the United States Fish Commissioner, Prof. Baird, 1872 and 1873, page 91, *et seq*:—

I. From Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, are anadromous salmon, species which ascend to fresh water rivers to spawn.

1. *Salmo scouleri*, Richardson. Hook-nosed salmon—Pacific coast.
2. *S. proteus*, Pallas. Hump-backed salmou—Alaska coast.
3. *S. cooperi*, Suckley. Cooper's salmon — Columbia River.
4. *S. dermatinus*, Richardson—Bhering Sea.
5. *S. consuetus*, Richardson—Yukon River.
6. *S. canis*, Suckley. Dog salmou—Columbia River.

II. From No. 7 to 18 inclusive, without red spots, not feeding in fresh water except from caprice.

7. *S. salar*, Linnæus. Common salmon—North Atlantic.
8. *S. quinnat*, Richardson. California salmon—West coast of United States.
9. *S. confluentus*, Suckley. Tawath salmon—Northwest coast.
10. *S. aurora*, Girard. Red char salmon—Columbia River.
11. *S. argyreus*, Girard—West coast.
12. *S. pauciden*s, Richardson. Weak-toothed salmon—Frazer's River.
13. *S. tsuppitch*, Richardson. White salmon—Columbia River.
14. *S. clarkii*, Richardson. Clark's salmon—Columbia River.
15. *S. immaculatus*, Stoner. Unspotted salmon—Labrador.
16. *S. gairdneri*, Richardson. Gairdner's salmon—Columbia River.
17. *S. truncatus*, Suckley. Short-tailed salmon—Columbia River.
18. *S. richardi*, Suckley. Richard's salmon—Frazer's River.

III. From 19 to 24, inclusive, the salmon are spotted with red; feeding freely in fresh water.

19. *S. campbelli*, Suckley. Campbell's salmon—Columbia River.
20. *S. hudsonicus*, Suckley. Hudson's Bay trout—Hudson's Bay.
21. *S. rossii*, Richardson. Ross' salmon—Arctic Ocean; Boothia Felix.
22. *S. hearnei*, Richardus. Coppermine salmon—Coppermine River.
23. *S. alpes*, Richardson. Long-finned char—Lakes of Boothia Felix.
24. *S. nitidus*, Richardson. Angmalook salmon—Lakes of Boothia Felix.

IV. Species not anadromous, nor running up from the sea, but living entirely in fresh water. (Trout). Red spotted or flecked with black spots; found in fresh, clear, cold flowing streams; feeding and spawning there spending the greater part of the year in the same; retiring to deep still water in the winter; access to salt water not disrelished nor indispensable. This note applies to No. 25 to 30 inclusive, brook trout of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

25. *S. fontinalis*, Mitchel. Brook trout of Eastern and Middle States.
26. *S. irideu*s, Gibbons. Pacific brook trout—California streams.
27. *S. masoni*, Suckley. Mason's trout—Columbia River.
28. *S. virginalis*, Girard. Utah trout—Utah and New Mexico, Southern Rocky Mountains.
29. *S. lewisi*, Girard. Missouri trout—Rocky Mountain slopes north of South Pass.
30. *S. brevicauda*, Suckley. Short-tailed trout—Puget Sound waters.

V. Trout found in deep rivers or lakes, ascending shallow streams to spawn; black spotted.

31. *S. gibsii*, Suckley. Columbia River trout—Columbia River.
32. *S. sebago*, Girard. Sebago trout—Sebago Lake, Me.
33. *S. kennerlyi*, Suckley. Kennerly's trout—Chi-lowe-yuck Lake, Frazer's River.
34. *S. warreni*, Suckley. Warren's trout—Frazer's River.
35. *S. bairdi*, Suckley. Baird's trout—Clark's Fork of Columbia River.
36. *S. parkii*, Suckley. Parker's River trout—Kootenay River, Rocky Mountains.
37. *S. oquassa*, Girard. Blue-back trout—Oquassa, Rangely Lake, Me.

VI. Lake trout passing their lives in deep fresh water lakes, approaching the shores annually to spawn in shallow water, never entering running brooks, or repairing to the sea to feed, or for the purpose of reproduction.

38. *S. namaycush*, Pennant. Mackinaw trout—Great lakes.
39. *S. confinis*, DeKay. Lake trout—Lakes of N. York.
40. *S. siscowet*, Agassiz. Siscowet—Lake Superior.
41. *S. symmetricus*, Prescott. Winnipisoogee Lake trout—New Hampshire.
42. *S. hoodi*, Richardson. Hood's salmon—Lakes of Atlantic Slope in Northeast Canada.
43. *S. newberryi*, Girard. Newberry's salmon—Klamath River.
44. *S. hucho*. Danube salmon—River Danube.
45. *S. orientatis*, Oriental salmon—Waters of Eastern Asia, Japan, and Alaska.

THE THYMALLI—GRAYLINGS.

1. *T. signifer*, Richardson. Arctic grayling—Lakes and rivers of Arctic regions.
2. *T. tricolor*, Cope. Michigau grayling—Cold streams of Northern Michigan.
3. *T. ontariocensis*, Valenciennes. Ontario grayling—In waters near Lake Ontario.
4. *T. vexillifer*, Nilsson. Europeau grayling—Waters of Central Europe.
5. *T. vulgaris*, Nilsson. Norway grayling—Waters of Norway and Lapland.
6. *T. gymnothorax*, Valenciennes. German grayling—Waters of Prussia.
7. *T. gymnogaster*, Valenciennes. Russian grayling—River Neva, Russia.
8. *T. Eliana*, Valenciennes. Swiss grayling—Lake Geneva.
9. *T. pallasii*, Valenciennes—Waters of Russia.
10. *T. mertensii*, Valenciennes—Waters of Kamschatka.
11. *T. grubii*, Dybrowsky. Grub's grayling—Streams of Siberia.
12. *T. thymallus*, Kroyer. Danish grayling—Waters of Denmark.

The generic name *thymallus* is derived from *Thymallos*, the Greek term for thyme, from the impressiou the Greeks had that the fish possessed the odor of this herb. Hence the Thymallii must have attracted attention from a very early period. In that part of the synopsis relating to the grayling, it is proper to state that Siebold, in his "Natural History of the Fresh Water Fishes of Europe," under *T. vulgaris*, includes *T. vexillifer*, *T. thymallus*, *T. gymnothorax*, and also inclines to refer *T. gymnogaster* to the same species; and further, Gunther is of the opinion that *T. gymnothorax*, as referred to by all authors, are one and the same species with the first named *T. vulgaris*—*vide* U. S. Fish Commissioners Report of 1872 and 1873, page 729.

When our enterprising fish culturists captured the Michigan grayling, this species was supposed to occupy but limited portions of this continent. But a little research discovers the fact that the grayling is as cosmopolitan as the salmon, and co-species exist in the Temperate and Arctic Zones of the Northern Hemisphere, wherever the waters are congenial to their habits.

C. albula—Waters of Russia.
C. maræna—Waters of Russia.
C. albus, Linne—Great Lakes.
C. angusticeps, Valenciennes—Lakes British America.
C. cluciformis—Interior lakes.
C. cousii, Coues whitefish—Chief Mountain Lake, eastern edge of Rocky Mountains.
C. fera—Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

To be continued.

—Referring to recent communications respecting the finding of smelts, or "frost-fish" in fresh as well as salt water, "H." (Ithaca, N. Y.) tells us that, although he has never seen the fish, the guides in "John Brown's Tract" catch in considerable numbers in rippling shallows, but only in October, fish which they call "frost-fish." They salt them down lightly, and export them as a dainty. They are never caught with fly or bait. Further information about them is desirable.

SHAD IN FOX RIVER.—A despatch from Appleton, Wis., dated March 26th, says: "Those interested in piscatorial matters will be pleased to learn that shad are being raised with success in this part of the State. Six shad, weighing about two pounds apiece, were caught in Fox river, just above this city, on yesterday In 1873, 200,000 spawn were put in the river by the State fish commissioners, and sport-men anticipate lively times in a few years.

DO INLAND FISH MIGRATE?

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been much interested in a correspondence between Mr. T. A. Logan, of the Cincinnati Cuvier Club, and Mr. Seth Green, relative to the utility of chutes or passags ways for fish. The correspondence grew out of the fact that Ohio has now, and for some years has had a statute compelling owners of mill-dams to construct chutes or passage ways for fish, and has made special appropriations for the construction of chutes around dams owned or controlled by the State. Although the statutes have been in existence for years, no chutes have ever been constructed under them, for the simple reason that no "person or persons" could be found in the State willing to construct chutes which they would warrant to insure the passage of the fish from below into the dam above. A bill is now before the Ohio Senate asking the obolition of these non-enforced statutes. Hence, Mr. Logan inquires of Mr. Green if chutes are really inutile, or whether any are efficient. Mr. Green is very confident that the chutes are very essential.

In making a report as Fish Commissioner, to the Governor of Ohio three years ago, I strongly advocated the construction of chutes, and read up all the literature I could find on the subject—read of the one at Mariotta, on the Susquehonna; at Holyoke, on the Connecticut; of the one described by Frank Buckland and others, and from this evidence took it for granted that they were absolutely necessary to enable the fish to go up stream. In April, 1874, I visited Marietta, Holyoke, and some other points, and was very much surprised to learn that no fishes were koowo to have passed up through these chutes. The citizens of Holyoke seemed somewhat out of patience with the folly which would appropriate $30,000 in building a chute which, when finished and fish put into it, the finny folks declined to ascend. Upon my return home I recommended the repeal of the fish chute law. I was met with the argument that, if the law did no good, it at least did no horm, and a day might come when its provisions would be called into requisition. To this I replied that when that day came a new and better law could easily be enacted.

It is a common notion that our inland fishes are as migratory as the shad or salmon; "in the fall they go down stream, therefore in the fall set your set-nets with the mouth up stream, and in the spring the fish go up stream, therefore set your net with the mouth down stream," is an old maxim to which all our fishermen subscribe.

While I am not prepared to say that inland fishes do not migrate, I now have some doubts about it, and will be glod to have some facts explained. Between Zanesville and Marietta are ten dams on the Muskingum River. These dams have an average height of ten feet; yet in the Walhonding, Cocosing, Tuscarawas, Connotten, Killbuck, Mohican, Nill's Creek, and other streams forming the Muskingom, fishes may be found during every month of the year. There are quite a number of dams across the Scioto, between Columbus and Portsmouth, on the Ohio; yet here at Columbus, and above the State dam, have been taken during every month of the year three or four species of cotfish, red horse, black sucker, mud-sucker, buffalo, wall-eyed pike, (called salmon here), ringed perch, black bass, rock bass, horned chub, shovel fish, gar fish, grass pike, and several species of minnish. If these fish are migratory, when do they migrate? As stated, they have been taken in all months of the year. If they do migrate, and get back again over the ten-foot dams of the Muskingom, what is the use of chutes or passage ways? Our woodpeckers, robins, and other birds are migratory, but when they leave us in the fall we see nothing of them until their return next spring. If the fishes go down stream in the fall, then there ought to be none in our waters during the winter; but it is notorious that all the species found in our waters in the summer are also found here in the winter. I will be under obligations to Mr. Logon, or to Seth Green, if they will inform me—

First—What is the use of chutes or passage ways for fish, if our fishes are not migratory?

Second—In the event that they do migrate, why is it that they are taken in our waters during every month of the year?

Third—Suppose there are ten dams over the Scioto between Dublin and Portsmouth; a chute at each dam, properly made to resist freshets, etc., will cost at least $3,000, each or $30,000 in the aggregate, the legal interest on which, at Ohio rates, eight per cent., will be $2,400 annually. Will not Mr. Green enter into a contract, warranting us to have ten times the amount of black bass and muskalonge, if we pay him this interest annually for ten successive years for young fry of the bass and maskalonge, and place them in each dam, than we would have if we constructed the chutes, but placed no fry in the waters?

I am very desirous of having my acts as Commissioner to be promotive of the best interests of the State, and am free to confess my embarrassment in relation to the chutes, and therefore beg to be properly and correctly advised.

JOHN H. KLIPPART,
Sec. Ohio State Commission of Inland Fisheries.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

FORMULATING FIELD NOTES.

We have received from Mr. C. C. Burnett, Cleveland, Ohio, an appreciative letter, in which he says:—

"How would it do for you to improvise a form and publish the same in FOREST AND STREAM—something that naturalists could copy from, and which would give uniformity to the reports?"

Unfortunately we think it would not do at all. It seems to us that an attempt to formulate field notes so that from all parts of the country, and all sorts of circumstances they should read precisely alike, would result in a failure to gather the information which we seek. Such an attempt would trammel and embarrass observers, tending to limit their attention to a few studied or preconceived details, instead of urging upon all the necessity of open eyes always, and minds eager to grasp whatever facts of nature may present themselves. It would not in the least facilitate the writer in watching for the data asked for in the recent call of FOREST AND STREAM, to feel that he was expected to fill out a specified form in making his daily field notes. He fears that it would be a very "wooden" set of observations that should fill his book when the season was over. To some persons of a more methodical turn of mind such a formula, however, might be an aid; but such persons could more easily and satisfactorily devise a form than we could do it for them.

While we cannot recommend the suggestion of Mr. Burnett—for which, none the less, we thank him—we are able in every one of the issues of this journal, at present, to offer models of what a naturalist's field notes should be. The contributions, one and all, which we have been printing, and which appear herewith, are precisely those which are needed in order to further the science in which we are interested; and we are confident we shall not lack a continuance of them, and that important results will follow.

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR, MICH.

(Continued from Page 99.)

FAMILY SYLVICOLIDÆ.

Mniotieta varia. Black-and-white creeper. Common during the spring and fall migrations, arriving about the 1st of May. It is rare during the breeding season, and makes its nest about the 20th of May. It departs by September 1st.

Parula americana. Blue yellow-backed warbler. Rare, arriving at Ann Arbor by the 20th of May. This bird undoubtedly breeds, but I have never taken its nest in this locality, although I have seen and shot it during the breeding season. It leaves for the South by September 1st.

Helminthophaga chrysoptera. Blue golden-winged warbler. Rare, arriving about the middle of May, and departing by August 20th. I have found one nest, the date being June 10th.

Helminthophaga ruficapilla. Nashville warbler. Rare; only a few breed in southern Michigan, arriving by the middle of May. It breeds about the 10th of June, and departs for the South about the first of September.

Dendræca æstiva. Yellow warbler. Very common, arriving by May 1st, breeding about June 1st, and departing south September 1st.

Dendræca virens. Black-throated green warbler. Common in spring and fall, appearing first about May 1st. I have never known it to breed in this locality, and have never taken the bird in the breeding season. It returns in its fall migration about October 1st.

Dendræca cærulescens. Black-throated blue warbler. Common in spring and fall migrations with the preceding.

Dendræca coronata. Yellow-rumped warbler. Common in migrations, but rare in the breeding season. Several nests were found about June 1st. It returns south about the middle of October.

Dendræca Blackburniæ. Blackburnian warbler. Common with the yellow-rumps in migration. One nest was found with young on June 14th, 1873. These warblers go south by October 15th.

Dendræca striata. Black-poll warbler. A common migrant, arriving here from April 15th to May 15th. It does not breed, but passes quickly to the north, returning in the fall migrations about October 1st.

Dendræca castanea. Bay-breasted warbler; rare migrant, arriving here about the last of April, passing through, and returning southward about the middle of October.

Dendræca Pennsylvanica. Chestnut-sided warbler. Common summer sojourner, arriving here by April 15th, breeding from the 22d of May to the 15th of June, and leaving here about September 1st.

Dendræca maculosa. Black-and-yellow warbler. This beautiful bird is very rare at all seasons of the year, arriving here about May 15th, and remaining about two weeks, when it passes to the north. Its return in the fall occurs in September.

Dendræca Kirtlandi. Kirtland's warbler. Very rare. But few specimens of this bird have ever been taken by the naturalists of this country. As near as I can ascertain mine is the seventh specimen ever secured. It was a female, and was obtained May 15th, 1875. I may at some future time give a description of this warbler, and its habits as far as I have observed them.

Dendræca palmarum. Yellow red-poll. Not common in migrations, and does not breed. It reaches here in spring by the 1st of May, and passes southward in the fall during September and October.

Dendræca pinus. Pine-creeping warbler. Common in migrations, arriving here by April 15th. It seldom breeds; but a few have been taken from the 1st to the 10th of June. Returning south, the pine-creeper appears plentifully during the third week of September.

Seiurus aurocapillus. Golden-crowned thrush. Common, arriving by May 1st. Breeds about May 20th, and departs for the south in September.

Seiurus noveboracensis. Water thrush. Common, arriving with the preceding. It breeds about the 1st of June, and departs about September 15th.

Geothlypis trichas. Maryland yellow-throat. Very common. It is first seen about May 10th, and breeds about the 10th of June. During September all move southward.

Myiodioctes mitratus. Hooded flycatcher. Very rare; but one specimen taken in five years, the date being May 7th, 1875.

Myiodioctes pusillus. Green black-capped flycatcher. Also very rare. It comes about the middle of May, and has been taken during the breeding season, but I have never learned of its nest being found. About the 1st of September this bird starts upon its southern migration.

Myiodioctes canadensis. Canadian flycatcher. Not common, arriving in the latter part of May, and breeding about June 10th. In three instances I have found the nest of this bird to contain six eggs.

Setophaga ruticilla. Redstart. Abundant. First appears early in May, and breeds about the 25th of the month. In the fall it lingers until late in September.

[To be continued.]

SHOWER OF FLIES.—A Quebec dispatch of April 3d says:—Judge Taschereau has forwarded a bottle of flies to Dr. Lorne, of the Laval University, with a letter stating that they are samples of a shower of flies that fell with the snow at river du Loup during a northeast tempest on Monday, covering several acres. Millions of these insects were walking over the snow without appearing able to fly. In shape they resemble the mosquito, but are somewhat larger.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—N. B. Covert reports the late capture of an albino robin at Rome, Mich., which is in the collection of the Adrian Sporting Club.... C. A. Allen (Nicasio, Cal.) tells us the curious story of an albino cuckoo which he saw some years ago at the house of James Gatley, the hermit-naturalist of Hyde Park, Mass. The child of a citizen of Hyde Park died. The following day the mother was in the garden, when this snow-white bird alighted on a bush near her. The lady took the bird in her hand without its attempting to escape, and carried it into the house when it suddenly expired. Her husband then took the bird to Mr. Gatley to be mounted, and finally gave it to him. His wife, however, objected strenuously to losing the bird, expressing the firm belief that the spirit of her little one had come to her in the white bird, and nothing would induce her to part with it. The lady was of Scotch parentage....The blue-bird and meadow lark are certainly migratory in Louisiana. The meadow lark is thoroughly absent from here during the summer, and the blue-bird seldom ornaments our forests during other months than January and February. His stay with us is short and sweet. He comes to us as fat as butter, and stays until our dreamy spring like climate inspires him with love, when he leaves for the North to grow poor with domestic cares. Our people warmly welcome him with double-barrelled shot guns. Their favorite method of studying his characteristics is by broiling. If anything is delicious, digestible, and wholesome, that is a fat broiled blue-bird.
(JOHN E. LEET, Manneville, La.)

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dr. Abbott has for several years noticed Bewick's wrens in considerable numbers at Trenton, N. J.... In Wisconsin, bumble-bees have been observed perforating the corollas of the flowers of the golden currant, to get at the honey, piercing seven flowers a minute sometimes.... On Antelope Creek, Nev., Rev. Dr. Hoffman found Swainson's buzzards and Bullock's orioles breeding amicably in the same thicket; and at Big Pines, Owen's Valley, Cal., he found in August a nest of *Stellula calliope* upon a small cottonwood branch....Dr. Gunther has discovered that the young of sword fishes and *Chætodus* possess structures exceedingly different from the adult; young sword fish has no sword....Wm. Couper, of Montreal, has observed the night-hawk nesting on the flat roofs of buildings in that city....A. K. Fisher, last year, found several small birds impaled upon, or entangled in the burrs of the burdock, where they perished, or extricated themselves with many wounds.—*Naturalist for April.*

—We doubt very much whether any one man has been of so much service to the world of science as Mr. Darwin. All the world does not agree with some of his deductions. It is more than likely Mr. Darwin himself does not expect them to do so, but no one has given more facts of importance than he has.—THOS. MEEHAN.

CALENDAR.—Mr. Allen's calendar for Massachusetts for April 1st to 20th, is as follows:—

1st to 20th.—The pine and yellow red poll warblers, ruby-crowned kinglet, the woodcock, killdeer, great blue and night herons, the bitterns, kingfisher, fish hawk, sharp-shinned, Cooper's and sparrow hawks commonly begin to make their appearance. Snow-birds, song, fox-colored and tree sparrows are more aboudant than at any other period of the year. The last of the winter visitors are redpoll. Geese and ducks are passing in flocks to the northward.

10th to 20th.—During this time appear the hermit thrush, white-bellied swallow, and the golden-winged woodpecker. Chippiug, field and savanna sparrows arrive; also the willets, the tell-tales, the least semipalmated, solitary and spotted sand-pipers, Wilson's or the English snipe, golden and field plovers. The fox-colored and tree sparrows, snow-birds, pine finches and shore larks, mostly disappear, passing northward. Robins, song-sparrows, Carolina doves, meadow larks, the crow and the smaller hawks pair.

VIVIPAROUS PERCH.

The fact that there is a perch found on the Pacific coast which brings forth its young alive, has long been known to scientific men, but is not familiar to the general public east of the Rocky Mountains. The following extract from a recent letter written by Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Surgeon and Naturalist of the Explorations West of the 100th Meridian, to Mr. Fred Mather, will therefore be of interest. Dr. Yarrow writes:—

"I am tempted to send you a few notes from my journal, kept last summer while sojourning in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, California. At that place they abound, and thousands may readily be taken by hook and line. I may premise by stating that no less than seventeen species of these perch are known, all having been noted by Girard, in Vol. X of the Pacific Railroad Reports, and since his time some others have been described, but we do not know but that some of the species have been confounded with those previously described. Any one anxious to trace out the literature of the subject will find a paper by Dr. Gibbons, of San Francisco, in the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1854, pages 115 to 122, which gives an account of thirteen species, some of which are doubtless those of Girard's. This paper and Girard's will furnish a very good history of the family, which I should mention, called *Embiotocoidæ*, or *Holconoti*, Agassiz.

I find from my notes that I began fishing for these curious fish from the wharf at Santa Barbara, about the latter part of June, using two small hooks baited with lobster, the hooks being allowed to sink only four feet beneath the surface of the water. Such was the voracity of the fishes that hardly a moment elopsed before one or two were hooked, and in some cases, I may say frequently, in simply withdrawing the line from the water specimens were caught by the abdomen. The most curious parts of this fishing, consisted in the fact that nearly every specimen taken was a gravid female containing from eight to fifteen young fishes, which were readily obtruded from the abdomen by gentle pressure. In some cases the whole family appeared, surrounded by their enveloping membrane; in others, they came forth singly. The little fellows from one half to one inch in length were very agile, and when thrown into the water, swam away in the most lively manner. The mothers also notwithstanding the somewhat rude obstetrical operation they had been submitted to, following their offspring, swimming away rapidly and energetically. I took many hundreds of specimens, some of which I carefully dissected and found my observation to agree in the main with those of Girard. It is hardly necessary to give those results here, as I now have in course of preparation a paper upon the subject. The commonest species at Santa Barbara was *Embiotoca cassiti*, Girard. I believe, from the size and activity of the fœtal fish, that had I not hastened their birth as I did, Nature would have performed the operation for the majority, somewhere about the first or second week in July."

A COMPARISON OF WINTER BIRDS.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., March 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you a brief comparison of the winter birds of this locality, during the past two years. The past two winters combined the extremes of the winter weather of our climate, and presented unusual opportunities for observing the different habits of certain birds, during an extraordinarily rigorous and an unusually mild winter. The severity of the winter of 1874-5, brought many birds down from the North, which do not ordinarily visit us, and in greater numbers than I had ever seen them before, indeed most of the winter residents appeared more numerous than usual. Among our boreal visitors I may mention the red and the white winged crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra* var. *Americana*, and *L. leucoptera*), the pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*), the pine linnet (*Chrysomitris pinus*), the red-poll linnet (*Ægiothus linaria*), and the snow bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*). The first of these birds to arrive in the fall, were the pine linnets and red cross-bills. The cross-bills were the first that I had ever seen here. I first observed them on November 3rd—a small flock feeding on the seeds of the cones of a Norway spruce. They remained with us through March and April, and were last seen on May 10th. I was much surprised to find a pair breeding here in April, an account of which I will give hereafter. Most of the other birds did not arrive till January, 1875. Many of the semi-migratory birds which do not regularly remain through the winter were comparatively abundant that year, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Robins and blue birds were seen several times, while flocks of purple finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*), were noticed on different occasion. A number of white-throated sparrows remained throughout the entire winter, and one swamp sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*) was seen several times. On February 28th, 1875, I was much surprised while walking through a pine wood, to observe before me a hermit thrush (*Turdus Pallasi*), a bird which I had never before seen earlier than the second week in April or later than the third week in November. It appeared to be in good condition, uttering its well-known "chuck" as it flew from tree to tree, and raising its tail as it alighted, in the manner peculiar to this species. I again saw a hermit thrush near the same place on March 28th, which was undoubtedly the same one, as no others were seen until April 17th. Whether this thrush had remained all winter, I am unable to say, but think it very improbable that it should have come from the South at that early date, when the winter was by no means over.

During the past winter there have been fewer birds in this locality than I have ever known before, and none of our northern friends have made their appearance. It might be supposed that on account of the unusual clemency of the season, the birds which do occasionally remain with us would be more numerous than usual, but this is not the case. I have seen but one robin during the entire season, a few blue birds, and not more purple finch, or cedar-bird, while goldfinches (*Chrysomitris tristes*), which are ordinarily common, have been seen very seldom. One of the most common birds this season, however, was the bald eagle (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*), during the latter part of February and the first of March. I have seen on one morning as many as twelve eagles sitting on the cakes of ice in the Hudson River, and very often have observed as many as six or seven. I am anxious to learn whether ornithologists in general have noticed a scarcity of birds this winter, in other parts of the country.

E. P. BIORNELL.

QUAILS EAT SKUNK-CABBAGE SEED.

TENAFLY, N. J., March 30th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send herewith a box of berries of the skunk-cabbage (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*), which form the principal food of the quail in this region. I do not think it is generally known that quails will eat these berries in preference to buckwheat, but such is the case. Last fall I found three bevies of birds on a buckwheat field, near a swamp filled with the cabbage. In September they were feeding on the buckwheat, but in November they had all moved into the swamp, and I never found, or heard of their being found, outside up to the close season. I have opened a number of the birds, and found from five to seven of the berries in each of their crops. Some of the berries are nearly as large as chestnuts. The berries grow in clusters of twenty to thirty-six. Two or three plants will furnish enough feed for a very large bevy of birds, and as the plants grow closely together the birds soon find enough to satisfy them. When food is plenty quail do not travel far, but prefer to seek some sunny place where they can dust themselves. Sometimes they will not move more than a few yards from their roosting place, which makes them very hard to find, as the dogs have no trail to work on. The berries have the same rank smell as the plant, and sometimes flavor the bird's flesh so strongly as to be unpleasant to the taste. The weather has been so mild this winter that the quails that were left over are doing very well, and are plenty enough to make good sport next fall. We have a few pairs of Ohio birds, which we shall turn loose about the 1st of April, if the weather is mild. We have fine cover and no pot-hunters. RED WING.

THE BIRDS AND COMING STORMS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice that your correspondent, A. B. Covert, refers to the freezing to death, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, of blue-birds and song-sparrows after a heavy fall of snow late in April, and asks "if birds are able to foresee the coming weather, why had they not departed and escaped death?" This is certainly a pertinent question. The fact is one that most of us have observed at other localities at some time or other, but only, I think, upon the occurrence of wholly unprecedented, or at least very unusual, conditions of the weather, and under just such circumstances as Mr. Covert describes, namely, unseasonably and unexpectedly heavy cold storms of snow. The weather had undoubtedly been previously warm and comfortable for the species in question, who had doubtless come from the South some days, and probably weeks before, and had become in a measure settled for the season. The reports of the National Weather Bureau, on the other hand, certainly show that during the fall and winter the ducks, geese, cranes, crows, and other species of birds often, and apparently generally, abandon their former haunts upon the approach of a cold wave or severe winter storm for more southern localities, often passing beyond the reach of the severity of these changes, taking their departure often but a few hours before these unfavorable changes occur. J. A. ALLEN.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Many of your readers are probably familiar with the Labrador duck, or *Camptolæmus labradorius*, an American species, which is now extremely rare, straggling individuals only, mostly young, being now taken at long intervals on our coast. Formerly they were quite abundant, and specimens are to be found in many of our older museums. The species is now apparently so rare as to suggest the possibility of its entire disappearance before a great while.

I have lately received a letter from Mr. Gordon Rowley, of England, who informs me that he is about publishing a memoir on this duck, and desires to include in it a list of all the specimens that are at present existing in the museums of the United States, and I beg to apply, through your columns, in his behalf, for the information referred to.

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

BURNS.—Charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon the burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Brook Trout, *Salmo Fontinalis*. Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.

☞For list of seasonable trout flies for April see our issue of March 23d.

FISH IN MARKET.—The continued unsettled weather has made fishing a matter of some difficulty, but thanks to the refrigerators there is but little change in either variety or quantity. North River shad made their first appearance on Tuesday, about fifty fine fish being taken. When fine weather sets in large catches will be made. California salmon are very plentiful. Two more car loads are due today, and consumers may expect low prices. Our quotations are as follows. Striped bass, 16 to 20 cents per pound; smelts, 15 to 20 cents; Salmon, frozen, 50 cents; California do., 45 cents; mackerel, 25 cents each; North Carolina shad, 50 cents each; North river do., $1.50 each; white perch, 18 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 25 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; frost fish, 8 cents per pound; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; king fish, 15 cents; codfish, 8 cents; black fish, 15 cents; herrings, 6 cents; flounders, 8 cents; eels, 15 to 20 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 cents per 100; white fish, 18 cents per pound; pickerel, 15 cents; sun fish, 10 cents; yellow perch, 10 cents; brook trout, Canada, 50 cents; Long Island do., $1; hard crabs, $4 per hundred; pompano, 1$ per pound.

—One of our New York City subscribers, who has just returned from a vacation in Florida, mentions having had great sport recently in catching black bass among the lily-pads off the point of Harts's Island, opposite Palatka. The fish averaged 4 pounds each in weight, and took the baited hook very freely. Sixty or seventy pounds at a sitting was a common basket. These fish, by the way, can be caught off any of the sand bars along the river, and there are two or three capital places between Palatka and Dunn's Creek seven or eight miles up. The fishing in Dunn's Creek either with fly or troll is fine.

—A correspondent writes that he has tried our recipe for dyeing his linen lines green, viz., soaking them in an infusion of green tea, with most gratifying results, and can recommend it.

—It was carelessness and not ignorance that made us say last week that trout fishing was prohibited in Ontario, Canada, until May 1st.

THE ORVIS REEL.—Last summer Mr. Chas. F. Orvis presented us with one of his new trout reels, requesting us to give it a trial and report upon its merits. Our readers can obtain a very excellent idea of its appearance, construction, and qualities by referring to the engraving and printed description in our advertising columns. It is made so that it can be used either with or without a "click." The click is a slight check upon the free rendering of the line when a fish is running out with it, and in our opinion is indispensible to prevent the line overrunning, which it would be apt to do otherwise, unless checked by the thumb pressing it against the rod; and the wear and tear of the thumb is something to be considered, especially when big fish are in hand! We think we can conscientiously say that the Orvis reel fulfills all the conditions claimed for it. To keep the line dry is a point gained, for very few anglers will take pains to dry their lines immediately after use; and unless this is done they soon rot. Being narrow, the reel takes up line rapidly, thus accomplishing in a great degree the work of a multiplying reel, and in the third place it holds more line than most reels. Twenty-five yards is not line enough for a land-locked salmon, and who would use heavier tackle than trout tackle for these noble fish, which average only two and a half pounds? Besides, brook trout in large rapid rivers will sometimes demand the ordinary twenty-five yards in full, and give no receipt for the same. The reel is nearly as light as the average reel, and weight at the but of a rod is often an object. With an Orvis reel, and an Orvis rod, and plenty of prog at the Orvis Equinox House in Manchester, Vt., the sportsman wants little more to fill up the measure of his desires.

—Public notice is hereby directed to the following close seasons for fish, adopted by the Governor General of Canada, in Council, on the 31 of April and the 30th of Sept., 1875:— Province of Ontario—whitefish, salmon, and lake fish, from the 12th of November to 1st of December; speckled trout, brook, or river trout, from the 15th of Sept. to 1st of January; bass, from 15th May to 15th June; pickerel (*dore*), from 15th April to 15th May; maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th May. Province of Quebec—whitefish, from 10th November to 1st December; salmon trout, lake trout (or lunge and Winnoniche), from 15th October to 1st December; speckled trout, brook, or river trout, from 15th September to 1st January; bass, from 15th May to 15th June; pickerel (*dore*), from 15th April to 15th May; maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th May.

NEW YORK—*Syracuse, April* 3d.—Trout from Wisconsin are selling here at 14 cents per pound, and pickerel from Oneida lake at 18 cents. John Mann, manufacturer of spoon hooks, has prepared an elegant case of them for the centennial, containing fifteen or twenty varieties.

CONNECTICUT—*Higganum, April* 3d.—We are commencing to catch alewives in the Connecticut River at this place, catching the first on Thursday, March 30th, and on Saturday quite a number. They usually precede shad by about ten days here. They (alewives) sell for 25c. per dozen until they grow plenty, then at 8c. and 10c. per dozen. Great numbers are caught here every season; also shad. We caught a black bass in our alewive net on Friday last; weight, 1¼lbs. I never heard of one being caught here before, excepting once, last fall, when I caught one with a spoon; it weighed 3 lbs. I like your paper very much; you are the fisherman's best friend. Success to you.

CHAS. O. G.

[Higganum is on the Connecticut River, 22 miles above Saybrook, where the tide rises and falls, the water at the flood of course being salt. The facts given by our correspondent relative to black bass are very interesting, (if *Micropterus nigricans* is the fish in question,) and worthy the attention of the Connecticut Fish Commissioners. Should any reader learn of black bass being taken in the lower waters of the river hereafter, they will render a public service by reporting the fact. If "C.'s" premises are correct, we shall have Connecticut River shad in market presently.—ED.]

VIRGINIA—*Leesburg, March* 23d.—Some few bass have been taken legitimately and legally with the minnow, and some by illegal traps. I shall commence observations early in April to determine their times for spawning, breeding, etc., for this latitude so as to give information to fix the proper limits of the close season. There are sportsmen enough here to form a protective association, but it has not been so shaped. Give us in your paper some more Ichthyological lecturing; your split bamboo articles are just the lore needed now. My wife reads your paper as regularly as I do. T. W.

FLORIDA—*Musquito Inlet, March* 20th.—We have had cold and stormy weather for the last four weeks, and fishing has been poor, except for sheepshead, which always feed. The bass, groupers, snappers, whiting, and other good fish have hidden themselves to wait for warm weather. So say the local fishermen. Sharks and rays of gigantic size still prowl around the waters, playing havoc with hooks and lines, and promoting the interest of the tackle dealers. Black bass fishing in the rivers and lakes has been good. Twelve-pound fish are recorded. Lowd's Hotel at New Smyrna has been full of anglers all winter.

S. C. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—It has been a lively week for the fishing fleet, and the work of landing and taking care of the fares has rendered it busy about the wharves. There have been 74 arrivals the past week, 55 from Georges, 10 from the Banks, and 9 from Newfoundland. The receipts of fish are as follows: 750,000 pounds of halibut, from the Banks, 275,000 pounds from Georges, 1,375,000 pounds of cod-fish, and 900 barrels herring. The fares of codfish from Georges have been light for the season, which together with the demand for fish for Nova Scotia, will have a tendency to keep the prices at present quotations. Halibut, have been plenty, several large trips having arrived. A good portion of the stock now afloat in the harbor will be sold for curing. The prices during the week for shipment, fresh, has been 4 and 2½ cents per pound, white and gray. Round Georges cod-fish have been selling at $1.75 per hundred pounds. Shore cod-fish $1.50; haddock $1.00.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, March* 31st.

DO WHITE-FISH (*Coregonus albus*) TAKE THE FLY?

FLATHEAD AGENCY, M. T., March 9th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In writing of the white-fish, *Coregonus albus*, "Frank Forester" states (page 397): "So far as I can learn, the white-fish is nowhere taken with the fly, unless by pure accident; and that it is utterly unworthy of the angler's pursuit, as a fish of game, cannot be doubted."

Genio C. Scott (page 290 and 291) seems to infer that they are not taken by the fly, or bait. Has subsequent experience shown to the contary? Is it known whether they are caught in rivers, or streams, other than those falling into the Arctic Sea? I ask these questions for the reason that I believe the white-fish is caught in streams of this Territory, both in the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. If not the white-fish, what is it? It is, as Scott describes the white-fish, a "rocker-mouthed succulent delicacy, * *. The color of the back gray, and the rest of the fish a clear white of most lustrous sheen." The weight, however, rarely exceeds one pound, but he takes the fly like a good fellow. I once caught one in the Yellowstone that I believe would have exceeded four pounds.

The cut accompanying Genio C. Scott's description (page 290, "Fishing in American Waters,") is like the fish I have reference to, except that it does not show the mouth quite so sucker-like, and it lacks that hump between the shoulders and on the neck, (if I may so express myself,) like that so much admired in a well fed hog, and the fish we catch, looked at from the front, presents its head, in outline, not unlike that of a blunt nosed porkor, with flat cheeks. CILIBILI.

Our correspondent's description seems to apply to the *Coregonus albus*. These fish have been known to take the fly on Lake Champlain at a time when a large lead-colored fly makes its appearance in countless numbers, strewing the surface of the water in acre-patches of dead bodies. The white-fish are then feeding on the surface. This fly is locally known as the "shad fly;" and the white-fish are often called shad. We have seen the same fly on the St. Lawrence on every visit at the season referred to, which is about the 1st of August. It is there called the "eel fly." We do not think that the white fish of the lakes is an habitual fly-taker by any means, any more than the salt water shad is; but it is not remarkable that the angler should hook them repeatedly when schools of many thousands are feeding on the natural flies. No doubt the motion of the artificial fly drawing through the dead masses would attract attention. White-fish, which resemble in their structure the *Coregonus albus* in all respects are caught in Lake Waushining, Conn., and in interior lakes other than the Great Lakes; we do not remember having seen them in any streams. If our correspondent can give any further information on this point, it will be of value. Has he ever caught the fish he speaks of with a fly, either on the Atlantic or Pacific slope?

PICKEREL IN ADIRONDACK WATERS.

NEW YORK, March 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your correspondent "C. C." is right in regard to there being pickerel in waters other than the Raquette. Lake Saudford was stocked some twenty-five or thirty years ago, by John Cheney and the late Tony Say-

dor, who brought twenty-four of the fish in a cask from Schroon Lake, and put them into Lake Sandford, where they increased to a wonderful extent, until the breaking away of the dam at the lower works some years afterwards, when they were carried down the river to Lake Harris, and from there all the way to Glen's Falls, for might I know. It was from these waters that the fish got into Long Lake and the Raquette River. They were taken from Rich Lake (not Rice), or some of the small ponds adjacent, by some Long Lake guides, who put them into a small stream running into Long Lake, from whence they have gone all through the waters of that region. Lake Sandford still contains pickerel of large size. A few years ago a party of five, of which I was a member, went to Lake Sandford, intending to enjoy a week of camp life; but having taken seventy pounds of pickerel on the day of our arrival, and killed a buck the next morning, we were obliged to return home in the afternoon of our second day (it was the first week in September) in order to save our fish and venison. Among the fish was one that turned the scale at eighteen pounds. If any of your readers contemplate a visit to the Upper Works this summer, I would advise them to take the strongest kind of spoon victuals they can find, for I am sure there are fish in that lake that will weigh twenty-five pounds. TAHAWUS.

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE latest advices from the other side indicate that there is now no hope of the United Kingdom being represented by a team of riflemen at Creedmoor this year, with Sir Henry Halford at its head. A correspondence has been passing between that gentlemen and the Scottish and Irish clubs, and the latter appear to have been willing to forego their separate representation providing the Scotch would do the same. But this they have declined to do, and from a dispatch at hand on Thursday last, we learn, that "at a meeting of the Irish Rifle Team Association, held on the 29th ulto., rules were adopted regulating the preliminary contests for the selection of a team to go to Philadelphia. A letter from Sir Henry Halford was read, urging that an united team be sent to America, but this proposal was rejected, as the Irish riflemen have already forwarded their acceptance of the American challenge."

There can be no doubt that when this question was discussed at Wimbledon last summer, it was understood that a team representing the United Kingdom, was to come over. Since then, a feeling of jealousy appears to have arisen on the part of the other clubs towards the National Rifle Association, or perhaps a fear on their part, that in the preliminary matches for places in the team, they would not be treated with fairness. With the merits of this difficulty or misunderstanding we have nothing to do; but if such existed, the invitations sent from here afforded a capital pretext for the organization of separate teams. Putting aside the question of the pleasure it will afford us to receive the Irish, Scotch and Englishmen, and "the more the merrier," it can not be doubted that the interest in the match would be greatly enhanced, were the contest to be between teams representing the United Kingdom and the United States. If three teams come out and one of them wins, the other two will be virtually beaten teams. We think that in the following letter addressed by Sir Henry Halford to our contemporary, the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, he has stated the case very plainly:—

SIR—Colonel McDonald is mistaken in thinking that the match, for which a challenge was sent by telegraph through Colonel Gildersleeve at Wimbledon last year to the National Rifle Association, for a British team to shoot in the United States this year, is any other than that for the championship of the world, which is now in question. The challenge was talked over at Wimbledon among the best shots of England, Scotland, and Ireland; a strong opinion expressed that it should be accepted by a united team from Great Britain and Ireland, and Colonel Gildersleeve was told at the time that the challenge would be accepted by an united team from Great Britain and Ireland.

In talking the matter over with me, he said that he hoped that ranges would be available at Philadelphia for the match, which proves that the challenge was not one which referred only to a match with the New York Club; and in a letter to me received lately, expresses his very great regret that the separate challenges which were sent as a matter of courtesy to Scotland and Ireland, should have been taken up by the Scottish National Club, for that he never expected that more than one team would come out.

When Colonel McDonald finds fault with the National Rifle Association for not consulting Scotland and Ireland, surely he forgets that the National Rifle Association is composed of English, Scotch, and Irish; that it numbers among its members all the best shots of the United Kingdom; and that it has a strong Scotch element on its Council. How can the Scottish National Club claim to represent Scotland, when it cannot find among its members a man of sufficient position to act as captain of its team? Have any of its influential men refused to act in that capacity?

So far from discounting a victory, it is the opinion of men more conversant with the highest class of match shooting than Colonel McDonald, that it will require all the energies of the best riflemen that Great Britain and Ireland combined can produce to hold their own against our American cousins, who have already twice wrested a victory from the picked shots of Ireland.

I am, yours faithfully, H. ST. J. HALFORD.

Weston, March 4th, 1876.

Since the above was written, a dispatch from London under date of April 1st, announces, that Major Drake, of the National Rifle Association, informs the London agent of the New York Associated Press, that in consequence of the separate action of the Scotch and Irish associations, the organization of a British team, to participate in the Centennial matches, has finally been abandoned.

—CREEDMOOR JR.—A match was shot at this gallery on Saturday last, between the team made up of employees of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and another, comprising clerks of Messrs. Howard, Sanger & Co. The Insurance team won by the following score:—

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., Name.	Total.	HOWARD, SANGER, & CO. Name.	Total.
F. M. Parker	42	E. M. Eames	42
J. W. Edwards	40	S. White	40
G. W. Jones	38	Ed. Lynes	39
C. F. Grim	36	A. C. Howard	35
R. Chapman	37	W. H. Clapp	29
Total	197	Total	181

—The Columbia Rifle Association of New York held their semi-monthly practice shooting last week, at their grounds, Steinbrenner's Park, Guttenberg, N. J. Distance, 200 yards, off hand, any rifle, at the ring target, which is divided in 25 rings of ½ inch diameter each. The following gentlemen made the best scores:—Jac. Heintz, 191 rings; A. Ernisch, 194 rings; G. Baier, 168 rings; G. A. Kundahl, 161 rings; Kato, 145 rings.

The above organization held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of selecting a team to compete at the Centennial match, at Philadelphia, July 6th, 1876.

The following shooting festival will be held the next few weeks, to which all riflemen are cordially invited.

Opening festival of Schuetzen Park, at Bergen Avenue, Jersey City (Greenville,) the 8th of May.

Opening festival of Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, N. J., the 29th, 30th and 31st of May. The first 2 days shooting for all comers; the last day, distribution of prizes and team shooting.

On the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, grand shooting festival of the Jersey City Schuetzen Corps, at the Schuetzen Park, at Bergen Avenue, Jersey City (Greenville.)

The programmes of all the above shootings will be published in a few days.

THE USE OF THE STRAP OR SLING.

HAMILTON, Canada, March 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see by your last issue that the National Rifle Association of New York, have amended their rules in prohibiting the use of the sling on the long range rifle. This will be very apt to disappoint several of the members of the teams coming over from Britain to the Centennial matches, who may have practised with the sling, as it is distinctly allowed by the National Rifle Association of England. As I had some doubt of it being allowed at Wimbledon, I wrote Capt. Mildmay, Secretary, and his answer is as follows: "I have submitted your letter to the Council and am now in a position to answer your questions. The Council desire me to state that no objection is made at Wimbledon to the use of a sling, provided it be attached in the usual way, if so attached you may use it as shown in the photograph. (The photograph is similar to the one I sent you some time ago)." I think the council of the National Rifle Association of New York, have instituted a very bad precedent, which may tell against themselves at some future time. For instance, if other associations were to amend their rules to regard to any position, and construe it to mean any position in which the barrel of the rifle does not rest beyond where held by the left hand, or in other words, prohibit resting it on the leg, which I firmly believe was the real definition of any position when first instituted. Now such an amendment as this would be more reasonable and fair than prohibiting a sling, and would tell more against the majority of United States marksmen. So all associations should be careful in not instituting rules which may conflict with foreign associations with whom they may meet in friendly competition. I also see by the FOREST AND STREAM that the Dominion of Canada have accepted an invitation to send a team to compete at the Centennial contests. I think there must be some mistake about this, as the only gentleman authorized to accept a challenge for the Dominion, is Lieut Col. Gzowski, President of the Dominion Rifle Association, and I understand that an invitation has not been sent to him. SHOOTIST.

HOW TO AIM THE COMMON HUNTING RIFLE.

March 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In a very interesting article which appeared in your generous columns of November 4th, 1875, under the heading, "How to Choose a Rifle," I find many points presented, in which I most heartily concur, whilst in others I do not. I will notice one of these now, in reference to sighting the rifle, and leave others to be noticed, perhaps hereafter. In so doing, my object is much less to criticise, than to attract the attention of rifle shooters, especially beginners, to those many little mysteries in the art of practice, which must be known and regarded before the best results can be reached with the rifle. For rifle shooting is a science which cannot be fully comprehended, without considerable study, thought, and reflection. In this light, and with these ends in view, I present the following to your host of readers, and hope it may prove useful, if not interesting, to many. In order that the reader may get the drift of the article referred to, as well as the views of the writer, I will quote largely.

He says: "The next requisite is, that the trajectory of the ball should be so flat within the above ranges, or, in other words, its velocity so great that the rifleman should not be obliged to depend on an elevating back sight, raised to distances before ascertained," (or sot off) "but should be able by merely drawing a coarser bead the farther off he is to hit the mark. There is no military or long range rifle that will do this. The best example of a weapon that could do this was the old muzzle-loading long barreled Kentucky rifle, &c."

* * * * "With a short range rifle (not over 200 yards) proportioned as we have described, the drop of the ball owing to its great velocity, is so little, there is absolutely no difficulty in judging of the distance required. Whether you are at 25, 50, 75, or 100 yards, all you have to do is to draw a little coarser bead the farther off your game is. Practice will soon show you how much. Your hait should not deviate more than a couple of inches above or below, and this does not exceed the limit of accuracy heretofore held down."

REMARKS.—I substantially concur with the writer in what he puts forth in paragraph 2 and 3, except as to his instruction or mode of sighting the rifle. On this point, and a very material one too, to success in shooting, we widely differ. It will be particularly noticed that the rule laid down by the writer for sighting the rifle is, to begin with a fine sight on objects near the piece, and to use coarser and coarser sights continuously as the object is farther and farther off; and this up to 100, 150, or 200 yards, the limits of his rifle in range. I assume this rifle to be like others, that is, to have a point-blank range, and that a fine sight is the standard sight of the range, whatever it may be, thus 100 yards point-blank, fine sight. And so for any other range use a fine sight on the target to get the best shooting.

I. My proposition is: that the writer's rule of aiming does not hold good within the limits of any established point-blank range, to give the best shooting, and hence should not be adopted.

II. But that beyond the point-blank range, or for objects without his limits, his rule will hold good and may be safely followed.

To illustrate this rather perplexing subject clearly, let us take three shots with our "hunting rifle," and partially point out the course pursued by the ball, and the standing errors of the rifle, and incidents to gravity.

I. 100 yards. Let the point blank range be 100 yards. Let the rifle be aimed with a fine sight, assumed as the proper one, at the centre of a "4-inch bulls eye" and fired, and the centre struck. In this shot with a fine sight, the exact conditions of the best sighted rifle, the best aimed, and the best shooting, are attained. I presume the writer will concur in this. But observe, a fine sight is here used, and not a coarser or "coarser" one, as the writer's would necessarily be, for he would use a finer sight at 20, 25, 30, &c., yards than he would at 100 yards. He would necessarily shoot over. Why? because he uses a coarser sight at 100 yards than he would at 20, 25, 30, &c., yards. Whereas he should use the same sight at 100 yards as at 20 yards; both are assumed point-blank distances to this range of our rifle, and both alike demand the exact same sight in order to centre at these two distances. Hence his rule fails here.

II. 20 yards. Again, let the target be removed to about 20 yards from the stand, and its centre fired at with the same fine sight, (standard) supposed possible, as at 100 yards. The ball will centre at this distance, the same as at 100 yards? Why? because here, (or near here) is to be found the nearest point-blank in this range, and where this exist, as it always must in long ranges, the rule must centre. Why? because at 20 and 100 yards, the ball in its flight, cuts the line of sight, and this is the general definition for point-blank, or centre shots, at these two points.

It will be seen that these facts, if facts they are, must be known and regarded, if we wish to attain correct shooting. They give rise to the following fundamental rules:—

FIRST. That the rifle which makes a centre shot (or "holds up") at the end of the range, will also make another centre shot (or "hold up") near the piece.

SECOND. That the same uniform sight, whether it be fine or otherwise, must be used at both distances.

Hence in reply, the same sight should be taken with our rifle on objects at 100 yards as at 20 yards, or near by. And in general, the same sight is always required at the two point-blank distances. This results from the problem.

III. How should the sighting be from the muzzle of the piece up to the 20 yard point, or in general, up to the near point-blank? Let us see. If a like shot, with the same fine aim, as hitherto (supposed) used, be made at the centre of the balls-eye, placed, say one yard from the piece, the ball will strike about ¾ of an inch too low. In other words, the rifle shoots under at this distance. Hence.

THIRD. A very coarse sight, and not a fine one, is required on objects very near the piece, to give the best shooting. This reverses the rule of the writer. This coarse sight requires to become less so, till finally at 20 yards with our rifle it passes off into fine, or the standard sight of the range. The reason for the rifle shooting too low, very near the piece, is plain. The ball starts on its course from below the line of sight, which is always the line of centre-shooting under the definition of point-blank, and does not get up to it, till it reaches the near point-blank, and in this instance, at 20 yards. Here it makes its first centre in passing above the lines of sight, and the next centre it will make will be at 100 yards, where the ball in its falling course will pass below the line of sight. Where the ball is below the line of sight, the rifle shoots too low, as we have just seen, and where it is above the line of sight it shoots too high. We will next examine how the sighting must be when the ball is above the line of sight. It is always above, when it is between the two point-blanks.

III. 55 yards. Again let the target be removed to about 66 yards from the stand. This distance is selected because at about two-thirds of the range generally, the greatest error, and incident to the curve of the trajectory is to be found. Let the rifle be fired at the centre as before, and with the same uniform fine sight (supposed possible) as at 100, 20, and 1 yards. The ball will strike about "two inches" above the centre and miss the target. This is a standing error in the rifle at this point. To correct this error of too high, it is obvious that a finer sight should here be taken, than at 20, 25, &c., yards according to the rule of the writer. It is also obvious that this mode of sighting would add error to standing error, and hence should be rigidly avoided. This greatest elevation of the rifle exists at the highest point of the curve, and gradually diminishes each way, as the curve becomes lower, until it finally disappears at the two point-blanks, here represented by 20 and 100 yards. This must be just so. If we admit 100 yards to be point blank shooting, then, under the rule or definition governing us in the premises, we are stopped from saying it is not so. But the rules to note well here are:—

FIRST.—That to avoid shooting over, a finer sight is always required at and about two-thirds of the range, than at any other point of the range. (say within 50 to 80 yards).

SECOND. That the same uniform sight throughout the whole range will give no greater error than the greatest standing error of the rifle.

THIRD. Hence knowing this, the same uniform sight throughout may always be used, unless one requires a different sight in order to accomplish his purpose.

FOURTH. In handling, use the same fine or standard sight, within about the first 20 and the last 25 yards of this range. And why? because the standing error of the rifle is so small within these limits, that it may be disregarded entirely. At the greatest, it is only about one inch, and from thence to nothing at the two point-blanks. So much for sighting within the range.

FIFTH. But, for different distances beyond the range, as 125, 150, &c., yards, use a sight "coarser" and coarser, "the further off your game is."

It will here be seen (rule 5th,) that the writer's rule of sighting, holds good, that is, beyond the range. The reason for this is plain: beyond the range the rifle shoots too low, continuously so, and hence a constantly coarser sight is required to bring the ball up to the centre of the object. And for a like reason it would hold good, (except near the piece) if the rifle by construction of its sights had no long or military point-blank range, but this kind of rifle is not in use—it shoots too low, and has no certain standard sight. Hence I drop it.

Having now gone over the whole range, and beyond it, and endeavored to explain everything as I passed along, I will now collect my points, in order to show at a single glance, how the sighting should be in order to attain the very best results. The sighting seems to stand thus:—

Coarse very near the piece, with a less coarse to fine at 20 yards, (centre, p. b.,) thence finer to extra fine at 66 yards, (thereabouts and greatest error), thence less fine to fine at 100 yards (centre p. b), thence coarser and coarser, (beyond the range). From which we see that the writer's mode of sighting with a constantly coarser sight does not hold good within the limits of the range, but does beyond it.

Of course different rifles, and the same rifle with different charges, &c., produce different curves, or errors. Hence in general, learn well by practice and study the deviations of your rifle along the whole distance, and then (for close shooting) seek to so aim, as to correct them.

I hope I have not mistaken the meaning of the writer. I think he will agree that my points have been made good. Should I have misinterpreted, there is no harm done; the text has been equally good. It has served to draw out this, written mainly in behalf of young sportsmen with the rifle. I hope it may be acceptable, and prove useful in many respects. I submit it as sound on point-blank shooting, mid applicable in its principles to all ranges. OLD SCOUT.

The American Naturalist. The number for April has the usual varied table of contents, opening with an excellently illustrated article by J. D. Caton upon "The American Antelope, or Prong Buck." The growth and characteristics of its horns are largely dwelt upon. Mr. J. A. Allen describes "The Little Missouri Bad Lands. "The Flora of Guadalupe Island," an article by Sereno Watson, indicates the character of the plant life of that island, which lies off the coast of Lower California. This island has 21 species out of 131 recorded which are peculiar to itself; the remaining flora being Californian in its character, and distinct from that of Mexico. This is also true of its fauna. Besides these, there are several minor articles, the usual interesting paragraphs in the departments (the gist of the zoological portion of which we give in another column), and a sketch of the African Explorations of Lieut. Cameron.

We have received from Kirburn Bros., of Littleton, N. H., a catalogue of their stereoscopic views of American and foreign scenery, together with some specimen cards of a most interesting character, which include views of the City of Mexico and Monot Washington in winter. A more comprehensive illustration of "picturesque America" we have never seen than their repertoire contains. Only the most interesting features and attractive places are shown, but these already number several thousands. In no way can the sportsman and tourist obtain so accurate an idea of any given locality as by examining these copies of nature, and we can conceive that it must be to the advantage of any one to purchase what views he can of any given locality that he intends to visit. Among the rest are seventy views of Bermuda, two hundred of Mexico, fifty of California, fifty of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, several hundred of the White Mountains, a great many of the Old World. They are sold at $2 per dozen.

—A Nevada sheep man who had tried and succeeded with sheep, said: "Sheep are better than a government bond, you can tear off a coupon every six months half as big as the bond, and the bond is left as big as it was."

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

—There is a letter at this office to the address of Mr. Benj. L. De rost.

Fan Heel, Wilmington, N. C.—What do you consider a fair average light for a setter pup 7½ months old? Ans. About 30 pounds.

Rabbit, Boston.—L. N. Hill, of Benson's Grove, Winnebago Co., wa, can furnish live hares, rabbits, or live game; he is an old hunter d reliable gentleman.

. A. S., Kalamazoo.—Can you inform me where I can buy, say anty bushels wild rice, and at how much per bushel. Ans. Sec last ek's issue Forest and Stream.

Pawned.—New hemlock boards should not be used in hatchrises where they are to remain in the water, as the tannin which they ntain impregnates the water and injures the fish.

Fan Heel, Wilmington, N. C.—From whom can seed of wild rice be rchased, at what price, and can you give directions for planting and tivating? Ans. See answer to J. W. in our last issue.

. D. M., St. Mark's.—Do you know any weekly paper entirely deed to yachting and boating? Ans. None devoted exclusively to hting and boating; it will be a specialty of this paper during the ason.

. S. J., Wrightsville, Pa.—I have a very fine pointer gip, and she has distemper very badly, she chews and froths at the mouth, and has t? Ans. Give her ¼ oz. fine salt, and after it has operated, give her ce a day, for a few days, a pill made of 2 grains of quinine and ½ ins of ginger.

. F. D., Phila.—1. What is the weight in general of a rider in a race, e-back? 2. What is good for the fly dirt and dust on eagles feathers? s. 1. Barebaek races are generally ridden at catch weight. 2. Wipe efully with a soft cloth wrung out in warm water.

. E., N. Y.—1. Is shad spawn a good bait for spring bass? 2. uld you advise potting it? 3. You said that you would publish in a number points in regard to spring bass bait, etc. Ans. 4. Yes. No; sew it in fine muslin and use while fresh. 3. We are prosecu our inquiries and will publish them next week.

L. Brentwood, Tenn.—1. What will it cost to have a pair bust lamed steel barrels, 14 gauge, 30-inch, fitted to stock? 2. What will the of barrels cost? Ans. 1. For a muzzle-loader $45, for breech loader 2. $35. Your first question is very indefinite.

URSCRIBER, Shakopee, Minn.—What will it cost me to get 50 pounds fish shad packed in ice sent to me here by express? Ans. It will cost about $7 at current rates, delivered at the express office here. We l be happy to be of service in procuring them for you.

RANDON, Greenwich, N. Y.—To whom should I apply to obtain "U. Ordnance Memoranda No. 15?" Is it a bound volume, and if you ow the price, please give it. Ans. Possibly by addressing Brig. Gen. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

. S. D., Bangor.—Do you know if there is any woodcock or snipe oting in the vicinity of Moosehead Lake, or the upper Penobscot, or ny of the wild portions of Maine? Ans. There are woodcock, but have never heard of any snipe being killed in the localities you men- .

. M. A., South Haven.—Inform me if there is any work on building, ing, and sailing, small boats? Ans. No American work of which have knowledge. There are several English works but they treat sailing and-rigging yachts after the fashion in vogue across the water, ch differs materially from our own.

G. P., Waterbury, Conn.—Will you please inform us how the slidtarget at Creedmoor are made? Ans. Only one sliding or canvas get has been erected at Creedmoor and that for an experiment. You find a full description in the "Forest and Stream Rifleman's Guide," the book now in press and to be issued within a week or two.

. H. C., Glen's Falls.—Linseed oil for water-proofing linen fish lines recommended by Walter M. Brockett, a well known Boston angler. think shellac varnish better; to apply it stretch the line taut from fence to another, use a brush neatly, and a piece of oil silk in the d: draw the line through it, so as to distribute the varnish evenly.

H., Brooklyn.—1. Will you please inform me how much a good Newfoundland dog cost, and where can I get one? 2. What is the best d for a black and tan dog about three months old? 3. What is best watch dog for a city house? Ans. 1. From $25 to $50. 2. ips from the table. 3. Almost any kind of terrier, none being the f requirement.

Ex Split Bamboo.—A correspondent inquires the method of gluing ix pieces of split bamboo at once, in rod manufacture so as to secure ect joints. In reply we must say that makers regard the process as ide secret, which they are not disposed to give away. Ingenious ons may discover it, as they did, by repeated experiments. Our corondents address is mislaid.

N., N. Y.—Please inform me in your next weeks paper where there od perch fishing in the vicinity of New York? and also the best time ? Also what kind of bait to use? Ans. Between Baldwinsville and pport, on the South Side Railroad of L. I.; near English Neighbor- d, on the Hackensack River, or in Greenwood or Rockland Lakes; June 1st; bait, worms or clams.

L. W., Croton Landing, N. Y.—Will you please inform me whether a find any information in regard to the care and breeding of terra- , in any of the back numbers of your paper, and if not, where would refer me for such information? Ans. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of on Market, authorizes us to request you to call upon him for full tical information on this subject.

ONTAGUE.—Please inform me through your valuable paper which e I should take to reach Manitou. What is the fare, and chances of ing and fishing for three months, from 1st of April? Also whether ans over make their appearance outside, ten miles from hotels? Ans. he last four numbers of our paper containing thirteen columns on subject, entitled "Overland Notes."

YLISS, Taunton.—The green scum which you refer to as growing so bundantly, is known botanically as Cooniferva, or river weed, a species ge. It will do no injury to fish in running streams, but ought not allowed to accumulate in ponds, so as to choke up the space. It is lly different in character from the fungoid growths so fatal to trout. ny vegetable matter cannot injure fish.

LPH, Berlin, Wis.—1. What do sailors use to take mildew out of ? My tent is mildewed in a few large spots. 2. Where can I get od setter dog for about $25 or $35, two or three years old? Do not to pay any fancy price. Ans. 1. A weak solution of chloride of . if made too strong it will rot the canvas. 2. No one can afford ll good well-broken dogs at the prices you name.

ATEUR, Allegheny City.—In J. W. Long's "American Wild-Fowling," he describes the manner of making decoys, on page 57. Can decoys be bought as he speaks of, and where? Ans. They are for in this city by H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland street; the only difice being that the weight consists of a circular piece of lead instead long one; price, $18 per dozen for hollow and $12 for solid.

D. M., Pawtucket.—Does the Gordon setter stand as high as the noted breeds? Please name some noted Gordon setter dogs. Ans. Gordon setter, when properly bred, is about the size of the average rs of other strains. We have an extra fine specimen, standing 25 s high. When our book of pedigrees is published, you will find in the names of the most noted Gordon setters in this country.

LE, Sunbury, Pa.—1. Will you please reply as to what the "Marlin ovement" in the Ballard rifle consists in? I thought the Ballard patents had been sold to the Winchester Arms Company. 2. What is to be the price of the improved rifle? Ans. 1. In the adaptability for either centre or rim-fire cartridges and the automatic extractor. Messrs. Schoverling & Daly are the owners of the Ballard patents. 2. The price lists will be out in a fortnight.

J. H. D., Milwaukee.—1. Can you tell me if there is good hunting for ducks and snipe on the lakes in Southern and Western Wisconsin? 2. Are P. Powell & Son reliable gunsmiths? They advertise $15 double-barrel muzzle loading shot guns. Are they worth the money? 3. Is a gun a good shooter that will send 103 yards and stick into a board? Ans. 1. Yes, particularly near Madison, and also at Ira Bingham's, on Lake Koshkonong. 2. Yes, and the gun is worth the money. 3. Yes.

Cirrelli, Flathead Agency, M. T.—I have a pup about seven months old, by a setter out of a shepherd bitch; a natural born retriever. At fourteen weeks old he retrieved two grouse for me, in excellent style, with carriage proud as a duchess; consequently I value him, and ask your advice. His teeth are rotten, and his slobbers very badly. What should I do? Ans. The trouble no doubt arises from defected teeth—examine his mouth carefully and if you find any broken teeth remove the stumps.

Kinkey, Inwood, N. Y.—I have a pointer seven months old. When he points he stands staunch, but turns his tail up. Is this an indication of impure breed? Can it be remedied? His tail is sixteen inches long. Is not this rather long? Ans. It is a rare thing to see a thoroughbred pointer curve his tail when pointing; yet it is not positive evidence of ill-breeding. Two or three inches off his tail would improve his appearance, and in all probability prevent him from carving it upwards when pointing.

L. B., Cedar Rapids.—I have a setter pup about seven months old, that in taking him out on a long walk will fall behind, and most every time have a fit. His limbs will become rigid; this will pass off in a few minutes, then he raises up, stares wildly, foams at the mouth, and after the last fit gets up and runs as if wild? Ans. Your setter is afflicted with epilepsy, and the proper treatment consists in attention to his general health. Aperients or emetics will be likely to do more good than any other medicine.

F. H. H., Tarrytown, N. Y.—I have just purchased of Mr. Robert Walker, his cocker dog Witch; he is from Mr. S. J. Bestor's dogs Romeo and Juliet. Do you think there would be any objection to having him serve my bitch Rena, who was sired by him? I shall keep Witch at Tarrytown all summer for stud purposes, as I think he is something extra? Ans. Many persons in England, and some in this country, inbreed in that way, and the produce is frequently very fine, yet it is not the best way to breed.

C. S., Savannah.—Are there any marks about dogs to tell how old they are? Ans. Until a dog is 18 months of age his upper front teeth are rounded on the edge; after two years old they begin to square off, and gradually wear down and shorten, until, when the dog is six years old, they are nearly even with the gums. The lower teeth are apt to wear out earlier. The appearance of the eye is also an indication of age, and all dogs of dark colors show their years by the growth of white hairs about the muzzle.

W. H. A., New Bedford.—I have a pointer bitch six months old, was taken with distemper about six weeks ago and after being sick about two weeks seemed to get quite smart, but was again taken with shivering and staggering, sometimes falling down. Her apetite is good; her eyes run some. She appears lively and playful, but cannot get around without falling. Can you tell me what to do for her? Ans. Keep her in clean comfortable quarters; give her plenty of strong food, and she may, in time, come around all right.

Seneca, Syracuse.—In the recipe you have often given for water-proofing canvas or drilling, you say to soak the canvas in the solution for a considerable time. Does this mean two or three hours, or two or three days, or what? Ans. In a bucket of soft water put half a pound of sugar of lead and a half a pound of powdered alum; stir this at intervals until it becomes clear; pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it lie in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it.

T. F. W., New York.—1. Where can I get pictures of the American teams of 1874-5, with diagrams of their shooting? 2. What gun would you recommend for a beginner to use? 3. What day does the American Rifle Association hold their monthly meeting? Could I get a copy of their by-laws by sending for them? Ans. 1. In a pamphlet issued by the Amateur Rifle Club entitled "The International Rifle Match?" 2. A short range or sporting rifle, of not over 32-calibre by any good maker. 3. First Tuesday in each month. Yes.

G. C., Brooklyn.—1. You told "B. A. B" there was fishing in South Oyster Bay. Will you inform me of what sort? 2. Please inform me of some place on Long Island for trout fishing, if not of much importance. 4. How far would a person have to go to get good trout fishing, and in what locality? 4. Are trout flies the best bait for trout? Ans. 1. Bluefish, weakfish, porgies, and sea bass. 2. Only private trout waters on Long Island. 3. Go to Milford, Pa., or Port Jervis, on Erie Railroad. 4. They are; but unscientific anglers use worms.

F. P., Seneca Falls, N. Y.—A and B shoot a match at pigeons 31 yards rise, each choose a judge and judges choose a referee, each choose a man to trap for the other. A traps a bird for B with a wing clipped, with the knowledge and consent of his, A's judge, is there any rule which justifies A in putting a mutilated bird in the trap, or his judge in being a party to it, he having a pecuniary interest in the match? Ans. It would be a violation of all decent rules for a party to put a mutilated bird in the trap, and also for one having a pecuniary interest in the match to act as judge.

H. R., Philadelphia.—1. I have ten pair of quail to let out. Is this early enough? When do they mate, and do they have their young as early as May. 2. What is the close season for woodcock in Pennsylvania? Ans. 1. Your quail should be let out as soon as possible, and in doing so you should be careful not to frighten or scatter them. Open the box quietly, walk away, and let them find the way out undisturbed. They generally mate early in May, and hatch out about the 4th of July; some earlier and some later. 2. The new law which has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature makes August 1st the expiration of the close season.

Spunk, Phila.—My black and tan slut (5 months old) is troubled with eruption on her head, back, and fore-leg. The places are not sore, but keep her scratching until the hair is now worn off. Two or three of the spots first appeared similar to a ring worm, then became dry and hard, the skin finally coming off. She appears as well as ever and eats well. Has been kept clean, having washed her twice a week with Nadir's dog soap, so don't see why she should have mange, if it is that. Please inform me what to do for her? Ans. Take ½ oz. flour sulphur, ½ oz. powdered charcoal, 2 oz. lard. Apply the ointment—occasionally washing the parts affected—feed little or no meat.

G. A. F., West Meriden, Ct.—Will you please inform me through your columns whether either Colvin's or Hegeman's canvas boat is perfectly reliable for a trip down river in swift water, along rapids, &c., and if so, which is preferable for a trip into the heart of the wilderness where canoes are usually the only vehicle of travel. Do you consider either as desirable as a canoe? Ans. For general article on "Portable Boats," see Forest and Stream, Vol. V., No. 3, page 40; and for article describing Colvin's Boat, see Vol. IV. No. 22, page 347. We have mailed them to you. We think that Colvin's boat, by its shape is better adapted to rapids than Hegeman's is. Both are preferable to a canoe, if a great deal of carrying or tough work is to be done.

W. F. S., Savannah.—I have a very valuable setter about sixteen months old that was kicked or hit by some one, on the fore-leg. I have consulted several of our physicians, and they say that it will get all right again; they say let Nature work its own course. He carries his leg about one inch from the ground, and seems as if he is afraid to walk on it, but at same time he can put it on any place, or use it in any way, but walking on it. Please let me know what you think about it? What ought I to do for it? Would it be safe to let him go, and let Nature work its own course? He has been troubled for the last four weeks. Ans. The physicians you have consulted have taken a correct view of it we think.

Subscriber, Rochester.—1. I have a pointer pup four months old, he seems to be quite lively and playful the most of the time, but still he wont eat enough to keep a humming bird alive. He occasionally has spells of vomiting. Yesterday he had a bad fit, being the second one within a month? What shall I for him? 2. What are the quantities of shellac and alcohol to make varnish for fly rod; have mislaid the paper, Vol. IV., containing receipt? Ans. 1. Your pup in all probability is afflicted with worms —have mailed to you some powdered areca nut with directions for giving it. 2. As much shellac as the alcohol will dissolve. Spread evenly, dry thoroughly, put on three or four coats, and rub down with rotten stone.

Flushing, N. Y.—I have come into possession of a splendid looking dog, red Irish setter, which is said to have been originally imported by a Mr. Heath, of Staten Island, and called Duke, (imported). I have no means of ascertaining the pedigree of this animal and would like to ask you if you can furnish me any information. The dog is now eighteen months old, of a deep red, very brilliant color, well feathered as to tail and legs, large frame, four white feet, white on breast and nose. He stands twenty-five inches at his shoulders. Of course I have no opportunity of trying him on birds at this season, but in the field he seems to be thoroughly broken? Ans. We do not know the dog, but should think you could get the desired information from the gentleman who imported him.

G. F. P. Oneida, N. Y.—1. A friend of mine has an English "cocker" that is a very good dog in many respects, but has one very bad habit, and that is, the moment he gets in the woods and gets a "sniff" of game he will commence barking, and keeps it up until he takes him out of the woods. He is all right in every other respect. Can you suggest a remedy? 2. Can you suggest a remedy for a timid dog? He have a very nice cocker bitch that has been almost whipped to death, time and again (by the man who gave her to me) and she is so very timid it is almost impossible to use her at all? 3. What No. Orange Lightning Powder shall I use in a 12-gauge breech-loader, and what number in a 14-gauge? Ans. 1. It is the nature of the cocker or Springer spaniel, when he strikes the scent of game to bark, and for that they are valued. 2 Nothing but use and gentle treatment. 3. No. 4 for either.

W. G. M. Cambridge.— 1. Will you please inform me what the matter is with my dog. He has got a large hunch under his jaw, the size of a hen's egg. It must have been coming on gradually for a day or so, although I did not notice it till yesterday morning. Will you please tell me what I can do for it, and what is the cause of it? His nose is cool and moist, and his appetite is very fair—it don't seem to affect his ailing? 2. I noticed in your Answers to Correspondents, some one asking how old a dog should be before you begin to train him You say six months. Have I done wrong in learning mine earlier? I bought my dog when he was six weeks old, before he was three months old he would charge, fetch, and stand on a dead bird, as staunch as any old dog? Ans. 1. As soon as the enlargement becomes soft to the touch, lance it, and it will discharge and soon be well. 2. There is no great impropriety in teaching your pup as you have, but there is such a thing as overbreaking a pup so young as he, and that you must guard against.

W. H. B., Parkersville, Conn.—1. Two weeks ago I sent you a score (70 out of a possible 75) made me with a Frank Wesson 18 in target pistol 32-100 at 100 yards. You thought the shooting was excellent if I did it without artificial rest. If would say that I did it off-hand without artificial rest, and since then have made 73 out of a possible 75. Enclosed you will find digram. I cannot raise the back sight high enough to shoot 200 yards. Would you advise me to have another hole made in the rear sight or have a longer screw, so as to raise the sight higher. 2. Would you advise me to get a 28-inch of 32-inch shot gun? Ans. 1. If the target was made off-hand and without the skeleton stock or shoulder piece which accompanies the Wesson pistol, it is simply wonderful. We would not advise you to alter the sights, unless it is by raising the screw, as 200 yards would be almost beyond the range of the pistol. 2. We prefer 30-inch barrels, but if one is limited to either 28 or 30 inch his physique should determine the question. A tall man could handle the longer barrel best.

C. F. H., Mass. I have a pond two hundred and twenty-five feet long thirty feet wide, and from a foot to eight feet deep. Former owner, raised some trout, but now but a very few left. Would the pond be suitable for black bass, and which pays best? The pond is fed by springs, flowing out always. Where is the nearest place to get fry or yearlings? What is price for each? Is goldfish best food for trout? is it good for bass? How many would I require in stock ponds? Ans. If trout have lived in your pond before, they will again under the same conditions. Black bass require that some portion of the pond should have natural rocky bottom, with considerable depth of water at that point. If you will write to Stone & Hooper, Coldspring Hatching House, at Charlestown, New Hampshire, you will obtain all that you desire, as they have just now made special arrangements for supplying bass and trout for stocking purposes. If you will put a dozen spawners (bass) into your water next May, they will spawn in the summer, and in three years you will have a well stocked pond. Spawners cost $2 apiece. Fish will eat any kind of small fry.

W. W. A., Philadelphia.—Will you please inform me how to make rubber cement, such as shoemakers use to put on invisible patches? I want to use it to fill in the seams of a canvas hunt. It seems to be somewhat of a secret, as I have asked, but could not get any satisfaction from my shoemaker, except that he uses chloroform, with some other ingredient, and not naphtha, as it will not hold? Ans. Cut virgin or native India rubber with a wet knife into the thinnest possible slices, and with shears divide these into threads as fine as fine yarn. Put a small quantity of the shreds (say one-tenth or less of the capacity of the bottle) into a wide-mouthed bottle, and fill it three quarters full of benzine of good quality, perfectly free from oil. The rubber will swell up almost immediately, and in a few days, especially if often shaken, assumes the consistency of honey. If it inclines to remain in undissolved masses, more benzine must be added; but if too thin and watery, it needs more rubber. A piece of rubber the size of a walnut will make a pint of the cement. The cement dries in a few minutes, and by using three coats in the usual manner, will unite leather straps, patches, rubber soles, backs of hoots, etc., with exceeding firmness. The India rubber, vulcanized, can be obtained at most large stores where rubber goods are sold, and at some drug stores.

W. H. C., Mechanics Falls.—A hunter discovered a squirrel on the trunk of a tree, and attempted to bring his gun in range to shoot him, but as often as the hunter advanced part way around the tree to get sight of the squirrel, the squirrel would move on in advance, and thus elude him. *Query:* Provided the squirrel and the hunter continued in travel in the same direction till they both completed a circle around the tree, did the hunter travel around the squirrel? Ans. We are not disposed to shirk the awful responsibility that rests upon us in deciding this long vexed and still undemonstrated problem. To meet the case fully: Find the centre of a circle, to represent the tree. Let the circle itself represent the track traveled by the hunter. Draw a radius from the centre to a point on the circumference where the man stands. Draw another radius from the circumference to the point on the tree where the squirrel stands. Now revolve your disc, and you will observe that both man and squirrel progress *equo passu*, and that the man has not gained an iota in his effort to "surround" the squirrel. *Per contra* let the centre of the circle represent a tree with a squirrel on it: let a given moveable point on the perimeter represent the hunter. Let this point travel around the circle like a wagon around a race track, and you will see it surround both the tree and the squirrel no matter whether the squirrel moves or not. Take a common school orrery and watch the motion of the planets around the sun, some moving in lesser orbits and others in greater, and tell us if you can, whether Jupiter travels "around" the earth, or Mars around Mercury.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

—The last Grand Promenade Concert of Gilmore's 22d Regiment Band was given on Saturday evening last. The attendance on this occasion was larger than at any previous concert. The New York Choral Union under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, sang several pieces in very praiseworthy style, among which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' "American Hymn," music by Keller, was received by the large and fashionable audience in a very flattering manner. The overtures and selected pieces by the band were all performed in the usual masterly way; while the solos of Mr. Arbuckle, on the cornet, and Mr. E. A. Lefebre, on the saxaphone, were received with a perfect storm of applause. During the evening Mr. Gilmore was decorated with a badge of honor, given by his numerous friends, for which he returned thanks in a neat little speech. The Band took their departure on last Sunday for San Francisco, where they will give a series of musical entertainments. We wish them all success.

—The "*Rod and Gun*" is publishing a series of letters, more or less scientific, from Greene Smith, Esq., relating to the southwest coast of Florida, covering in great part the course followed by our correspondent, "Al Fresco," two winters ago. Mr. Smith is making a collection of birds and creatures, and his observations will, no doubt, result in valuable contributions to the rather limited knowledge we have of the natural history of that section. Greene Smith has a happy faculty of combining pleasure with well-directed labor, which his friends will readily acknowledge.

—A gentleman who has passed the winter on Indian River and the adjacent waters in Florida, writes:—

"Prospects brighter on the Halifax River, many new settlers are coming in; land is rising in price, lots in Daytona, which two years ago were selling at $200, are now worth $400. Three years ago two small vessels could do all the business between these rivers and Jacksonville, now there are five, besides two lost this year on the bar, and they all find plenty of freight; and probably a steamer will be put in the water by the next season."

—A new "Foot-and-mouth Disease" is making rapid progress in England. Its other names are Rinks, and Spelling Bees.

—A few English snipe have been killed near Bergen Point and on the Hackensack Meadows, in New Jersey, but the flight has not yet arrived.

CHOKE-BORING.

IN reply to numerous questions as to what comprised choke-boring, or in what manner the process was performed, we have answered to the best of our knowledge on the subject, that it consisted in enlarging the bore for a certain distance within the barrel near the muzzle, leaving it at the original size both above and below the enlarged part. We might have qualified this statement somewhat by remarking that in the barrels of some manufacturers the portion of the barrels at or just within the muzzle was somewhat smaller than the bore just behind the enlarged portion, but the difference, if any, is trivial. A correspondent who had asked for information on this subject, after repeating our reply, says:—

"All the choke-bored guns that I have seen appear to be constricted in bore just at or within an inch of the muzzle. The editor of the *Field* in 'General Remarks of Gun Trial, 1875,' says of choke-boring: 'It is now generally admitted that there are at least two distinct modes of boring the new guns, well represented by Mr. Greener and Messrs. Scott,' and that by use of his callipers he is 'in possession of the exact measurements of these two methods,' which he is confidentially restrained from disclosing, but states that 'a point common to all modifications he has examined is the existence of a contraction *at the muzzle*.' The question is an interesting one in mechanics, and a more complicated one than supposed by many, if your answer be accepted and understood, that the enlargement of the bore is to be commenced at the distance of six inches from the muzzle, and then extended downward toward the breech for the extent of three inches more, say in a 30 or 32-inch barrel. May I take the liberty to ask if your reply is based upon certain knowledge from a credible artisan of skill and experience in this line, or from actual careful measurements, and in what brand of gun this method of choke-boring may be examined?"

The editor of the *Field* might have gone still further and stated that there were three or even four distinct modes of choke-boring, for Messrs. Dougall and Pape claim methods of their own, each differing, or supposed to differ, materially from the others. Since receiving our correspondent's letter we have taken the opportunity of examining guns of Messrs. Scott and Greener, and certainly find a marked difference in the *apparent* mode of boring. Our own error was in stating, upon hearsay, that the constriction commenced at six inches from the muzzle, and then extended for three inches towards the breech. In a gun of Messrs. Scott, which we have recently examined, and which was an extreme choke-bore, upon looking in the muzzle (with the breech open) there appeared to be a distinct shoulder at a distance of say six inches from the muzzle; precisely such a shoulder as *appears* in the chambering of the gun. This settles the question as to the enlargement of the barrel, which must exist beyond the shoulder and towards the muzzle. From this apparent shoulder the bore *gradually* decreases until the muzzle is reached; we say gradually because in looking from the barrels no other shoulder, or apparent shoulder, is to be seen. In the extreme choke-bore of Messrs. Greener we believe that this shoulder is to be seen, but we have had the opportunity of examining only his modified choke-bores, in which there appeared to be only a gradual constriction of the bore. The *Field* editor is correct in one sense, as there certainly is a contraction at the muzzle as compared with the bore a few inches beyond it. If we understand the theory of choke-boring correctly—and we confess to having found no one to explain it satisfactorily—it is that by enlarging a portion of the bore and again constricting it, the pellets which have a tendency to diverge from the common centre are again brought into a uniform position and take their direction with the entire charge, and in a more compact and gradually expanding form. This might account for an evenness and closeness of pattern, but one would imagine that it would be at the expense of penetration, for an enlargement in the barrels would, we should suppose, permit of an escape of the gasses which would lessen the effect of the explosion of the powder. In the first choke-bore guns used in this country a false muzzle of a smaller bore was screwed on the gun barrel; but this could only be used in single guns. Mr. Dougall, in his admirable work entitled "Shooting, its Appliances, Practice, and Purpose," says that closeness and velocity are antagonistic, but that he has hit upon a method which renders them compatible and at the same time without undue wear on the gun. What that method is he is no more ready to disclose than are Messrs. Scott, Greener, or Pape. That an *enlargement* of the bore near the muzzle is a portion of the process is made additionally apparent by the fact that the first question a gunmaker asks when one proposes to have his gun altered to the new bore is, "are the barrels worn thin, and will they stand being bored out?" In fact if choke-boring was merely a constriction of the barrels at the muzzle, how could old guns be choke-bored?

Long ago we alluded to an old fowling piece, brought here during the war of the revolution, the barrel of which was choke bored, and which bore the date of 1774 stamped upon it. The reader may find additional confirmation of the fact that the process is not a new one, and of the triteness of the saying that "there is nothing new under the sun," by referring to Miss Edgeworth's "Ormond," written in 1798. In the edition published by Harper Bros., on page 137, will be found the following:—

"O'Shane, besides being a good shot was an excellent mechanic; he beguiled the hours, when there was neither hunting or shooting, in a workshop, which was furnished with the best tools. Among his other occupations at the work bench, he was particularly skillful in making and adjusting the locks of guns, and in boring and polishing the inside of their barrels to the utmost perfection; he had contrived and executed a tool for enlarging the barrel of a gun in any particular part, so as to increase its effect in adding to the force of the discharge, and in preventing the shot from scattering too widely."

CENTENNIAL BUM-BOATS.—Philadelphia promises to have a large floating population, in a literal sense, during the continuance of the Centennial Exhibition, and the rivers will be crowded with as remarkable an array of craft as can be seen on the Pearl River at Canton, where thirty thousand persons live, move, and have their being, from one end of the year to the other, with nothing but a plank's thickness between them and the water. We hear on every side of parties being formed, and schooners being chartered, both as means of conveyance to Philadelphia, and for homes while there. All along the coast of New England, and even as far as New Orleans, such parties are being formed; old schooners are being fitted up with new cabins, and bunks, and dining saloons arranged in the holds, until they are transformed into floating hotels or club-houses. It would remind an old Californian of the days of '49, when crewless vessels were made to do duty as lodging-houses. On the south side of Long Island several vessels are being fitted up for the purpose of carrying Centennial parties, and if the reports we hear of the charges proposed by hotel and lodging-house keepers are correct, this mode of "doing" the Centennial will be very popular. Five dollars per day appears to be the minimum price, at which the stranger will be "taken in," while a less amount per capita would cover the entire expenses of a yachting party, and include the important item of transportation. And then the jollity and fun of such a party when properly composed can scarcely be described. A gun and a set of colors are important additions, and the expense of powder is well repaid in the noise and smoke attained, as well as the similar acknowledgments received in return. The trip to Philadelphia by water is amply diversified with sea and river sailing, and there is just enough "outside" work in it to make it interesting. Long Branch and Cape May can be visited *en route*, and perhaps a school of blue-fish might be sufficiently accommodating to put in an appearance. We know of several such parties and vessels fitting out, and if we can give any information, or be of service to our readers in bringing them together, it will afford us pleasure to do so.

MANN'S REACTIONARY HEALTH LIFT is becoming quite an interesting means of amusement, and profit at the Produce and Cotton Exchanges, each of which has several of the machines in use. Trials of strength and lifting matches are always in order, and competitive teams frequently vie with each other for first place. The stimulus of competition keeps the machines in constant motion, and the exercise is doing an amount of good which the members cannot at present realize. The theory of its use is to promote free circulation of blood. When the lift is made, with the body in its proper position, every muscle, nerve, and blood-vessel is compressed and tautened to its fullest tension, circulation is checked for the instant, and then a reaction follows which sends the blood like a flood from its fountain head into the remotest vein, expelling foul secretions, breaking away obstructions, and reopening tubercles, vesicles, and cells long since closed by disease or disuse. By discretion in not over-doing or straining, the best results quickly follow the first trial. Many men whose maximum lifting power at the outset was only 300 lbs., have acquired such nerve and vigor that in three months they have lifted 700 lbs. A weight of 900 lbs. is not an extraordinary lift for a person of medium size, while one man who weighs but 140 lbs. lifts over 1,200 lbs. This is done without straps, or any artificial appliance.

Of course increased vigor promotes appetite and helps digestion; and healthy consumption of victuals in large quantities increases weight; so that while the exercise keeps a man in professional form, making him lean, hard, and fibrous, it also increases his weight and reduplicates him. It has taken a long time to bring these machines into popular favor, but now their universal use is assured among those who can spare a dollar or so each week to pay for their practice. Ten minutes a day is all that is absolutely necessary to devote to the exercise, for it is not the continual use that accomplishes the result desired, but the reaction that follows the isolated effort. Wherefore we find that in economy of money, time, and force, this instrument is incomparable, and the exercise it affords desirable above all other modes in vogue. There are exercising rooms in all the principal cities, and one great advantage to the holder of a ticket is that it admits him to all alike.

THE CENTENNIAL AQUARIUM.—The foundations have been put in, and work commenced on the great salt water tank. This aquarium is to be twenty feet long by seven wide, by four deep; it is to be of cedar with a front of glass one inch in thickness. The largest fresh water tank is to be of the same width and depth, but only ten feet long.

The Ohio Fish Commission, through their Secretary, Mr. J. H. Klippart, has agreed to furnish a collection of the fishes of that State, and to keep the tanks supplied from time to time in case of loss. We hope soon to hear that New York, Michigan, and other States having fishes peculiar to their waters will follow suit and make this a grand display of American aquatic life. Since the offer of a ten foot aligator was made in our last by Mr. Labadie, Messrs. C. Crossman & Son, of the Crossman House, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., have offered to forward a muscalonge of the largest size caught between this and the opening of the Exhibition at their famous fishing grounds among the

Thousand Islands, and Mr. Greene Smith will bring turtles and other specimens from Florida. We have made arrangements to publish the arrivals at the aquaria, after the manner of those at Central Park, etc.

GAME PROTECTION.

PROTECTING MIGRATORY BIRDS.—It is a question whether any law protecting migratory birds such as ducks and snipe during their northern flight, will find favor among all sportsmen unless it is one passed simultaneously by all States through which the birds pass. The old argument is brought forward, "if I don't kill them some one else will," and consequently the birds are slaughtered. We are not in favor of stopping spring snipe shooting for reasons before expressed, that the birds are uncertain in their habits, and that if the law is passed there will be nothing left for sportsmen to work their dogs on in the spring. And, again, there are so few killed in this State that they would not be missed. Still, if New Jersey passed such a law we should advocate it in this State also. There is this to be said in its favor, that if spring snipe shooting was abolished there would be fewer woodcock killed during the flight, or while they were preparing to nest. With ducks, however, it is different; their flight is regular and certain, and if killed or shot at indiscriminately during their northern voyage the survivors will choose another route on their return; to say nothing of the decrease in numbers.

The Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, one of the oldest organizations of the kind in the State, held a meeting on the 23d ult., to consider the proposed amendments now before the Legislature, when the following resolution was passed:—

"We deem it impracticable for any State to attempt to protect any kind of migratory game bird whose natural breeding grounds are not within the limit of said State. Further, we see no practical way of protecting all migratory game birds on their flight from their southern winter home to their natural breeding grounds in the extreme northeast, except by the enactment of a national game law which shall bear equally upon each and every section of the country over which such birds pass in their flight. We consider it an unjust discrimination against the inhabitants of this State to prohibit the spring shooting of snipe within its limit, while no such prohibition exists in the adjoining States and the Canadas. And we further see no reason why snipe should be protected to the exclusion of ducks, geese, brant, and other migratory game birds; and are in favor of the law remaining unchanged until all spring shooting of migratory birds is regulated by a national law."

MORRIS COUNTY SPORTSMEN CLUB.—This association is about applying to the New Jersey Legislature for an act of incorporation. The club has brought suits against several parties for killing quail out of season, and caused them to be fined to the extent of over seventy-five dollars.

—The Hazleton (Pa.) Sportsmen's Association organized the 21st inst. J. C. Tomlinson, President; S. D. Engle, Vice-President; Jos. Silliman, Secretary; Geo. Gorman, Assistant Secretary; E. S. Dond, Treasurer; Wm. Lauderbach, Thos, McNair, Barton Pardee, R. Fitzpatrick, John N. Shapley, Frank Pardee, and John P. Youngman, Directors.

—The Game Protective Club of Quebec have been doing a heavy business lately in prosecuting violators of the game laws, no less than fifteen cases having been in hand since December. Several of the parties have been convicted and fined.

—The law prohibiting the killing of moose in the province of Nova Scotia expires next year; in the meantime moose are again becoming plentiful. A law has recently been passed in New Brunswick prohibiting the killing of moose, deer, and caribou for three years.

—We noticed recently that steps had been taken to form a game protective society at Guelph, Canada. The committee appointed have since made a report which was adopted. The society is to be known as the Wellington Game, Fish, and Harmless Birds' Protective Society. The following officers were elected: President, E. V. Thompson, Sr., Guelph Township; Vice-President, James Webster; Secretary Treasurer, Judge Chadwick; Solicitor, R. Oliver; Central Committee, Chas. Sharpe, C. Dunsford, and George Newton; General Committee, George and J. Atkinson, A. Anstee, E. V. Thompson, Jr., J. West, and A. Blythe, Guelph Township; A. R. Davis and Hiram Anderson, Guelph Town; W. Gay, Elora; John Watt, Fergus; P. M. Barker, Orangeville; Dr. Allen, Arthur, and J. Broddy, Erin. The Central Committee will appoint a General Committee.

—A very important amendment to the Game Laws of Great Britain, as far as Scotland is concerned, has recently passed a second reading in the House of Commons, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government. It excludes hares and rabbits from the list of game, and gives all game over to the tenant unless a special clause in the lease, specifying a consideration, reserves it to the landlord. If there is damage done beyond the amount of the consideration the landlord must pay it. Instead of country justices having jurisdiction over game cases they are to be handed over to the sheriff.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The sportsmen are much exercised at the prospect of a new bill before the Legislature, proposed by the Grangers, making it a penal offence to be found with a gun on any one's premises without permission. Heretofore the law was—and no one complained at it—that any one could hunt over fields where no public notice was given. A transgression of the law subjected the offender to fine and imprisonment. It is to be hoped that there will be influence enough brought to bear to defeat this bill, otherwise good bye to rural sports in Ohio. In this case the lover of field sports can take indulgence only at the will of the granger. It may have a tendency to preserve game, if this is any consolation.

The experiment of the Fish Commissioners of this State has been very satisfactory this spring. An early hatch of white fish has already stocked the lake, promising abundant reward. The warm weather advanced the young fry, and they had to be disposed of by deposit in the adjoining waters at a much earlier season than usual, the ultimate results of which may be questioned, at the same time giving no uneasiness in the experiment to the commissioners. The hatching of the eggs on the natural bed was in advance of those in the hatchery, as in the latter place, the water was kept cooler, keeping back the fry; how many days is not known, nor, indeed, may not be very material. There were some doubts of the adaptability of these waters to the successful hatching of white fish. This idea is entirely removed, since the results are equal to the highest expectation. I was informed to-day by one of the commissioners that the proportion of eggs hatched was fully ninety-five per cent. This is good enough.

A meeting of the respective Commissioners of Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin was had last month in Detroit, as I understand, to urge a uniformity of law in the protection of fish. Mr. Wilmot, of Ontario, was expected, but not present. He, however, concurs in the plan proposed, which is:—

First—It shall be unlawful for any distillery, coal-oil refinery, or gas-works, to discharge any refuse or offal from their works into any of the lakes or rivers in or adjoining the States represented, or into any stream putting into them or either of them.

Second—It shall be unlawful to catch in any pound, or sweep-net, any white-fish, or lake trout, between the fifteenth day of November and the tenth day of September.

Third—It shall be unlawful to use any gill, drag, or float-net, at any time for catching fish in any of the waters herein mentioned, within ten miles of the shore.

Fourth—It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, or offer for sale any white-fish weighing less than one and a half pounds.

Fifth—A base shall be established in seven feet of water along the shores, and it shall be unlawful to extend any pound net more than one mile from such base line; *provided*, that in the indentations of the lakes and bays said pound nets may be extended one and one-quarter miles from said base line.

The committee unanimously recommend the passage of laws in conformity with the foregoing plan, with suitable penalties to enforce them.

Dated at Detroit, the 7th of February, 1876.

JOHN J. BAGLEY, Mich.,
GEO. CLARK, Mich.,
WM. WELCH, Wis.,
EMERY D. POTTER, Ohio.

This bill is already before the Legislature of Wisconsin with assurance of success, and soon will be presented in the House in this State, without a doubt of its becoming a law.

The wise heads in Columbus are tampering with the dog law. Not satisfied with present enactments, they seem to hold a spite, not only against the sporting fraternity, but against every class of dogs likewise. Some mullet-head has proposed a tax of three dollars on each dog, besides a property tax per valuation, given under oath, and fining the owner of any dog five dollars that may be found at large or astray from the premises of such owner, at the same time legalizing the privilege to any person and the duty of any constable or marshal to kill such dogs astray, for which the murderer will be entitled to $1.00 from the county treasury. If at any time it shall appear to the county auditor that a dog has not been returned, he may return the dog himself and proceed in respect thereto as if originally made. In case a dog has been improperly assessed to the owner of certain premises, the owner thereof may have cause of action against the owner of the said dog and recover, and the judgment debtor shall not be entitled to any exemption as against the collection of such judgment.

Here you have legislation with a vengeance. Tell it not in Gotham. It is to be hoped that there is some humanity in the Legislature, if there is but little sense. Such a law will hardly pass, but no one can premise what are the conceptions in the fertile brains of our wise Solons. B.

—An act has passed the Legislature of Wisconsin, and been approved, of which the following is an abstract:—

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person, at any time, or in any place, upon any of the waters of Lake Koshkonong, in this State, to shoot at, catch, kill, wound, destroy, or to pursue any duck or other wild fowl, by the aid, means, or use of any float, punt-boat, sneak-boat, or similar device or structure, however known or called; nor shall it be lawful for any person to build, or to use, for the purpose of hunting or shooting duck or other wild fowl upon any of the lakes, rivers, streams, or marshes in this State, any sunken or floating boxes or batteries, or any other similar device or structure however known or called, or to sail for any wild fowl of any kind in, or shoot at them from any vessel propelled by steam or sails, or from any boat or other structure attached to the same.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less that twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offence.

The other sections of the act refer to the mode of collecting the penalties.

LAKEVILLE, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been glad to learn, through your paper, that an effort is being made to have the game laws of the several States amended, so as to harmonize more perfectly. We of this section, living as we do on the borders of three States (Conn., N. Y., and Mass.,) should be delighted, could such a thing be brought about. It seems to me that nature herself indicates the proper season to begin the shooting season of woodcock. If the summer shooting could be abolished (July and August), and the season begin, say on September 1st in this climate, we should then have full-fledged strong birds to shoot, and more of them. In our cold, hilly country the birds are generally through moulting about that time, and they generally leave us for a warmer climate about the middle of October, though an occasional bird is to be found about spring holes in the early part of November. This arrangement would give us six weeks of the best shooting, and protect the birds till they are able to fly. Our present State law prohibits all shooting till October 1st. That may do for sportsmen near the Sound, but for us on the hills, who have no duck and bay bird shooting to speak of, it nearly amounts to no shooting at all at woodcock. W. H. WILLIAMS.

—Woodcock are breeding already in large numbers in various parts of New Jersey, and also on Staten Island.

The Kennel.

HOW TO TEACH DOGS TO RETRIEVE.

ONE of the most important considerations for those who are raising and breaking dogs to shoot over is that of properly teaching them to retrieve. In our opinion there is nothing more vexatious while shooting than, after having made a good clear shot, you find that you have dropped your bird across a stream, or deep muddy ditch, or in some dense briery covert where, if your dog is not a retreiver, you are obliged to turn your back upon the bird and leave it. And this thing must frequently happen with those who shoot over a dog not broken to this accomplishment. As for ourselves, we had rather miss half a dozen shots than leave a dead bird, consequently we invariably make it a point to have our dogs nicely broken to retrieve when ordered.

When we commenced shooting on the wing, full fifty years ago, and for a few years afterwards, we did not use retrieving dogs, taking the same erroneous view of it then that is entertained by a few shooters of the present day, that retrieving dogs could not be well controlled, and that by frequently having birds in their mouths it injured their scenting powers. In looking over an old diary, we find that it was in the year 1830 we were introduced to a gentleman named Cober, a German, then residing in Philadelphia, and from him obtained much valuable information and instruction in the management of dogs, particularly as to the proper mode of breaking them to retrieve, and by him we were presented with the first force collar, check cord, and puzzle peg we ever saw.

There are two modes of teaching dogs to retrieve, one of which is to take a pup of, say five or six months old, in a room, or some place where he cannot get away, and by rolling a ball, or some such object from him, he will soon become fond of running after it, pounce upon it, and bring it back when called. After he does this well the wing of a bird should be attached to the ball, and then, after a few lessons of this kind, he will readily bring a bird thrown for him. And almost any person with a little skill and patience can soon make his youngster fond of retrieving in this way. This is what is called teaching a dog to retrieve in *play*, but it is by no means the *best* mode, for the reason that if a dog thus broken should mouth a bird, and not fetch it properly, and be punished for the fault, it would break up its retrieving altogether. Hence the only proper way, in order to have a first-class retriever, is to break him "under the whip," which is to first let your dog know what is required of him in the matter, and then to *make* him do it. It is better, however, before a dog is thus broken to retrieve, that he first be partially or fully field broken, and that he is not less than ten or twelve months old when taken in hand; and then the first thing to be done, if he has a propensity to rush in, pounce upon and bring things voluntarily, is to break up all that kind of nonsense, and let him know that there is to be no play about it, but business from the start; and before giving the first lesson, a good strong check cord and force collar must be provided, and as the first lesson will be a disagreeable one, much care should be taken that the dog cannot escape from it. If he once escapes from his lesson, the difficulty afterwards is much greater, as he will continue to look for a mode of getting away instead of attending to his lesson. In breaking a dog to retrieve, nothing better can be used for the purpose than a corn cob, or a newspaper compactly wrapped with twine. The first thing to be done is to teach the dog to "sit down," hold up his head, and take the object from the hand, and in order to do this his mouth must be opened and the cob inserted as a bit is placed in a horse's mouth, at the same time using the words "take it." If he becomes stubborn, and refuses to take it, you must twitch him with the check cord, or rub his gums with the cob until he opens his mouth and takes it, and will hold it until he is ordered to "let go." After he gets to fairly understand this lesson, the next is to compel him to walk around the room with it in his mouth. The chances are that the first step he takes he will drop it; if so, box his ears, replace the cob, and compel him to walk around with it until he is ordered to "let go." There is very little trouble in teaching almost any dog to do this, but the greatest difficulty is in making him pick it up off the floor, and this should not be attempted until he is thoroughly confirmed in the above. Then the cob must be held a few inches below his mouth, and he be made to take it then; and when perfect in that, hold the object a few inches lower, and very gradually hold it lower and lower until he will take it off the hand on the floor, and by gentle force he will soon come to understand what is required of him, and will take it off the floor when ordered. After he is confirmed in this the object may be thrown some distance, and the dog soon be made to "go fetch," "come in," "sit down," and hold it until he is ordered to "let go;" and after thoroughly taught to do this he should be taken to the field, made to "down charge," and covering his eyes with the hand, throw the cob so he will be compelled to find it with his nose, and fetch it. It frequently happens that after a dog has been perfectly broken to fetch a cob, ball, or any such thing, he will not at first fetch a bird. But by placing a bird in his mouth, and compelling him to carry it a little way, he may soon be confirmed in retrieving properly. Much care should be taken not to confuse the dog by undertaking to teach him too much at a time, and that the disposition of the dog should be steadied, and that he is given no more or less punishment than is absolutely neces-

sary. A skillful breaker can break a dog of any age to retrieve in a short time, and find it best to occupy ten or fifteen days in perfecting them. But there is a knack in thus breaking a dog to retrieve that very few shooters have, or can attain. Among a host of persons who have expressed to us a desire to know how to do it, and to whom we have exemplified the process, not more than one out of ten could succeed.

In a recent publication on this subject the writer, who lays down some excellent rules, says, among other things, "That any man may attempt to break a dog with a certainty of success, provided he will keep ever in mind the watchwords of this science: observation, patience, and perseverance." That is just what is the matter; but few men have those desirable qualifications.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

List of dogs entered in the Kenael Register for the week ending Tuesday, April 4th:—

SETTERS.

Mr. Dwight Frances' March; Mr. L. C. Bruce's Flash; Mr. G. Bird Grinnell's Rock, Jr.; Mr. Alexander Pope, Jr.'s Jule; Dr. F. B. Greenough's Mag and Ned; Mr. Isaac Fiske's Kent and Mollie; Mr. John Nesbett's Bohle, Zolpha, Lina, Boz, and Rob Roy.

POINTERS.

Mr. Max Lemaire's Jack.

THE SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW.—A lack of space compels us to omit this week an abstract of the premium list which we had designed printing. We have, however, a quantity of the lists in pamphlet form which will be forwarded to the address of any of our readers on application.

—In addition to the special dog prizes offered for Centennial Dog Show, to be held on September 1st. The following have been offered since our last issue:—

Frank Roan, Esq., West Philadelphia—Silver collar for best Dachshaund dog of any age.

John Krider, Esq., Philadelphia—Silver mounted field whip for the best American-bred setter of any age.

Capt. A. H. Clay, Philadelphia—Solid silver dog whistle for the second best American-bred setter.

A LARGE LITTER.—Mr. F. A. Palmer's setter bitch Dove dropped a litter of 21 pups to Mr. Colburn's Sancho, son of Mr. Formau Taylor's one-eyed Sancho. This we believe is the largest litter on record. The same bitch, last August dropped 18 pups to Mr. Taylor's Sancho.

—John H. Develin, Esq., of this city, claims the name of "Moya" and "Mollie" for a brace of pure red Irish setter bitches, fifteen months old, imported from the kennel of Albert J. Meldon, Esq., of Duhlin, Ireland. Moya visited Plunket on the 22d ult.

—The many friends of our clever little sporting companion Charley Baneroff, congratulate him on the safe arrival from the Emeral Isle of his long looked-for pair of pure Irish pups. They are perfect beauties according to my poor judgment, and in time, with Charley's management will, I am sure, make their mark. They are decidedly the best addition I have seen for years to our Maryland dog stock. Hoping he may have the best of luck with them is the honest wish of many friends. J. T.

—The next great English Bench Show to be held at the Crystal Palace will commence on June 3d next.

SETTERS AS RETRIEVERS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your remarks upon my letter on this subject are to my mind perfectly conclusive as regards shooting in the States. I have had no experience in shooting in any part of America, except in the extreme North and South, in both of which places I saw at once, that except for duck, a retriever was unnecessary, as a retrieving setter could do all the fetching that was wanted, but I was not aware that the shooting was of the same nature throughout the States, and thought that on the prairies at least it would be advantageous to use a brace of setters and a retriever, as is constantly done in Scotland and some other countries.

Where one dog is only required at a time, it is of course desirable that he should retrieve, and I am not one of those who think that doing so is any injury to the nose. But I do think that it spoils, or at any rate, alters the style that some of our best bred dogs naturally have. To explain my meaning, we will suppose that A and B are two young setters sent to me on trial, I take them out to rough, open ground, free from wood, A jumps on a wall, and immediately comes to a set. B does the same, both their heads being in this case on a level. We move on, and put up a covey of partridges at a considerable distance. I see that both dogs have good noses, but I must know more of them, so on we go. I notice that A carries his head very high, while B carries his particularly low. (Suggestive of hunting mice). A comes to a point again, but B does not see him, and gets much too close to the game before he minds it, owing to his bad style. I have now seen enough, A is the dog for me. At present he is only fit for open work, but when he has been hunted in coverl, and taught to retrieve, he will come down in his style a bit, and make a first class dog. If I did not want him for covert shooting, or retrieving, I should prefer his business to his natural style, and he would get the credit of having a tip top nose. As for B, I consider him a potlering beast, but if I could not get a thoroughbred retriever, and wanted one, I would take him in preference to A. I fancy some of the imported dogs are something like A, and not, at first, of much use for general shooting.

I once took a gentleman (the owner of several prize dogs) out shooting with me, over some very rough ground in Wales; my only dog being a small, but very active setter bitch. He watched her for some time and at last exclaimed "Why none of my dogs can work like that, they would be useless here." I had previously shot with him on open ground, and been delighted with the style of one of his setters in particular, who had taken a first, or second prize at the Shrewsbury Trial Stakes. (I forget which). My little bitch could do anything, including finding wounded game, but she had not so pretty a style as his dog.

If not trespassing too much on your valuable space, the following extract from the letter of a friend of mine, who has been shooting this season in Yorkshire, England, may interest some of your readers: "The morning your letter came here, I went out shooting, and we had seven squwals at work, and no other dogs, and they worked splendidly. They are rather long backed, very strong, and not very long eared, white with yellow spots, very good to see in cover, splendid noses, and never make a sound. You see them work out every inch of ground, sending the game out, but not running it, and some of them retrieve it when required. They are quite strong enough in retrieve ducks and hares. They are good water dogs, and very handsome." His minute description of these spaniels is due to my having written to him for information on the subject. IBEX.

PITTSBURG, March 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the last issue, Vol. 6, No. 7, of your interesting paper, there is a letter from "Ibex," in which he advocates the use of a dog whose only duty is to retrieve when shooting over setters and pointers. I agree so completely with Ibex, that I was quite disapointed to read your comments upon his letter. You state that you "donht if he ever shot over a setter or pointer which was properly broken to that accomplishment," and also, that you "have never met a single individual who has pursued the course recommended by Ibex." Now Mr. Editor, I also may never have had the pleasure of shooting over a setter or pointer which was properly broken to the accomplishment of retrieving, but I wish in support of the argument advanced by Ibex, to give you an instance when his course has been pursued with gratifying success.

I have a friend in Missouri, whose custom it is to shoot quail, not only over two setters with a special retriever, but frequently with two setters and a pointer, with the same retriever. I have hunted with this friend when he had the four dogs under, as it appeared to me, perfect control, the retriever close at our heels, and the two setters and pointer ranging in obedience to the motions of his hand. The setters and pointer backed each other admirably and when a bird was killed, dropped to down charge, and remained in that position until the bird was retrieved, our guns reloaded, and they were told to hie on.

I call to mind one memorable day, about four years ago, when this friend and I bagged with muzzle-loaders, eighty-two quail by pursuing this course, and when our days sport was over he called my attention to the fact that during the whole day we had not seen a single bird upon the ground, either alive or dead.

Mr. Editor, I am interested in this matter solely from my love of the sport, and perhaps I am unduly influenced by the pleasure and rejuvenescence afforded me in these periodical hunts with my Missouri friend. I expect you to make due allowance for me, and am encouraged to write by the fact that your paper is open to the expression of individual opinions from gentlemen sportsmen. My profession not only keeps me from keeping dogs of my own, but deprives me of many pleasant shooting excursions.

My thoughts revert so strongly to my happy experiences with quail, grouse, and water fowl, in Missouri, that I cannot close this letter without a puff to the friend who has so often been my companion in these pleasures. He lives upon a snug little farm, situated in the midst of an excellent quail region, adjacent to the Mississippi bottom, where ducks and snipe resort in spring and autumn, and not far distant from the rolling prairies abounding with pinnated grouse. He is a thorough sportsman. If he has a guest, he invariably gives that guest the first shot, and never, under any circumstances does he himself shoot the wrong bird. He swears by the memory of Frank Forester, whose books he appears to know by heart. Frank Forester himself was not a truer sportsman, a better shot, or a warmer friend than he; and now as I sit at my desk in this smoky city of Pittsburgh, I feel an inexpressible longing for a weeks camping out with him upon the Mississippi bottom.

Mr. Editor, if you ever go to Missouri to shoot quail, and will let me know of it, I hope to show you a man who uses a special retriever with marked success. SKAG.

THE POINTS OF A SETTER.

POMFRET CENTRE, Conn., March 30th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Anything that pertains to the improvement of my favorite dog, the setter, I take a deep interest in, and as the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield are soon to hold another grand Bench Show of Dogs, it might not be amiss that those who intend to exhibit for prizes should know what is generally conceded the most approved form of a setter of the present time, combining endurance, beauty, strength, and general usefulness. For myself, I have my own personal views in the matter, that an experience of more than forty years' field practice has led me into, and however bigoted I may be in my own opinion, I would not pretend to advance it as the most correct or popular one.

Now, will some brother sportsman kindly give us the general outlines of the most approved form of the setter of the present time? It might serve, in a great measure, as a correct guide in the selection of setters to show at the coming exhibition, more especially to those who have large kennels to select from. I would much like to hear from Esquire Smith on the subject. There seems to be plenty of discussion in all the sporting papers in regard to color of different breeds, and we see at all the bench shows the number of points each dog is marked; yet I think very few of the practical sportsmen fully understand the form on which these points were awarded.

It seems to me that exhibitors are entitled to know, before making their entries, the scale of points on which their dogs are to be judged. Is the short-legged, long-bodied setter, with long, turn-up tail, preferable to one with long legs and short body, with short, straight tail? Should the tail be carried high, or low? Should the chest be deep, rather round, and the loins broad, and flank deep, or the reverse? Should the feet be round and well feathered between the toes, or pointed and less feathered? Should the shoulder or rump be the highest? Should the neck be long and nearly of the same size at each extreme, or short and tapering? Should the ears be long, with rounded points, or shorter and more pointed? Should they be rather smooth at the extremity, or fringed heavily? Is a thick ear better than a thin one? Should the head be narrow, or broad at the top? Should it be narrow from top to eyes, or hold full width? Is a large, full eye considered better than a small one? Should the nose be thick, rather than thin, from the eyes downward? Should the tips be pendalant, or only moderately so? The coat fine and silky, or coarse, and should it be straight, or curly? Long, or short? Should one with the fringe below the gamhril joint be prefered to one without? How many points should a native setter receive for color, all else being equal? What would be considered the best color for field service? How many generations must one have been bred in America before it is entitled to be called a native? In reality all came originally from foreign stock. Is an extra large one preferable to a medium-sized, or small one? How many points are awarded for merely size? Should two dogs be equal in all points save pedigree, how many points are lost for lack of podigree? Does a dog lose any points by having his tail shortened to avoid a crook in it?

As the foregoing inquiries combine the most mooted points in question, a reply from some one better posted than myself would be very gratifying to me, and of much practical value to the sporting public generally. ETHAN ALLIN.

COURSING.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was much interested to your article on "Coursing," and hope you may be the means of making that most delightful sport better known. The last time I followed the greyhounds was some twenty-five years ago, in Yorkshire, England, while on a visit there, going out in the early morning with my host, and a couple of well bred dogs; one famous in that part of the country for his speed, and the other a small, but remarkably clever slut. After killing a couple of hares without anything of special nota, the horses almost kicked a third out of her form. We had a sharp run, and "Puss," hard pressed, made for a gate leading to a ploughed field. The dog went over with one of those magnificent bounds so beautiful in the greyhound, while the slut, in passing under the lowest bar, caught and killed the hare in the act of doubling back. It was the prettiest kill I ever saw.

I think the greyhound of California, you write about, as killing wild cats and California lions, cannot possibly be the smooth haired English greyhound. Are they not the rough haired Scotch deerhound, than which there is no more handsome, intelligent, and fearless dog in the world? FLAMBORO.

[The greyhounds we alluded to were the smooth-coated English dogs, or dogs bred from English stock. Possibly the fact of their having been in that wild country and accustomed from puppyhood to course coyotes, or prairie wolves, and such vermin, increased their courage. A splendid dog for that country would be the Australian kangaroo hound, or a cross between the greyhound and the Scotch staghound.—ED.]

CLUMBER SPANIELS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— KENTVILLE, N. S., March 20th, 1876.

My clumber bitch, "Bess," visited my well-known "Bustler" on the 20th March. This strain is well known in Nova Scotia, where it is justly considered *la creme de la creme*.

I should be glad to answer any inquiries as to pedigree, etc., by giving an account of my kennel. I may say *en passant* that "Bess," now ten months old, bred as above, astonished the natives by taking to hunting at four months old, and was as good as could be at four months and two weeks—before she had shed her first teeth! She now weighs forty-five pounds. Bess, while working her six days a week, weighs thirty-six, and Bustler forty-eight pounds. They are nearly white with pale lemon evenly divided and ticked, long, broad, and level with short, straight legs, heavily feathered, good (cherry) noses, good tempered, and never tired. B. S.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

GAME IN MARKET.—Ducks continue plentiful, and indeed rather slow of sale, canvas backs bringing only $2 per pair; black ducks, widgeon, broad bills, etc., are worth from 60 cents to 75 cents per pair; geese, $1.25 each; wild pigeons are more abundant, and bring $1.50 per dozen.

—An Indian river (Florida) correspondent says that hunting has been poor this winter, probably on account of the long-continued drought, which has driven deer, bears, etc., down south towards the everglades, where they can get water.

A NOVEL GUN.—It is rarely that we see anything in the shape of a combination gun which comes up to the mark in utility, but the combined shot gun and rifle made by Messrs. Allerton & Baker, of Lisle, Broome County, this State, really seems to fill the bill. The gun is a breech loader, and one action opens all three barrels, the rifle, which takes a .44 calibre metalic cartridge, occupying no more room than the ramrod of a muzzle-loader. We consider it a good thing, and can safely recommend it to those who may be looking for such a weapon.

ADIRONDACKS—*Windsor, March 27th.*—In a letter from Fenton, of No. 4, Lewis county, N. Y., he says:—"Mark Smith killed a large panther last week, about one mile west of the house. Weather very cold the past ten days, and the thermometer has fallen below zero several times; snow fell about a foot deep. Smith lives at No. 4 with his father, Chauncey, known to all the boys who visit this section of the wilderness. F. BOLLES, JR.

LONG ISLAND—*Good Ground, March 30th.*—Having paid a visit to Pon Quogue for the purpose of shooting, I was not disappointed. Having visited all the shooting places on the island with not much success, I thought I would try the above place. I saw more birds, and had the best shooting I ever had. I am told that on account of the inlet being shut up last year, although running now, these waters became brackish, and by that an abundance of feed was provided for the ducks. As high as 110 broadbills was shot by one man in a day; another killed 85; and they averaged from 20 to 40 per day. It was thought the shooting would last until the middle of May on account of so much feed. SPORTSMAN.

ILLINOIS, April 4th.—Snipe, geese, ducks, brant, etc., are reported abundant in Illinois, and the lakes and streams free of ice.

PIGEON MATCHES.

—Ira A. Paine and Mr. Gildersleeve shot two matches at Dexter Park, on Wednesday of last week, the stakes being $200, the conditions, each to shoot at thirty birds in each match, the first to be at 21 yards rise and the second at 25 yards, Mr. Gildersleeve to have the use of both barrels, while Paine was only allowed one. The result was as follows:—

First Match.—Paine—1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—Total killed, 23.
Gildersleeve—0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—Total killed, 24.

Second Match.—Paine—1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—Total killed, 29.
Gildersleeve—1 1 1* 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1* 1* 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—Total killed, 20.
*Killed with second barrel.

In shooting off the draw, to decide, Mr. Gildersleeve killed three birds to Paine's two, and won.

SYRACUSE.—The Onondaga County Sportsmen's Club had a practice shoot on Wednesday, March 29th. The following was the score. Twenty-one yards, five birds:—J. Bedford, 5; R. B. Stroug, 4; E. Lodder, 4; W. Fage, 4; T. Brazell, 4; C. Earle, 3; F. Denison, 3; T. Kimber, 2. H. Ayling, 1; J. Fage, 2. J. Bedford took first money. Messrs. Brazell, Lodder, W. Fage, and Stroug then shot off the ties of 4, and Mr. Fage took second money by shooting two out of three. Messrs. Denison and Earle divided the third money. SENECA.

—Capt. A. H. Bogardus, champion wing shot of the world, gave an exhibition of his skill on the 7th ult., at Beacon Park, by killing 30 out of 31 birds, after which he

illed 26 birds in two minutes and 53 seconds. The first ot were double birds, traps forty yards apart, the shooter anding midway between the traps, as is his custom. A umber of sweepstakes preceded the exhibition matches.

—A match at snow birds was shot at Erie, Penn., on the 8th ult., usual conditions, 1¼ ounces shot, with the follow- g result:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
W. Duffy	11	P. Galbraith	7
Graham	10	J. E. Graham	7

A new sportsmen's club has been started at Erie.

AN INTERNATIONAL PIGEON MATCH.—We learn from an xchange that arrangements have been perfected at Read- g, Penn., for a grand international pigeon shooting match, en to all pigeon shooters in America and Europe. The ournament will last three days. On the first day the con- st will be for the championship of the world at double rd shooting. On the second day will be decided the sin- e bird match for the championship of the world. On he third day there will be a match at fifty birds, open to l, and several sweepstakes. In the double bird match he contestants will be allowed to shoot at twenty-five ouble birds each. In the single bird match the number f birds that each competitor will shoot at will be one hun- ed, Hurlingham rules. The prizes will be a champion amond medal and two money prizes.

St. Louis, March 25th, 1876.

DITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The miserable weather which has prevented the "long william" gentle- an, who annually visits us, about this time, answering to their oft re- eated names, has made the "boys" quite desperate, and their madness liminated to-day. The rumblings of the coming storm, had been nown, and heeded, by the "gamins" of our streets, who responded erally, and the result was, about 500 innocent pigeons, ready for the ughter.

The first event was a match between Mr. C. Jeff. Clark and Mr. W. Wadsworth, for $25 a side; 10 single birds at 21 yards rise, and 5 rs at 26 yards rise. It was won by Mr. Clark, by a very handsome ore. (I have mislaid the score, therefore am unable to give it in detail). ter this shoot, commenced the regular work of the day, the medal oot. Considering the weather, rain, wind, and cold, the shooting was y good. The terms of the match were same as usual at all of our b matches: 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, "H and " traps. The following is the score.—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. Pierce	10	Jos. Lucas	8
ther Kennett	10	Hunt. P. Wilson	8
pt. J. Sedam	10	W. A. Albright	7
H. Wadsworth	9	Jno. W. Munson	7
B. C. Lucas	9	C. S. Chouteau	6
o. Rinkle	9	Chas. H. Turner	5
o. A. Ringold	9	Frank West	5
o. M. Vimont	9	W. L. Scott	5
s. P. Card	9	Eugene Capelle	4
C. Christie	8	C. Jeff. Clark	4
as. M. Williams	8	W. Wiegans	3

Ties on ten birds at 26 yards rise: H. C. Pierce, 4; Capt. J. Sedam, Luther Kennett, 2. Ties on 4 at 31 yards rise: H. C. Pierce, 2; Capt. Sedam, 0. The result gave the champion medal to Mr. Pierce.

After the regular shoot was pleasantly disposed of, there yet remained supply of birds on hand, and as it is against the principles of each in- vidual of the club, to leave the field, so long as there is a bird left able fly, of course a sweepstake shoot was introduced. In order to permit e gentlemen present to test their "choke-bores" at long range, the dis- ce was made 31 yards and 5 birds, $2 entrance, 80 yards boundry—the ails: The score is not brilliant, but considering that many contesting d not shot before at that distance, it is fair. In this connection we ould suggest, to persons desiring to become proficient at pigeon shoot- g, if they would discard the 21 yard rise for 31 yards, their progress ould be much more rapid, and their judgment, as to angles and dis- nce, so material in wing shooting, would become much more perfect en they can ever attain while shooting at shorter range. The follow- g shows the result of the sweepstake, 31 yards rise:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
S. Chouteau	4	Chas. H. Turner	3
as. M. Williams	4	Eugene Capelle	3
ank West	4	Capt. J. Sedam	3
C. Christie	4	W. A. Albright	3
o. M. Vimont	4	Jos. P. Card	3
eff. Clark	4	Jno. A. Ringold	2
C. Pierce	3	Hunt. P. Wilson	1
B. C. Lucas	3		

Ties on 1st 31 yards:

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Jeff. Clark	3	W. C. Christie	1
ank West	2	Jno. M. Vimont	0
S. Chouteau	1	C. M. Williams	0

Ties on 3, 31 yards:

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
B. C. Lucas	2	C. H. Turner	1
pt. Sedam	2	H. C. Pierce	0
gene Capelle	1		

econd tie on 3, 31 yards.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
B. C. Lucas	2	Capt. Sedam	2

Third tie on 3,31 yards

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
cas	3	Sedam	2

The St. Louis Gun Club and the Quincy Club, hold their first shoot of home and home" match, at Quincy, Ill., about 15th of April.

St. Louis.

FLANNEL SHOT CARTRIDGES.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31st, 1876.

ITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having noticed the idea in "our paper" of flannel bags for shot car- iges, will say for the benefit of "Hall" (in this week's issue, March h,) that I made a very limited experiment with them last week while oting ducks.

as I only made a few of the bags to put into the shells, and not hav- tried them at a target, cannot say how they distribute the shot, but inclined to think they are very irregular, as one duck I killed with m—a hen red-head—although more than eighty yards from the muz- of the gun, which, by the way, is a relief bore, 10-gauge Greener, 9¼ nds, had a hole through the breast large enough to insert a man's ger into. The flannel I used was a piece of navy blue coating, and de the bags by running up the sides and one end upon a sewing ma- ne, and after inserting the shot, tying the open end with thread. I sh that some of our (if you will permit the expression) correspondents o have time and opportunity, would try these at a target and give us results; for if they are regular in the distribution of their loads y must certainly be very useful, as they will kill from fifteen to enty yards further than loose shot.

Hoping that, as two of your correspondents have already called atten- n to them, others will feel interested enough to give them a fair trial, which all the merits and demerits will be brought up and discussed.

A POOR SHOT.

A TRIP TO BIG LAKE,

ITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

ebruary 20th, myself and three others left St. Louis over the Iron ountain Railroad for a few days sport. We arrived at Williamsville, ., 145 miles from St Louis at seven-thirty in the evening. The pio- neer guide and bear hunter Joe Deine, met us at the depot with a nice little span of bays and a spring wagon, and everything in readiness for a few day's sport. We drove twenty seven miles by half past twelve, and pitched our tent on the hill one and a half miles from the lake and then retired for the night. But being so close to the enemy we could not sleep much; we were up at half past four and had everything in readiness to move by daybreak. We arrived at the long looked for lake by the time it was getting light. We could hear the firing of the guns of some other sportsmen before we arrived. We concluded we would prospect a little before we settled down for the fight, and after making a few shots our guide advised us to move down the lake, and take our stand on the points where the ducks were in the habit of crossing over, and not to run around but to keep our stands. He assured us if we would take his advice we would be sure to have fine shooting, and our success would be certain. We did so and I am convinced he knew what he was talking about. I was standing on a divide between two lakes with my friend Dave Jones, he being about seventy yards from me; the wind had sprung up and it was blowing quite lively, but it proved to be an advantage in our favor as the ducks kept on the lakes, but would fly from one to the other. They would fly very low, just above the weeds and grass, and would occasionally start off for the field, but the wind being so strong they returned again to the lake. About two in the afternoon the clouds began to loom up as if it was going to storm. Then the fun commenced; the ducks began to fly, we could not load half fast enough. Such shooting and excitement I never saw; three of us shooting just as fast as we could load. We often got two and three ducks a piece from a flock. We kept this up until near night, having killed eighty-nine ducks, one brant, eight geese, and one crane. We thought this fun enough for one day, so we hitched up our team and started for camp.

B.

GEORGIA NOTES.

EUBANKS P. O., March 9, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I like "Aliquis'" experience in fox-hunting, as he describes it, but must acknowledge I can't see the necessity of so much "horn-blowing," that is totally different from any fox-hunt that it was ever my fortune to be in. With us, we use a cow's horn, some handed down as heirlooms for generations on account of the mellowness of their sound; of course some have them handsomely mounted, but like everything belonging to the chase, they are held at fictitious prices, and many can not be bought, although a hundred perhaps as good are ornamenting the heads of our cattle. Our horns only sound to collect our dogs, before we "strike a trail," and at the death for the stragglers. Many fox-hunters never "halloa" to their hounds, as it runs the fox off; the human voice terrifying them more than even the eye of the pack. The fox's usual course being a circle, and we riding the diameter until his "doubles" shows his weariness. The fox (red) is no "slouch" himself if not too exhausted: nearly all my hounds bear their marks on their noses. A neighbor plowing, saw a red bitch of mine (pack having split after two foxes) catch a fox, who whipped her off and both lay down; every time the fox would get up she would go for him, and on the sixth trial she caught the fox under the stomach and killed it just as he got to her. The bitch will not weigh over eighteen pounds, but she had the grit in her, although fagged out by her long chase. I would have given a $10 note to have seen it, even if cotton has gone to ten and a half and bacon fifteen cents.

We have had less game this season than I have ever known. I don't think it is too much shot gun, but too little grain—all of we Southerners still preferring to keep our "corn cribs" and "smoke houses" out West. Our streams are nearly devoid of game fish, which I think is caused from cultivating our red clay lands to the waters edge, and every rain carries its tons of the soil into our creeks, and I don't believe that Col. Seth Green with his corps of fish commissioners can ever do us any good.

I noticed one of your correspondents in speaking of "gator shooting," says they will sink. I had some sport on Cumberland Island last fall, and all that sank I thought I missed; several that I killed were floating with their yellow bellies upward, and the gentleman with whom I was, told me that they would always float when killed. It is rather singular that some of your correspondents don't write of that island. "Georgia" I know can, after he gets through his fight about "Irish setters." Cumberland has been a favorite resort for years for hunting parties from Savannah and Macon.

JAREL.

—The New England Amateur Base Ball Association—a misnomer, by the way, as regular professional clubs belong to it—held its annual meeting March 21st, at Boston, when the following clubs were represented by delegates:—Suffolk, of Boston; Fall River, of Fall River; Taunton, of Taunton; Lowell, of Lowell; Live Oaks, of Lynn; Rhode Island, of Providence, and the New Haven Club, of New Haven, Conn. Nearly all these clubs run on a professional basis. The season for the contesting of the championship of the New England States, as established by the convention, is from May 1st to November 1st of each year. The following officers were elected:—President, J. G. Peck, Rhode Island Club; Vice President, William Roich, Fall River Club; Secretary, J. H. Marqueze, Suffolk; Treasurer, R. W. Townsend, Taunton.

—The Enterprise Base Ball Club of New York organized on March 28th, 1876, and the following officers were elected:—C. Kundahl, President; S. E. Mott, Vice-President; Morris Meyer, Secretary; Max Meyer, Treasurer; G. Stack, Captain. The nine for this year will be G. Stack, 2d b.; P. Hicky, 1st b.; B. D. Fowler, 3d b.; B. R. Moore, s. s.; E. Werner, c.; C. Baier, p.; Kundahl, l. f.; C. Werner, c. f.; W. O'Connor, r. f. Communications to be sent to M. Meyer, 15 Centre street, New York.

—A base ball convention is to be held in Syracuse, N. Y., on April 10th. At this meeting a championship emblem for competition among clubs within the jurisdiction of the association will be decided upon, at which time a code of rules governing the contest will also be adopted.

—Carrying out their peculiar plan of operations for 1876, the St. Louis Club have appointed Mr. Geary Captain of their nine.

—Anson will not play ball this season. He is going to open a hand ball and racket court in Philadelphia in May.

—The first regular match game played by a professional club this season was that which took place in New Haven, March 29th, the score of which was as follows:—

New Haven	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3—8
Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Umpire—Mr. AYERS, of the New Haven Gray Club; Time of game—two hours and five minutes; first base by errors—New Haven, 3; Stars, 3; runs earned—New Haven, 3; Stars, 4.

—The chess tournament in progress at the Café International in this city increases in interest every week. The record up to April 3d, is as follows:—

Players	Games won.	Games lost.	Games drawn.
Alberoni	5	0	2
Ensor	5	0	0
Mackenzie	4	0	0
Richardson	4	1	0
Roser	4	2	0
Becker	3	1	2
Bird	2	1	0
Brenninger	1	1	0
Mason	1	1	2
Delmar	1	0	1

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and Friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Apr. 6	9	55	6	39	5	53
Apr. 7	10	36	7	21	6	36
Apr. 8	11	15	7	57	7	15
Apr. 9	11	52	8	35	7	52
Apr. 10	mord.		9	16	8	29
Apr. 11	0	29	9	58	9	10
Apr. 12	1	10	10	36	9	42

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—On Saturday this great rowing event will be decided on the river Thames or "Tems," as the Cockneys call it, between Mortlake and Putney. We recently published the names and weights of the sixteen contestants—sixteen if we omit the coxswains, who, however, can be largely instrumental in compassing either defeat or victory. Since then there has been no variation in the formation of the crews unless it is in the weights. It is rather a remarkable fact that there is but a pound and a half difference in the total weight of the crews; this slight disparity, apparently in favor of Oxford, being counterbalanced by the fact, that her coxswain weighs six pounds more than the Cambridge "boat-steerer," and that she consequently has this additional amount of dead-weight to carry. As the tide suits early in the forenoon, the race will probably be rowed at an early hour, and allowing for the difference in time by which the electric current is able to beat the sun, we should have the news of the result by nine or ten o'clock on Saturday morning. The latest betting intelligence received by cable showed, that the Cambridge crew were favorites at odds of 5 to 4. *Bell's Life*, the great authority in such matters said, in last Saturday's issue, that "if the 'Cantabs' can stay, they should win, if style is any criterion of merit."

—Boating men will be pained to learn of the accident which is reported to have occurred to Mr. Eldred of the Argonanta crew now sojourning in Florida. It is said that his gun was accidentally discharged, blowing away the second finger and thumb of his left hand. This unfortunate accident will not only put Mr. Eldred *hors du combat* as far as rowing is concerned, but deprives the Argonauta Association of their stroke and best bower. Being without details we are at a loss to understand how such an accident could have occurred. Every shooting man has a breech-loader nowadays, and almost the chief merit of the new gun is its greater safety. Accidents of late years have not only been far less in numbers, but have been caused in most cases by the carelessness of some one beside the party injured, and it seems almost incredible that a man should blow his own fingers off, except by the bursting of his gun.

Since the above was in type the crew have arrived from Florida, and we have heard more particulars regarding Mr. Eldred's lamentable accident. It appears that in company with two of his companions he had just started on a shooting trip. Eldred was rowing the boat, and as they were about landing, one of the party, standing in the stern, shot a duck. At the same time the boat touched bottom, and the shock threw the shooter off his balance, and in saving himself he dropped the gun; the remaining barrel was by some means discharged within a few inches of Mr. Eldred's hand. The whole load, after taking off part of his second finger, passed through the handle of the oar leaving a hole as clean as though cut with an augur, cut off part of his thumb, and struck the large buckle of the belt he had around his waist, bending it into a shapeless mass. Notwithstanding this protection a number of shot entered his abdomen, but fortunately without inflicting any serious wound. They were twelve miles from camp, and upon reaching there Mr. Eldred was obliged to ride thirty miles on horseback before a doctor could be found to dress his wounds.

—*Bell's Life*, referring to the International regatta to take place at Philadelphia, remarks: "We have no knowledge of any English racing yacht likely to participate in the International Regatta at Philadelphia from June 22 to June 26. Several cruising crafts, we believe, are going across to the Centennial. The schooner Helen, of 283 tons, has already left Cowes, for Philadelphia."

—The following good story is told of Rev. Dr. John Todd, whom every one knows was an excellent angler and hunter. A friend sent him a wherry, and this story is told of his misadventure in attempting to navigate the little craft:

"One Summer afternoon he ordered his man to bring up the wagon and take him and the little boat down to a retired spot on the river and leave him there. An hour or two later there came up a heavy shower, and in the midst of the pouring rain Doctor Todd appeared, drenched to the skin. He was immediately taken in hand and carefully tended, and after the shower was over the wagon was sent for the boat; and no one would ever have attributed the waiting to anything but the shower had not an old farmer, wandering along the riparian boundary of his land, arrived at the spot just in time to see him crawl up from the bottom of the river. But no such misadventure with one of his hobbies ever checked his enthusism about another, or, indeed, more than temporarily cooled his ardor about the very one that threw him. And, though he kept his failure to himself as much as possible, yet when found out he would join in the laugh at himself with the most amiable and hearty good-nature."

—Darwin says: "Man is the only being of the animal creation that abuses the female of his race."

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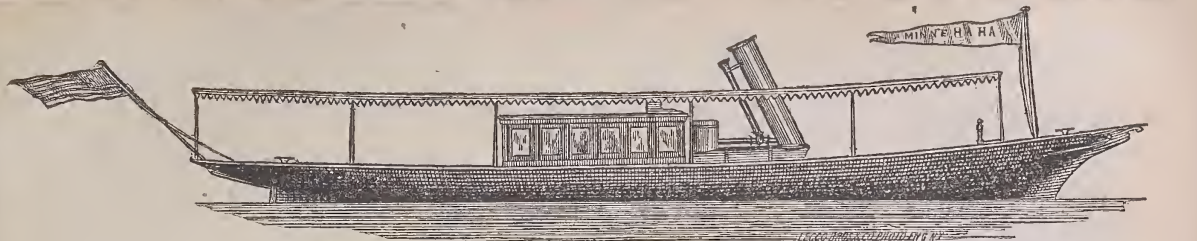
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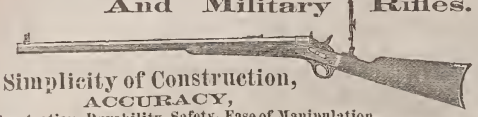
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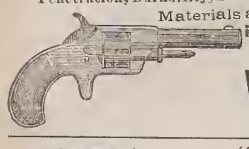
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The Most Approved System
—OF—
Breech Loading, Sporting
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For Simplicity of Construction,
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Penetration, Durability, Safety, Ease of Manipulation.
Materials and Workmanship, they are Unsurpassed.



REVOLVERS OF VARIOUS SIZES,
DESIRABLE IN ALL RESPECTS.
Send for Circulars.

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"REMINGTON'S"
Cartridge Loader,
WEBB'S PATENT.

For loading Paper and Metal Shells, or cases—for Breech-loading Shot Guns—Combining Powder and Shot Measures—Crimper—Cutter—Wad Starter—Rammer—in fact all that is necessary to load Shells in one machine.

Length, 13 in. Weight, 3 lbs. Price, $10.

Discount to Dealers.

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Paper and Metallic Shells
FOR
Breech Loading Shot Guns,
Manufactured by the
UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,
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THE STURTEVANT SHELLS are the easiest reloaded. Do not have to unscrew the head nor use an awl to remove the exploded caps. THE PATENT MOVABLE ANVILS, made of steel wire, will not bend or break.

THE BERDAN PATENT SHELLS, new model, with Hobbs' patent waterproof primers, never miss fire, and are highly prized by all that have used them.

PAPER SHELLS.—By repeated experiments and great outlay for improved materials, and machinery made expressly for the purpose, we can now warrant our BROWN PAPER SHELLS equal to any imported. They are sure fire, and will not burst in the gun.

Inquire of any of the dealers in sporting materials for the U. M. C. Co.'s Shells.
Not sold at retail by the manufacturers. dec23 tf



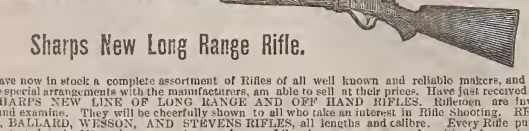
Hart's Sportsman's Favorite Metallic Shells for Breech Loading Shot Guns.

These Shells are easily loaded, and the caps easily extracted from inside. Head solid, and much thicker than any shell now made, giving a solid seat for cone or anvil, which prevents it from driving through or springing away, thereby causing misfires. The cone is made of nickle and fastened solid in its place. It neither rusts or corrodes fast like moveable anvil made of steel. The nickle cone also prevents misfire when cap has been left on shell for a few days, which is liable to occur either in steel or iron. These shells are finely finished, and made any length ordered, from 2¼ to 3¼ inches.

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From Captain Bogardus, Champion Wing Shot of America.

Messrs. George E. Hart & Co.,
Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly.
may13-1y A. H. Bogardus.



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I have now in stock a complete assortment of Rifles of all well known and reliable makers, and having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, am able to sell at their prices. Have just received a stock of SHARP'S NEW LINE OF LONG RANGE AND OFF HAND RIFLES. Riflemen are invited to call and examine. They will be cheerfully shown to all who take an interest in Rifle Shooting. REMINGTON, BALLARD, WESSON, AND STEVENS RIFLES, all lengths and calibre. Every Rifle purchased can be tested in the 100 yard range on the premises. Liberal arrangements made with clubs and associations. Send for illustrated circular. HOMER FISHER, 260 Broadway, cor. Warren St., N. Y. dec23 3m

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The strongest and most durable snap action made. Shooting qualities first-class.
MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH LOADERS.
Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list. No. 8 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
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PAPE'S
Unrivalled Sporting Guns.

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.
Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Greener.....Greener.
2d—Pape.....Davidson.
3d—Pape.....Pape.

Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 5 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

1875. 12-Gauge, Old Sporting Bore.
Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Pape.....Davidson.
2d—Pape.....Davidson.
1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bore.
1st—Pape.....Davidson
60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.
1st—Pape.....Davidson

Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1¼ oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 24 oz. shot.

1875. The Sportsman's Sub. Cup, valued at £45, was also awarded to W. R. Pape, for the original invention of choke boring. Winner of the London Gun Trials of 1858, 1859, 1866. Address
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THE GREAT
London Gun Trial,
1875.



W. W. GREENER'S
Far-Killing Prize Guns.

Winner of Silver Cup, value 40 guineas. Winner in Class 1, for 8 and 10 bores. Winner in Class 4, for 20 bores. Winner in the Wear and Tear Trials, July, 1875. 2,500 shots fired without deterioration.

W. W. G. is the only maker who has made an average pattern of 214 shots in a 30-inch circle, at 40 yards, with a 12-bore gun, at any public trial either in England or America.

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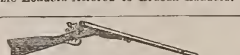
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Sole New York Agent for Holabird's Hunting and Fishing Suits. Trade supplied.

Send 25 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of Guns and Fishing Game Laws for all the States, and summary of Great London Gun Trial. Ready March 1st. jan13 1y



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LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.
Solid Breech Snap Action.
EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.
Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.
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BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.
PRICES, $50.00 TO $250.00.
Muzzle-Loading Guns Altered to Breech Loading.
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Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,
Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold grips now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

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Made to Order
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These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

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Without Extra Cost.

Send for illustrated descriptive particulars and price sheets to our

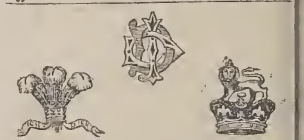
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Notice.

During the Centennial Exhibition (at which we shall be present to exhibit our guns) our New York Branch Office will be temporarily closed.

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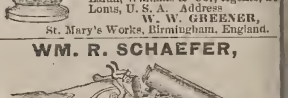
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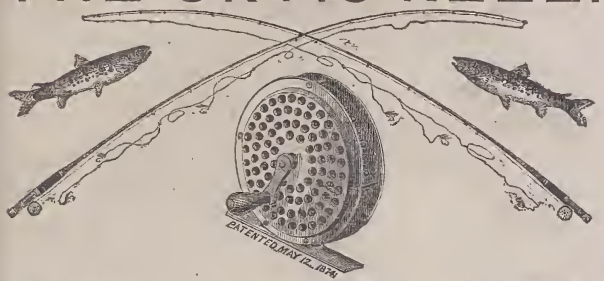


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Guns bored in shot close and hard, warranted EVERY TIME. Gun stocks—bent, crooked, or straight—warranted to stay. Constantly on hand, a large invoice of English chilled shot, in 28-lb. bags. Repairing and engraving promptly attended to.
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NO 1.—This Reel is extra nickel-plated and finely finished. Is perforated to make it light, and keep it free from sand, also that the line may dry without removing it from the reel after use. Has a very perfect click. It is very light, very strong, and holds from 40 to 50 yards of line. It is more compact and less cumbersome than ordinary 20 yard reels. It is quite narrow, and takes up line rapidly. Put up in neat Black Walnut Case, price $8.

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On hand the largest and best assortment ever exhibited in the United States. They particularly call attention to their

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Every variety of Salmon and Trout Flies, and Hooks on Gut. Cutty Hunk and Pasque Islands Bass Lines, waterproof Braided Silk Lines, every size and quality of SILK, LINEN AND COTTON LINES,

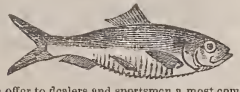
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The texture is thoroughly impregnated with the preparation, and it will remain permanently united with the fibre.

Will not wear off, soak out, nor wash out.

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Resists the destructive action of the atmosphere and dampness.

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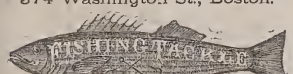
With water there is no affinity.

The superior advantages of these goods, and comparative small cost, will commend them to all.

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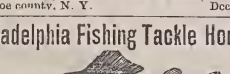
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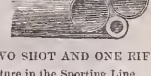
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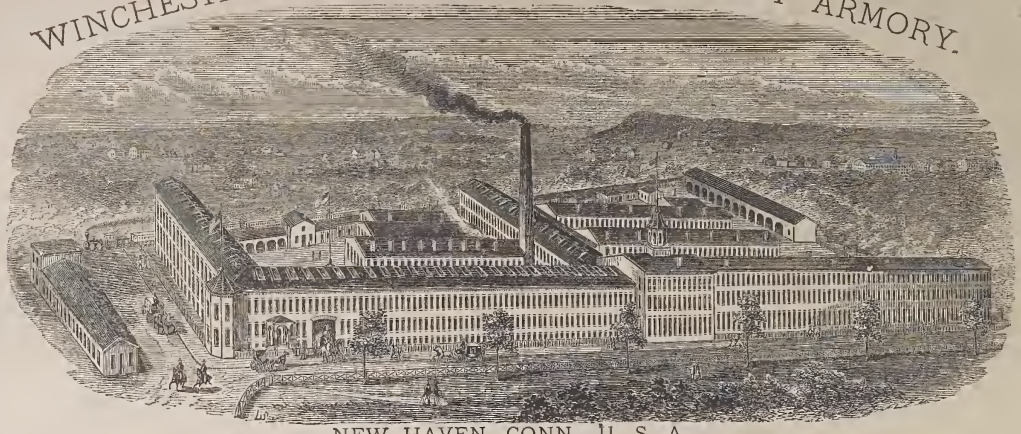
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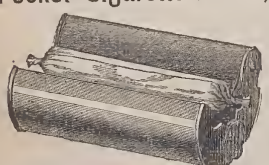
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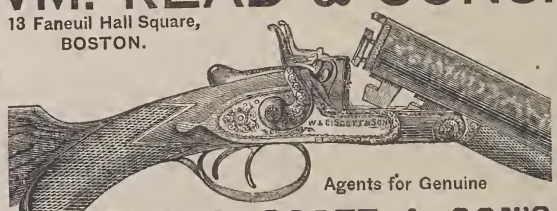


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 10. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

CALIFORNIA.

[*A Poem, reprinted from the Brooklyn Eagle, with marginal notes and emendations, and Dedicated to "Emma Mine."*]

BY CHARLES HALLOCK.

THERE'S a land of rare fame,
California by name.
Which lies in a far distant region,
Where placers of *gold*, [*a*]
Of value untold,
Are "struck" in veins that are legion.

Where the turmoil and strife
Of everyday life
Are flecked with hues that are golden;
And the "goose" [*b*] hangeth high
In a halcyon sky,
By rainbows of promise upholden.

There padre and priest
Still thrive and exist
In unctuous primal condition;
And doze o'er their wine
'Neath the wide-spreading vine
That shades the old Spanish mission.

There every known joy,
Without much alloy,
Is bestowed on meanest of sinners—
Though the ways of the land
(As we all understand)
Are rough on verdant beginners.

For grizzlies, unkempt,
Quite frequent [*c*] pre-empt
The claims taken up by the miners;
And the "heathen Chinee," [*d*]
In ways strange to see,
Tries his luck with evil designers.

There the wild mountaineer, [*e*]
In barbarous gear,
Hunts Redskins who steal for a living,
And often gets square
By lifting their hair,
In manner not always forgiving.

There antelope meat,
In chunks big and sweet,
And buffalo humps rare and tender;
Also noggins of rye,
In measure termed "dry,"
Are swallowed by folks of each gender;

Swallowed "straight" are the same,
By the flickering flame
Of pine knots swung in the timber,—
While the mug circles round
To fiddle-string's sound,
Till tongues grow waggish and limber.

There Mexican maid,
In scrape and braid,
And deftly worn scarlet reboso—
With bosom displayed
In fashion not staid, [*f*]
And leggings and limbs vastly more so—

This Mexican maid,
In scrape and braid,
Beguiles the love-stricken ranger,
Till jealous Pelado,
In drunken bravado,
Lets daylight "plum" through the stranger.

(Such pastimes occur:
Or rather, they were
Quite frequent in circles termed social,
In those earlier days
When manners and ways
Were ruled by the code bragadocial.

When monte and brag
Would take off the rag,
From almost any profession—
Excepting, of course,
The potential resource,
Of Legislators deeply in session.

And pistol and knife,
In each petty strife,
Usurped the place of the ermine,
In all of those cases,
Occasions, and places,
Which judges were loth to determine.)

There lizards and toads,
In sandstone abodes,
Promiscuous lie strewn all around,
And petrified trees
Stand stiff in the breeze,
Full five hundred feet from the ground.

And the great mastodon,
Whose tusks weigh a ton,
With other defunct-looking fossils,
In petrified slumbers,
Are found in such numbers,
As to puzzle the thirteen Apostles.

There Nature expands in a wonderful way;
Mushrooms, like mountains, spring up in a day;
Waterfalls drop into bottomless chasms,
And the whole region writhes in volcanic spasms.
Grapes grow as large as a Japanese gong,
Pumpkin-vines measure full half a mile long;
Bees, big as sheep, are foddered on corn,
And boys become men before they are born. [*g.*]

APOSTROPHE TO THE EL DORADO.

Oh! golden land of Ophir!
Oh, pleasure ground of gain!
Where earth's remotest loafer
Seeks Paradise in vain;
Where coin is legal tender,
And greenbacks are a drug,
And money pays the lender
A profit mighty snug!

Where roseate buds of Sharon
Develop into bloom
Amid vast deserts barren
And speculative gloom;
While shares of gold and silver
Like waves upon the sea
Take up-and-downward motion,
To be or not to be;

I fain would sing thy praises
In more praiseworthy song,
But, better homely phrases
Than polished words of wrong.
Oh! golden land of Ophir!
Oh, pleasure ground of gain!
The world will have to go far
To find thy like again.

[*a*]. *Gold*—The precious *ore* that helps a man to paddle his own canoe success-fully through the troubled sea of life.

[*b*]. This is the goose that *won* "golden opinions," but invariably *paid* in bad eggs when her luck changed.

[*c*]. Grammar not essential to the sense of the poem, but a serious obstacle to the versification.

[*d*]. *Heathen-Chinee*—An ingenious work of Harte, of which it may be proper to remark that the designers have made all they could out of him.

[*e*]. "Mountaineer" does not refer to any contiguous ground of lofty elevation, although the mirage, so frequent upon the prairies, will often distort and magnify a man so as to make him appear a mountain near.

[*f*]. *Stay*—A nautical term used much in millinery. For example, we say either that a ship miss-stays, or that a young miss stays—which may not be correct, according to circumstances.

[*g*]. We, on this side of the continnent, have small conception of the magnificent scale upon which things are done in California, and the tremendous expenditure of raw material is working out such grand results.

MAN-EATING SHARKS.—A gentleman sends us an interesting paper, which unfortunately is too long for us to print, in which he states that some time ago he read a paragraph in a newspaper to the effect that no well authenticated case was on record of a human being having been injured by a shark. As the statement was entirely opposed to his pre-conceived notions, while sailing from New York to China, in December 1874, he made careful inquiries of the captain and mate regarding their experience with sharks. Although these men had navigated nearly all waters infested with those monsters, neither had known an instance of a person being harmed by one. He wishes to learn from the readers of FOREST AND STREAM anything that will throw light on this subject. It is possible, he says, that all the marvelous stories afloat have arisen entirely in the imaginations of those who have told them.

For Forest and Stream.

Labrador and the St. Lawrence.

Notes of a Trip to the Fishing Posts on the Labrador Coast and Visits to the Light Houses, &c., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belleisle.

BY J. U. GREGORY, OF QUEBEC.

I WAS commissioned by the Government of the Province of Quebec, to visit the fishing posts on the coast of Labrador, the inhabitants of which were reported in a state of great distress, consequent upon the failure of the fisheries. The undertaking was attended with much anxiety and fatigue, and occupied over a month's time in its execution. I had also to visit and supply several light houses, and humane establishments.

I left Quebec on the 22d of September, on board the government steamer Napoleon III, which is one of the several vessels of which I am the manager. She was commanded by the late Captain Eugene Gourdeau. Mr. John Smith, Superintendent of light houses, and his daughter and the Rev. Mr. Butler, Congregational Church Missionary to Labrador, were also on board. We had a pleasant run down the river St. Lawrence, and on the morning of the 24th at 7 o'clock, reached the first light house at Point des Monts, at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A large amount of supplies had to be landed here, by boats from the steamer, which lay off at some considerable distance from the shore. The light house is a round tower built of stone, 100 feet high, in the lantern of which are placed seventeen lamps, with silvered reflectors twenty-one inches in diameter; it is a fixed white catoptric light seen fifteen miles off, and consumes about 400 gallons of oil every season, being lighted up from the 1st of April to the 20th of December. The entrance to the tower is a round room about fifteen feet in diameter, which serves as a kitchen. The next room above, slightly smaller, is used as a sitting room and parlor; those above as bed rooms for the keeper's family and assistants; there are five in all, the highest being the room in which the man in charge of the lights at night keeps watch, and from which frequent visits are made to the lantern, to see that the lamps are kept properly trimmed, to maintain a perfect uniformity of light, from sunset to sunrise. Outside near the tower is a comfortable house for the purpose of lodging any shipwrecked mariners cast away in the neighborhood, and a store house adjoining, contains a supply of flour, pork, peas, tea, sugar, medicine, and clothing, which is renewed as fast as consumed, or found damaged by age or other causes. At some distance is a stone powder magazine, in which is constantly kept 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of powder for the fog cannon, which the keeper is obliged to fire every hour during fogs or snow storms, to warn vessels beating up, not to approach the treacherous shore nearer than they can hear the report. The keeper is furnished with a horse, carts, and sleigh, to haul water and fuel for his use. His only neighbors are a few Canadian fishermen and Indians, the former engaged in fishing, the latter in seal hunting and trapping wild animals for their oil and fur, which they dispose of for provisions, to trading schooners, during the summer. At noon, having landed all the supplies, we got under way, and the same evening at 6 o'clock reached Seven Islands Bay, where we remained at anchor until 4 o'clock next morning, when we crossed over to the west point of the Island of Anticosti, which we reached at 9 o'clock A. M. Taking my gun with me, I roamed around the point, shooting plover, ducks, and the guillemot, of which I killed in all about fifteen. The light house here is similar to the one at Point des Monts, with fog cannon and humane or provision depot.

We lay to, all night, and left again at day-light, reaching the southwest point at 9 o'clock A. M. This very interesting locality is noted for the immense amount of fossils found on its rocky shore. The tower here is similar to Point des Monts; there is no fog cannon, but there is a

provision depot, which, owing to the frequency of wrecks, in the neighborhood, has succored many poor distressed mariners, who have barely reached the shore with their lives; the keeper and his kind hearted wife and family, dressing their wounds and attending the sick, during an eight months' winter. The Government has recognized the valuable aid rendered by these people, and presented Mr. Pope with an elegant gold watch, and a silver one for his assistant, Mr. Wm. Padeau, both bearing suitable inscriptions. The keeper referred to, Mr. Edward Pope, is a very intelligent, gentlemanly man, and his amiable wife, very lady-like; his home is surrounded with all the attributes of cultivated taste; his young family are being taught by a lady teacher engaged for that purpose, and display considerable taste and ability in music and drawing. He succeeded his father, who was for many years the keeper, and with his mother, died, and was buried on the spot. Their graves being marked by handsome marble tomb stones, surrounded by a neat woodeu railing, kept in perfect order. He has a garden, and cultivates potatoes, carrots, turnips, lettuce, &c., and gets in hay enough for a horse and cow.

It is a strange fact, that while horses and swine thrive on the Island, horned cattle only live eighteen months, excepting at one place called Ellis Bay, where they do remarkably well. I have seen at this spot some fine cattle, owned by Capt. Robert Setter, who is in charge of a provision depot, and carries on some farming operations besides fishing. Why horned cattle fare better at this one point, has not yet been clearly accounted for. Several reasons have been adduced, but none appear satisfactory. It is, however, during the winter months that cattle die, notwithstanding their being well housed and living upon the same hay eaten by the horses. To load supplies at the different points on the island, owing to the shallow approaches, the horse is harnessed to a truck and driven a long distance out in the sea, where the heavily laden boats are met, the supplies transferred to the truck, and hauled ashore by the horse, who sometimes seriously objects to traveling over such a watery road. At 1 P. M. all the supplies being landed we bade good by to Mr. Pope and his family, and with a parting salute from the steamer's cannon, we steered for Cape Rosier Light House on the Gaspe Shore, and arrived opposite to it the same evening, but owing to the unfavorable condition of the wind could not effect a landing, and ran into Gaspe Bay about fifteen miles off, for shelter. Here we amused ourselves catching cod-fish over the side of the steamer, until the wind abated next day, when we returned to Cape Rosier, and this time got the supplies ashore. The tower is similar to the others, with a first order dioptric fixed white light, the lighting apparatus alone costing $18,000. There is a fog cannon, but owing to the number of settlers near by, no humane establishment is maintained by Government. When the inhabitants at such points render assistance to shipwrecked people they are liberally remunerated for their trouble. I did not go ashore, as the time required to supply this light house was too short. I was much amused at the manner in which a horse brought down for the keeper was landed. The poor animal was led out of the stall he had been closely hoxed up in, and could hardly walk, his legs being stiff from the confinement of five days. He was backed up as close to the edge of the steamer as possible. A boat with six men, four of them at the oars, and two seated in the stern, came close to the side of the vessel and when all was ready the word was given, and the horse backed off into the briny deep. He came up nose foremost, awfully astonished at his salt water bath and such treacherous treatment; how he did *snort*, and plunge! The two men at the stern of the boat caught the halter close to his head, when the others rowed with all their might for shore, about three quarters of a mile off, which they reached safely after dragging the poor horse a considerable distance through the water on his side. He, however, soon recovered, and we saw him quietly led up the embankment, gazing in apparent wonderment upon his new home.

On the afternoon of the same day we reached the beautiful Basin of Gaspe, where we were received by our old friend and agent, Mr. Joseph Eden and his son. Mr. Eden made me acquainted with the resident church of England clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Richmond, who before he came to Gaspe, had been several years a missionary on the Labrador coast. The information kindly furnished by him, coupled with what I had already obtained from Mr. Butler, enabled me to form a very fair idea of the amount of provisions I would have to distribute amongst the poor fishermen, and I began to lay out my plans accordingly. We lay wind bound in Gaspe Basin until the 28th, most of the time amusing ourselves catching lobsters, from alongside the steamer. For this purpose, an old iron hoop is crossed in several directions with rope, so as to form a coarse net work, a piece of dry cod-fish is fastened on, and a sinker of stone or brick attached; the whole is then let down to the bottom of the water by a sufficiently long rope, and after a while, steadily pulled up, and one to three lobsters are frequently found feeding on the fish, which they hold fast to till taken off.

How many pleasant days have I since spent with my family in this healthy and beautiful neighborhood, entertained most hospitably by the whole-souled friends residing there, taking an occasional trip up one of the three splendid salmon rivers, where I have struggled with the king of game fishes, and taken hundreds of sea trout. Many a snipe, plover, duck, and teal, has fallen to my gun as they rose from the marsh at the head of the bay. The sailing in the Basin is perfect, and some fine boats are owned by the resident doctor and others, who appear to vie with each other in making Gaspe Basin one of the dearest spots in the world. I am indebted to Mr. Reynolds of Ottawa, and Mr. Curtis of Boston, lessees of the York and Dartmouth rivers, for permission to fish either of these streams. Messrs. Lamnds Brothers, Mr. Curtis' agents, having obtained the permission, I went several miles up the Dartmouth in a bark canoe, and killed five fine salmon, weighing from fifteen to twenty-three pounds, and with a young nephew, also about 300 sea trout, ranging from one to four pounds each, all in one days fishing. The York River at the same time being fished by another party with equal success, although very late in the season.' We could have killed more salmon but did not wish to do so at such an advanced period as the middle of August.

To one willing to forget city hotel accommodations, Gaspe Basin is one of the most delightful spots to rusticate in for a few days I know of. There is a good hotel kept by Mr. William Baker, where plenty of plain food, well cooked, and cheerfully served, with fair accommodation, can be had for one dollar and fifty cents per day. If this, with beautiful scenery and the purest mountain and sea air, will not satisfy the true lover of Nature, he had better try elsewhere. One of the steamers of the Gulf Ports Line leaves Quebec every Tuesday, and after a run down the magnificent St. Lawrence, lands you at Gaspe Basin in thirty-six hours. Through the exertions of the Hon. P. Fortin, Member for the County, and at present Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, telegraphic communication has been established, and he is endeavoring to extend it to other portions of the Gulf, with every prospect of success. On Tuesday, 29th September, we made farewell to our Gaspe friends, who saluted us with three cannon shots, and dipping of flags, and directed our course for the east point of Anticosti. We experienced rough weather and a heavy cross sea, the steamer rolling dreadfully, and the sea washing over her. Was I not sick? Did I not wish myself home again? However, in due course I got over it, and after rounding the point, we found calmer water, and reached the light house at 1 P. M. on the 30th. On our way over from Gaspe, while I was *hors de combat* from seasickness, the steamer stopped at Shallop River to land fresh supplies for the provision depot established there. At East Point we dropped anchor about one mile from shore, and all possible haste was made to land the supplies, as a change of wind from west to east would force us to quit the locality and seek the open sea or shelter elsewhere. The light house is similar to those I have already mentioned.

The Island of Anticosti is 135 miles long and about thirty broad. The inhabitants at the time of this visit (1868) numbered in all about sixty souls, consisting of the three light house and five depot keepers and their families and assistants, and fishermen, separated from each other by long distances, but has greatly increased since, by the addition of some 400 Newfoundlanders induced by the Anticosti Company to become settlers. The black bear, otter, black, silver, and red fox, and marten, are the only quadrupeds found, and numbers are trapped during winter. The interior is dotted with lakes, which are the breeding places of numerous aquatic birds. Near the light house I shot a few snipe and golden plover; both had that fishy taste found in birds near salt water, and were very lean. There are several shallow rivers on the island abounding with salmon and sea trout. A great portion of the island is barren and composed of peat beds, and the whole affords scarcely sufficient support for the few animals which inhabit it. It is estimated to be no where more than 700 feet high. Yet where soil is found it is rich and capable of producing large crops of potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and hay. The climate is too severe for other crops. There are no harbors for large vessels, and dangerous reefs extend out a considerable distance all around. Direction boards have been put up near the beach to assist those who have the misfortune to be shipwrecked, in finding the provision depots, and frequently the crews of missing ships are found at some of these points, whose friends have been for months mourning their loss. During the season extensive seal hunting and cod and herring fishing is carried on by the people from the Gaspe shore. On the elevated parts spruce and birch is found, but none of large growth.

At 6 o'clock P. M. we left for the Straits of Belle Isle, and at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of October, reached Forteau Bay. We had a fine run from Anticosti, aided by favorable wind. Numerous sea birds flew away on each side as the steamer came plowing on. We saw ahead twenty whales, and several immense ice bergs. We anchored all night at Forteau, which is on the Labrador Shore, in the district of Newfoundland. I was desirous of going on shore to visit the few fishermen, but warned not to do so, on account of the great number of Exquimaux dogs, which kept up a constant howling and barking all night. They are called by our sailors the "Labrador Band;" their music certainly had no charms to sooth, even the savage breast. No other animal is safe unconfined. Some time previous to our visit there was a missionary stationed there whose kind friends had sent him down a goat. Upon its arrival the men in charge tied it outside while they went into the house to announce it. When they came out, it was missing, and nothing of it was found but part of its head and horns attached to the rope. The dogs had torn it to pieces and were fighting over its bones.

At daybreak next morning we left for Belle Isle at the east end of the straits, but could not approach it, owing to the wind being from the west and dashing the waves against the rocks at the only place of landing. We then steered for Chateau Bay or Temple Harbor, twenty-two miles off on the Labrador side. This place derives its name from the high cliffs and rocks resembling chateaus or temples in their formation. We entered a very narrow passage between enormous rocks about 200 feet out of water, and just broad enough to allow the steamer to pass through. Such passes of which there are many, are called by the fishermen "Tickles," and well are they so named, for it is rather a ticklish matter to get through most of them. We found ourselves in a beautiful salt water lake six miles long and about one mile broad, surrounded on all sides by high barren mountains covered with moss, and here and there a small clump of short brush wood. Owing to the great depth of the water the steamer ran close up to the rocks, and yet anchored in thirty fathoms. Five schooners were here loading with herrings and cod-fish for Quebec and Montreal. There are twelve fishermen's huts and a store, or as it is called, a "room" kept by a trader. The people are all from the opposite Newfoundland Shore, and come over every season in June in schooners, men, women, children, dogs, and cats. I had plenty of time to visit them. They are strong and healthy, living almost entirely upon fish and bread, very seldom getting meat, or vegetables of any kind, especially during the fishing season. Their great luxury is molasses, which some of them call "long tailed sugar." They were actively engaged catching and curing fish, and the side hills were white with cod fish laid out on "flakes" to dry, and barrels of the large fat fall catch Labrador herrings were piled up around their huts. My speculative propensity was excited, when I learned that they only got about $2,80 per barrel for such fine fish, and I offered to pay them as high as one to two dollars per barrel more for some, but they answered that they did not dare to sell, as they were indebted to traders for their outfit, and must pay them with fish. I told them to pay in money, for at the rate I was willing to give, it would go much farther to close off their indebtedness. "I cannot sir," they answered. "The traders have ships to load for foreign countries, and load them with fish, not with money, and if I sold you even a few barrels, any of my neighbors having spite against me, would revenge himself by telling the merchant I had done so; he would warn others, and next season when I applied for the advance of an outfit, they would tell me to go to the person to whom I had sold my fish for it. We are entirely at their mercy and must keep on good terms with them."

The success of the fishermen here was due to proper organization, and their facilities for following the coast in suitable vessels, often going two to three hundred miles away to make a catch. We were detained in this bay ten days, during which time I made several excursions in the steamer's boat to its head, and shot four seals, seven ducks and curlew, all of which, with the exception of a specimen or two which I preserved, were handed over to the cook for the table. We ran out three times to try and supply Belle Isle, but were each time obliged to return and wait for a change of wind or calm.

The Labrador Coast is composed of thousands of islands, backed by very high mountains, perfectly barren of wood—and covered with moss, among which are found some berries, one being a small sized cranberry, and very delicate in taste when preserved in sugar. The only wood found as low down as this neighborhood, and for 200 miles higher up the strait, is stunted spruce, which is only obtained in the interior along some ravine where sufficient vegetable matter has been washed down the mountain side to form a soil upon which it grows. Among the thousands of islands can be found well sheltered harbors at every hour's sail, the entrance to the principal ones being marked by a pile of stones built upon the highest or most prominent point, often surmounted with a cross. Such a beacon is called a scaupic. Just outside of Chateau Bay, is Henly Harbor, in which were riding at anchor, twelve to fifteen schooners loading for Montreal and Quebec, one of which put to sea while I was there, was caught in a storm, and became a total wreck. Fortunately all hands were saved. When the people leave at the end of the season to spend the winter at home there is great rejoicing, hurrahs, and the report of firearms may be heard in all directions, I can well understand their delight at leaving such quarters. Soon after my visit I learned that one of the schooners I saw there left with forty to fifty souls on board, all joyful at the prospects of spending a happy winter after their hard fishing season, little imagining that their fond hopes would never be realized; they were soon overtaken by a storm and every soul perished, not far from their own shore.

On Sunday, the 11th day of October, I awoke very low-spirited, thoroughly tired out with the monotony of the ten days' stay in Chateau Bay. I soon after caught the sound of men singing, and a "chuk, clink, chuk." My heart bounded with joy. The crew were heaving anchor, and lustily singing the French-Canadian voyageur's canoe song as an incentive to the work. I was soon among them, working with a will. At last the anchor was weighed, and the steamer swung around and headed for the "tickle." When outside, the wind was found light, although yet from the west, and in a couple of hours we lay off about half a mile from the island, and the boats were dispatched with supplies. As usual, I went in the first boat. When we approached near the island I found that a landing was only to be effected by being hoisted up on a table rock by rope tackle. There is no other way of reaching the top of the island, which is about nine miles long, and inhabited only by the light-house keeper and family, consisting of his wife, son, and three daughters. The only animals known to make the island its home is the Arctic or white fox and Labrador mole. From the high landing place a winding road has been cut out of the rock up to the light-house, which is several hundred feet above. This road is so steep that it is a good day's work for a horse to haul up four loads, each not heavier than three barrels of flour. Everything used here is brought down from Quebec in the steamer. Coals are sent in barrels, the empty barrels furnishing kindling wood. The keeper has two houses—one in use, the other some distance off, and kept in reserve in case the one he lives in should be destroyed by fire. Both are built of brick, and comfortable; the lighting apparatus is the same as the one at Cape Rosier, and of the most powerful and costly description. There is also a fog cannon and provision depot. These people really enjoy the life, particularly the men. The son, now twenty-five years of age, although free to do so, has not left the island since eight years, and the father does not desire to do so either. The mother, with one or two of the daughters (as they grow up), spend an occasional winter in Quebec for the purpose of having them attend school. The same was formerly done for the son. The life of a light-house keeper is monotonous, yet there is about it a simplicity and independence which, with great regularity, endears it to some characters, while others have gone mad by dint of constantly contemplating the same scenes, and hearing the same roar of the sea. The utmost vigilance is expected of him; everything must be kept in perfect condition and scrupulously clean. His first order, which must be implicitly obeyed, is to light the lamps every night at sunset, and keep them burning bright and clean till sunrise.

At two P. M. we had just time to land the last boat load of supplies and hasten on board; the wind was rising, and in a few minutes the waves were dashing against the rocks, a fog sprung up, and with considerable difficulty we ran through the tickle, and I found myself, with a sad heart, once more imprisoned in Chateau Bay, where we were obliged to remain, owing to the density of the fog, until Tuesday morning, October 13th, when the weather cleared up, and we reached Amour Point Light-house at Forteau, which is the last, and similar to those at Anticosti. The light-houses I have mentioned cost from $75,000 to $90,000 each, including out buildings. While the supplies were being landed at Amour Point I was handed two letters, addressed to the captain of the Government steamer. One was from the commander of the British navy vessel Sphinx, the other from the Rev. Mr. Auger, missionary, praying him to assist the distressed fishermen in the district above Blanc Sablon, particularly one large family, named Jones, in most destitute circumstances. The writers were not aware at that time of my mission. We hastened to leave Forteau and at dark the same evening reached Blanc Sablon Bay and cast anchor. Here my mission of mercy began, and did not end for many days.

Concluded next week.

SEA LIONS CAPTURED.—Mr. Henry Paul of Rollinsford N. H., on Tuesday of last week, with the assistance of several men, captured two sea lions in a cove not far from his house, leading up from Salmon River. The old one was eight feet long, and would weigh about 500 pounds, and the young one about 50 pounds. They were lying on the shore a short distance above high water mark, and the old one showed fight, and was captured with much difficulty. They are now on exhibition in Dover.

For Forest and Stream.

HUNTING ON REELFOOT LAKE.

ON the 27th of November last a small party of sportsmen left the city of Memphis for a visit to the celebrated duck grounds of Reelfoot Lake. This lake is situated between Obion and Lake counties, in Tennessee, and extends in an irregular body, varying from one to five miles in width, from near Paducah, in Kentucky, for some thirty miles south into Tennessee, lying at an average distance of seven miles from the Mississippi River. At about twenty miles, however, from the northern end the main body of the lake really ceases, but it is connected by a system of bayous with a number of small lakes extending southwardly, opening into each other by guts or bayous, varying from a few yards to a mile in length, and finally emptying their surplus waters into the Obion River, in Tennessee. Through all of these bayous there is a steady current to the southward, showing the lakes to be supplied by hidden springs, as well as the small drainage of the hills on its eastern shore. The lakes are all dotted with islands of various sizes, clothed with cane or flags, and wherever the water is sufficiently shallow the flags grow up into tussocks or bunches on the spots most favorable to them, leaving interminable lanes and pockets of clear water, within which the sportsman may glide in his boat for miles without being in sight of more than a few yards of open water at any one time. The largest lake ranges in depth from one foot to fifty feet, but the smaller ones are quite shallow, and rarely exceed two feet anywhere.

The origin of Reelfoot Lake is shrouded in mystery. It is filled with trees in some places as thickly as the adjoining forest, only the one is green and groweth up, while the other stands bare and bleak in the desolation of death. The most natural inference is that during the great earthquake, which shook the Valley of the Mississippi in 1811, the earth here subsided with all its forest growth upon it, and the waters have since filled in the chasm. The name is supposed to have been given from that of a small Indian tribe, who long ago lived upon its banks, and concerning whom there are many wild and curious legends current among the hunters and trappers who range its woods and waters.

The sportsman will at once see the unusual facilities afforded by such a locality for the pursuit of wild fowl. In fact, I am quite sure there is no place in the Union where such a body of water can be found with such remarkable natural advantages for duck shooting of every description, whether at passes, over decoys, into flocks, creeping into pockets or flushing them beside the lanes, or, as some of the gunners (men who gun for trade, and do not shoot for sport,) do, to steal upon them in their unguarded hours at the roost.

But with all of this there must be something for the ducks to feed upon, and when the Mississippi River overflows in summer it kills out the yonkepins, moss, and other sub-aquatic plants, upon which the fowl do most delight to feed, and then the sportsman's toil is useless there, as elsewhere. Fortunately this does not happen often, but to our sorrow it did happen last year. So view us then, four precious souls, and all agog to dash through thick and thin *en route* to Tiptonville, Mississippi River, whence by stage we safely arrived in camp at Thomson's Ferry, near the foot of the greater lake. The accommodations here are simply detestable, and we advise all parties going to carry their own tents and grub. On the upper end of the lake, seven miles from Paducah, there is said to be a better place, but we did not go there. The board was two dollars per day, and a dollar for a boatman and boat; or, one can get a boat for nothing and do his own paddling, which does not pay at any price. The feed being bad was against us, but the weather was bright and warm, which was worse. So we only got one day's decent shooting, and that was only one hundred among three of us. In the week we stayed there we only got about two hundred and fifty ducks for the entire party, when in ordinary seasons a poor shot can get between eighty and one hundred a day. Most of these were gray ducks (*C. streperus*), but we found quite a number of the most delightful of all wild-fowl, the green-winged teal (*Q. carolinensis*), which gave really good sport at the passes during a half hour or so on breezy evenings. The curious family of rail was also represented by swarming thousands of its sub-family, the *Fulicinæ*, or coots. These are called puldoos by the natives, but why one could not find out. But the ornithological curiosities were were the cormorants (*Graculidæ*), or perhaps they were darters (*Plotidæ*), as I did not have an opportunity of close examination. These fellows were there in great numbers, and nearly any morning could be seen to collect together in a line of several hundred yards long for the purpose of *fishing*. This was accomplished by moving simultaneously forward, flapping the wings, and beating the water, thus driving the frightened minnows into the centre formed by the closing wings of the line, whence they were gobbled *ad libitum*. Snipe also (*G. Wilsoni*) seemed to be abundant on the marshy islands, and perhaps bred there during the winter; but the nature of the ground forbid my searching for nests. I also killed two of a family of summer acquaintances, the gray-backed snipe (*T. griseus*), which had perhaps left the sea-coast for a change of air.

And now, having spun my yarn, brother sportsmen, I shall, like the famous "Guido," drop her, and go below by my watch off deck. PAT.

ORIGIN OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND.—"Caractacus," in discussing in the *Fancier's Gazette* the question as to whether the Newfoundland dog was indigenous to the island from which he takes his name, says:—

"My own opinion is that European settlers, finding dogs of drought an absolute necessity, and thinking they might improve on the native breeds, imported large dogs of various kinds—as, for instance, the mastiff, the colley, the Alpine spaniel, and the Matin-dog of France—and that the present breed sprang from many roots, and has acquired, from change of climate and other causes, certain peculiarities of its own, and that by careful selection a fixed variety has become established. * * * * * I think the probabilities are that it owes its origin to several types, and that time, selection, and climatic influences have at last worked it into a distinct variety. I have never been able to hit on any record which would tend to prove that such a dog existed when the island was discovered by Europeans; and if any one can point to any that will throw a light on the darkness, I shall be delighted beyond measure."

Fish Culture.

THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SALMONIDÆ—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

NO. SEVEN.

BY PHILO ICHTHYOS.

DISMISSING the salmou as an object of natural history, and viewing it as a matter of commerce, it is found that considerable apprehension exists that the annual product of salmon-bearing streams is rapidly diminishing. The English salmon fisheries have nearly failed. The Irish fisheries had largely fallen off, but have lately become productive again by means of artificial culture. The Scotch fisheries had also declined, but have measurably reached their former productive status, by the artificial mode of replenishment. At a not very remote period salmon were extremely plenty in the United Kingdom, so much so as to find a place on the table of the poor, while fish mongers sold it for two pence per pound; so plenty was this fish that farm servants bargained with employers not to be compelled to eat it more than twice a week. Our salmon streams have become impoverished by untimely fishing, and by obstructions from mill-dams; by the poisoning of rivers from the reprehensible habit of throwing dye stuffs into them; by saw-mills, and the various appliances of advancing civilization. A hundred years ago all our rivers natural to this species teemed with salmon. Writers affirm that the North and East Rivers, during the Revolution, not only contained abundance of shad, but salmon also. The rivers of New England were filled to repletion with this right royal fish. The rivers of British America contained such vast numbers that the fisheries of the Provinces for a long period seemed inexhaustible. Besides the inclination of salmon to devour their own eggs, myriads of enemies hover about them while young, with such insatiable greediness that only a very small per cent. reach adult life. Some economists estimate that only one full-growu salmon may be counted upon from a thousand eggs. Sir Humphery Davy calculates that if a salmon produces 17,000 roe, only 800 of these will mature into full-grown fish. Were it not for the extreme fecundity of fishes, the water area would soon become as barren of fish as a desert of vegetative life. But the grand difficulty—the root of the evil, as regards the scarcity of this most estimable fish—is to be found in the improvidence and unaccountable avarice of fishermen, who overfish the rivers and streams. The recklessness of men who gain livings from the capture of fish seem to be utterly regardless of the possibility of a failure of the harvests of the sea. It is found in our country that two hundred patents have been granted for the destruction and capture of fishes, while hundreds more not patented are used, many of which are explosives. Giant powder is in common use in the streams of California, which not only destroys the edible fish, but hundreds too small for use. While traps of all descriptions—nitro-glycerine, and other murderous agents—are being used to despoil and waste our food fishes, only eight patents have been issued for their increase and protection; a plain indication of public sentiment, even to-day, in reference to the protection of the fish and fisheries of our country.

The economic history of the *salmonidæ* in this country may be summed up in a few words. But in connection with this part of the subject some running remarks may not be out of place in reference to inaugurating and sustaining measures calculated to increase the value of our salmon fisheries. If we would reap we must sow. This self-evident truth applies with no more force to agriculture that to aquaculture. The fisheries of the globe, in point of utility, if not in value, are vastly more important than its mines of gold. Gold mines, in process of time, become exhausted, and it is not within the scope of human genius or power, to replenish them again, or recharge the sands, or quartz, with shining ore; but the living, self-producing, and self-augmenting *gift of God* in the wealth of food in the fisheries of the earth, is inexhaustible, if economically managed, rightly fished, and if timely and proper foresight is used in replenishing those great ocean reservoirs of human sustenance. We have no statistics of value of our salmon fisheries ante-dating 1869. During this year there were received at San Francisco from the Columbia River Fisheries, 22,130 cases of canned salmon, each case containing 24 cans, equal to 531,120 cans shipped to this point alone. By good authority it is estimated that the whole product of those fisheries in 1869 reached 800,000 cans—a sum, at twenty-five cents per can, of $200,000. Besides this product, 6,164 barrels of salted salmon were shipped, which, at $10 per barrel, is $61,164, making a total of $261,164. This is the beginning of an enormous industry, which, if properly managed, will furnish a vast revenue to the State of Oregon. Reports of these fisheries for four months ending August 1st, 1872, show 170,000 salmon canned, whose dressed weight was 2,700,000 pounds, value, $430,000; salmon taken for curing, 162,500, dressed weight, 2,600,000 pounds, value $117,000; whole weight, 5,800,000 pounds; total value, $647,000. In 1874 there were put up and shipped from the Columbia River Fisheries more than 20,000,000 pounds of canned salmon. It is estimated that half as much more was cured or eaten fresh, giving an aggregate annual product of one river alone of 30,000,000 pounds of food fish, fit subsistence for kings, and all of this vast product furnished without one dollar for its production!

Estimating this enormous quantity at twenty cents a pound, here is a revenue of $6,000,000 alone from the vast feeding grounds of the Pacific Ocean; and all this supply of human sustenance was prepared for food without price, save for its capture and preservation. And yet, with proper management, many fold may be added to this vast aggregate of food. The weight of salmon taken in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in 1875 amounted to 5,190,750 pounds. The product of the great trout and white-fish fisheries of the inland lakes of the United States and the Dominion cannot amount to less than $2,000,000 annually, while the salmon fisheries of the Dominion alone must amount to more than a million of dollars. The salmon fisheries of Maine will soon attain a high degree of productiveness, and her principal salmou rivers—Penobscot, Kennebec, and St. Croix—under the enlightened management of her able Fish Commissioners, must soon be restored, through artificial means, to their ancient abundance, if the greed to over-fish does not continue until the salmon and all its congeners are exterminated.

The economical value of the salmon lies in the richness and delicacy of its flesh, and the many different methods of preserving it. By means of freezing the newly-caught fish, it may be kept a long period of time without detriment or deterioration, so that it may be distributed in winter so extensively as to find its way to the tables of the inhabitants of all the Northern, Middle, Western, and many of the Southern States of the Union. The canning of its flesh makes it a cosmopolitan food; salting and smoking makes it the cligible food of the poor; and, commercially, it must ere long rank with the cod and herring as a universal food fish. The salmon of the English fisheries only attained anything like a commercial value when shipping in ice was originated. The trade, indeed, was then quite local, until the establishment of railways, which has increased its value so much that it is now only found upon the tables of the rich.

THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION.—Prof. Baird has addressed an official communication as United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, asking for an appropriation of $17,500 for the purpose of continuing the introduction and propagation of useful food fishes in the public waters of the United States during the present season. The argument which accompanies Prof. Baird's communication is exhaustive and to the point, showing the great work already accomplished by the Commission and the amount there is yet to be done. A good point is made in the fact that the work prosecuted by the United States Commission is in no case that which would be carried on by State Commissions or by private enterprise. The States of Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, or Pennsylvania would not find their advantage in going to any great expense in the way of stocking their streams, in view of the fact that the fish, when mature, would, on their return, enter the mouth of the Mississippi, and traverse all the intermediate States before arriving within their borders, with a certainty that a large portion of the catch would be secured by non-citizens. A fish to which it is proposed to devote a portion of the appropriation, should it be made, is the European carp, a species eminently calculated for the warmer waters of the country, especially the mill-ponds and sluggish rivers and ditches of the South. This fish has been domesticated for thousands of years, and furnishes the principal food of the Chinese. Living on vegetable matter instead of animal, it can be multiplied at very little expense in restricted waters.

A very elaborate table accompanies the letter, from which we learn that there has been hatched and distributed by the United States Fish Commission, of shad, 18,689,550 fish; of Penobscot salmon, (*Salmo salar*), 2,294,565 fish; of California salmon, transported to new waters of the United States, 5,153,740 fish. As this vast total of 26,137,855 fish turned loose, to also increase and multiply, represents but the labor of three years—1873-4-5—it is too soon to judge of results by the amount accomplished; but unless fish culture is a failure, and we have abundant evidence that it is not, the country should be to-day richer by many thousands of times the total amount already expended in the work. We trust that the Committee on Appropriations will take a similar view of the case and at once report a bill making the appropriation.

—The Livingston Sportsmen's Association of Genesco, says the Dansville *Express*, last week put into the waters of Conesus Lake 30,000 young salmon trout. The trout were procured at the State Hatching House, Caledonia, and Mr. E. Sackett, having the matter in charge, says that the fish were transported very successfully, and with hardly a perceptible loss. Conesus Lake already furnishes good fishing, and with the restocking it has received during the past few years an improvement may be expected.

BLACK BASS IN SOUTH JERSEY.—Capt. Milton P. Pierce, who last season stocked numerous public and private waters in South Jersey with this variety of fish, writes us, under date of April 6th, as follows:—

"In October of 1875 I placed black bass of different ages, and varying from three-quarters of a pound to three pounds in weight, in some of the small reservoirs at Aqualdale, keeping them there till January 1st, 1876, when I transferred them to a pond constructed expressly for them, covering nearly two acres, and varying in depth, the deepest points being about 10 feet. In November the larger bass gave every indication of hibernating, keeping close to the bottom of the deepest places in the small reservoirs, but the smaller ones swam around as usual. During the brief time that the bass pond has been frozen over during the past winter some of the smaller bass have been seen swimming about in shallow water. Before flowing the pond I prepared gravel beds, that are from two and a half to four feet under water, for them to spawn on. They are now reconoitering these beds, and evidently preparing for business."

—The first flock of geese passed over Portland, Me., Mr. L. Redlan writes, and the gunners are having good shooting at blue-bills and black ducks. Blue-birds and song sparrows were seen March 31st.

Natural History.

[The Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, patronized by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

IT is rare that ornithologists have a good opportunity to study the habits of the Bohemian waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*), which is an inhabitant of circumpolar regions, and only irregularly wanders into the limits of the United States during the coldest winters. Our knowledge of the life of this bird is therefore very meagre, and it is with especial gratification that we present the appended communications from gentlemen in Minneapolis, Minn., where the waxwings have been abundant during the winter. The reader will call to mind previous notes upon this bird which have appeared in FOREST AND STREAM from Capt. Bendire and others. The first letter is from Mr. P. L. Hatch, and is as follows:—

—The 23d of February was very cold here, the mercury indicating more than 20° below zero. A change to milder weather followed, and on the 25th it was delightfully pleasant, on which day I met a flock of 50 or 60 Bohemian wax-wings (*Ampelis garrulus*). They were distributed loosely on bushes and shrub-oaks, and a few perched on the balwarks of the bridge over a hollow containing the Silver Cascade. Pausing to observe these by no means common winter visitants from the regions still further to the north of us, I was surprised to see that they were busily engaged catching insects in the air, precisely after the manner of the true flycatcher. I strained my eyes to see if I could detect the insect in the clear sunshine, but its proportions were too small. Yet I could distinctly see the birds open their bills in the act of seizing them. Some teams passing over the bridge abruptly, brought them all together in an oak, the top of which was about on a level with and close to the abutment of the bridge. Here I stopped my horse within fifteen feet of them, and so intent were they in their watch for their new food that they permitted me to observe their individual markings, and occasionally count the several "sealing wax" tippings of their wings, a treat never before my fortune to enjoy to such an extent. I finally left them, but returning an hour later found them still darting out into the air at all elevations from close to the ground near the creek to 100 or 150 feet elevation, and seizing something invisible to me, in no way different from the warblers or flycatchers. Has this characteristic been noticed by naturalists? and what were they eating?

—

Mr. Thos. S. Roberts also recorded his observations in the following notes:—

In your issue of February 17th, I noticed a communication in regard to the Bohemian wax-wing or chatterer, asking whether it had been observed during the past winter in any other part of the United States than Oregon. A large number of these birds have spent the winter about Minneapolis. They made their appearance early in December, and are still present, (March 22d). They are all almost invariably to be seen in flocks, usually of 10 to 30 individuals, but sometimes of 100 or more. They are seldom found outside the city limits. Their food has been what few berries they could find, buds, and almost any eatable thing which they could pick up. Notwithstanding this seemingly precarious manner of living, they are in good condition. These birds can easily be approached within gunshot, and often much nearer. When shot at they fly off in a close, compact flock. The iris of the chatterer is dark red, but varies somewhat in different individuals.

EARLY SPRING ON THE HUDSON.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In response to your "Invitation," I send you some of my notes for February and March taken in this vicinity:—

February 13th.—Clear and warm. Found a single liver leaf (*Hepatica triloba*) in bloom on a high rocky hill facing the south. These flowers always bloom at this spot much earlier than at any other place in the vicinity; but I never found them before earlier than February 23d. Saw a butterfly in the same place.

February 20th.—Several hepaticas in bloom on the same hill.

February 22d.—Followed a pair of blue-birds till the female entered a hole in the dead limb of an apple tree, very probably its annual nest. It appeared again in a few moments, and flew off with its mate, which had remained near by singing. This is the first indication of house cleaning that I have noticed among the birds this season.

March 5th.—Clear and warm; light south wind. Saw a flock of about twenty robins moving north—the first real spring birds that I have seen; also saw several red-winged blackbirds (*Agleaus phœniceus*) in the bushes bordering a pond.

March 6th.—Another warm day. More red-wings have arrived during the night, and they are now quite numerous; saw a flock high in the air flying north. Started a flock of six black ducks (*Anas obscura*) at the pond. The robins are getting to be common.

March 7th.—Saw a rusty grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*). Noticed bluebirds looking around for a place to build; flying about old dead stumps and holes in trees.

March 12th.—Golden-winged woodpecker seen.

March 13th.—Noticed several fox sparrows (*Passerella iliaca*).

March 22d.—Crow blackbirds have arrived.

March 23d.—Phœbe bird (*Sayornis fuscus*) and cow-bird (*Molothrus pecoris*) have arrived. The phœbe is rather late this spring; last year it made its appearance March 13th.

March 24th.—Hylas heard piping in the evening.

March 31st.—Several violets in bloom on the lawn; these violets were originally cultivated, but have spread themselves over the lawn, where they have been growing for years. They always flower much earlier than the real wild violet and still retain their sweet scent.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, April 5th. E. P. BICKNELL.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. Bernard (Wilmington, N. C.,) informs us that a young woodcock was caught in Duplin county, N. C., March 21st, which was about six weeks old, and an old one which seemed to have a nest near by. This is considered an unusually southern point for this bird to breed.... During the second week in March robins, blue-birds, and cedar-birds were seen at Glen's Falls, N. Y., and strangest of all a whip-poorwill was heard. DeKay says: It arrives the latter part of April, which is probably a rather early date for the northern portion of the State (A. N. Chency).... "C. S. R." writes that at Niagara Falls the first robins were seen March 8th, and bloc-birds on March 12th; but as six inches of snow fell on the 20th, the robins becoming weak from want of food, became food themselves for the vast number of crows that go there to pass the winter. No other spring birds had appeared up to March 24th.

BIRDS OF FORT WAYNE, IND.

BY G. AUG. SMITH.

I HAVE been collecting birds about sixteen years in this vicinity, and am able to send you a list of species likely to be found about here in winter. Some, like the evening and pine grosbeaks, and the wax-wing, make their appearance only at long intervals. The list is as follows:—

Golden eagle. Rare.
Bald eagle. Not rare.
Gray eagle. Not rare.
Red-tailed hawk. Rare in winter; common in summer.
Great-horned owl. Common all the year.
Mottled owl. Common winter and summer.
Barn owl (*Strix flammea*). Rare; has occurred several times in winter.
Long-eared owl. A winter bird; rare in summer.
Short-eared owl (*Brachyotus palustris*.) Seen in winter only.
Barred owl. Common winter and summer.
Sparrow owl (*Glaucidium passerinum*). *Occasional in winter only.
Snowy owl. This is found, but not every winter.
Downy woodpecker. Common at all times.
Hairy woodpecker. Common in all seasons.
Yellow-bellied woodpecker. Not seen every winter.
Black log-cock. Not rare in winter, and common in summer.
Red-bellied woodpecker. Common in winter, and not rare in summer.
Red-headed woodpecker. Not seen every winter; common in summer.
Golden-winged woodpecker. Rare in winter; common in summer.
Kingfisher. Not taken every winter, but common in summer.
Golden-crested wren. Common this winter; none in summer.
Wax-wing. Not seen every winter, and never in summer.
Cedar-bird. Common throughout the year.
Butcher-bird. Common in winter; rare in summer.
White-rumped shrike. Common in all seasons.
White-bellied nuthatch. Common at all times.
Brown creeper. Not rare either winter or summer.
Tufted titmouse. Commonly found all the year.
Chickadee. Common both summer and winter.
Shore lark. Common in winter and summer.
Evening grosbeak. Occurs some winters.
Pine grosbeak. Not observed every winter.
Purple finch. Common during the winter, but none are seen in summer.
Yellow-bird (*Chrysomitris*). Remains throughout the year.
Red crossbill. Comes some winters.
White-winged crossbill. It is found some winters, but never in summer.
Red-poll linnet. Common in winter; none in summer.
Snow bunting. Common in winter only.
Lapland longspur. Common in winter; none in summer.
Snow bird. Common during the winter.
Chipping sparrow. Common in winter; rare in summer.
Song sparrow. Not found every winter; abundant in summer.
Cardinal grosbeak. Common both summer and winter.
Crow. Common through the year.
Blue jay. Common at all times.
Wild pigeon. Common in summer, and rare in winter.
Mourning dove. Common throughout the year.
Wild turkey. Never rare.
Ruffed grouse. Common winter and summer.
Prairie hen (*Cupidonia cupido*). Not rare at any season.
Quail (*Ortyx virginianus*). Common always.
Red-breasted merganser. Occurs in winter.

*This is a bird of the Pacific coast. Is there not an error here?—EDS.

AMERICAN FALCONIDÆ, ETC.—Mr. Robert Ridgway has long been a special student of the hawk family (*Falconidæ*). He has just printed as a part of the Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey, Vol. II, No. 2, a paper of 82 pages and two plates, entitled "Studies of the American Falconidæ." Mr. Ridgway has taken up the 15 genera following *Nisus*, which is represented by the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks. Most of these are South American, and many of them the author has defined anew. The characters and synonomy of each species are given, and its variations of plumage discussed. The paper is an important addition to the literature of the classification of birds.

The same Bulletin contains a more readable, if not more important paper, also from Mr. Ridgway's pen, upon the Ornithology of Guadalupe Island, based on notes and collections made by Dr. Edward Palmer. Guadalupe Island is off the coast of Southern California, 220 miles southwest of San Diego. Every one of the species is distinct from, though nearly related to, those found on the neighboring mainland; among the Passeres, the closest resemblance is to Rocky Mountain forms. The land birds inhabiting the islands during the breeding season are the following: *Regulus calendula* var. *obscurus*, Ridgw.; *Salpinctes obsoletus* var. *guadeloupensis*, Ridgw.; *Thryomanes brevicauda*, Ridgw.; *Carpodacus amplus*, Ridgw.; *Junco insularis*, Ridgw.; *Pipilo maculatus* var. *consobrinus*, Ridgw.; *Colaptes mexicanus* var. *rufipileus*, Ridgw.; *Polyborus lutosus*, Ridgw.; and three birds unidentified.

WINTER RARITIES IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In addition to the Bohemian wax wings, of which I have already written you, we have been favored this winter by the presence of a considerable number of evening grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*). They arrived about the 19th of December. Last year they remained here as late as April 23d—after many of the summer birds had arrived. This bird is much more domestic in its habits than the chatterer. They frequent an island in the Mississippi River at this point, which is covered with dwelling houses, and is the constant thoroughfare between the east and west divisions of this city. But on this island are a great many large trees. They alight on and around the houses, but are nevertheless somewhat changeable in the degree of their timidity, at one time allowing close inspection, and then again being rather shy, although one can always approach within twenty or thirty yards of them, and I think that, on the whole, they may be regarded as tame and unsuspicious. Like the purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) they often feed by hanging out on the ends of branches, and tearing of the buds which form a great portion of their food. Such fare they could easily obtain in the woods as well as upon this public island, so that their preference appears to be for the society of man. They have a sharp, clear whistle, and at times a note somewhat resembling that of the chatterer. Their flight is undulatory and erratic though quite rapid. One very marked and constant difference in plumage between the male and female of this species is to be found in the coloration of the tail feathers. In the female these are all tipped (on the inner web) with pure white, the outer feather broadly, and the outside one of all on each side has a small spot of the same color on the outer web also. The extent of these markings seems to depend upon the age, being less in the younger specimens, and increasing with age. In the male there is only a very slight indication of such marking, and that is on the extreme tips of the outer feathers alone.

During February and March of 1875, the pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) was very plenty in this locality, but I have seen none as yet this season. A flock of golden-eyed ducks (*Bucephala americana*) has passed the winter in the open water below St. Anthony Falls. A few ducks remain in that pool every winter, despite the length and severity of the season. THOMAS S. ROBERTS.

DESPISED FOOD FISHES.

WASHINGTON, April 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In reply to several inquiries as to what I meant by saying that Europeans eat "rays," I will say that it was written *rays*, and that the order *Rales*, according to Gill, includes nine genera of these singular fishes, from the sea-bat, or devil-fish of the Carolina coast (*Ceratoptera vampirus*), the rays, skates, stingaree, etc., to the torpedo, or cramp-fish (*Torpedo occidentalis*). These fish are eaten in Europe, but through prejudice are but little used as food in this country even by the very poorest class. There are tons upon tons of fish thrown away, fed to hogs, or made into fertilizers on the coast, and people within a few miles suffering for food. I have heard a fisherman on Long Island Sound say that he was never poor enough to eat sturgeon! His grandfather had probably told him that it was not good, and he had not had independence enough to try this excellent fish. This predjudice is common, and if you have never eaten sturgeon, properly cooked, just try it at the first opportunity. Get a few slices, moderately thick, put them in a pot or pan of water and parboil them to get rid of the oil; then roll in crumb of cracker or egg, just as you would a veal cutlet, and fry. This makes a veal cutlet that beats the original by far, and you are sure that it is full "six weeks old," as the butcher always certifies in regard to the veal. FRED MATHER.

ARRIVALS AT THE CENTENNIAL AQUARIUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8TH.—Six gopher turtles, *Testudo polyphemus*, habitat Florida. Presented by Mr. Greene Smith. One rough chub sucker, *Campostoma anomalum*, habitat New York. Presented by Mr. Harry Bell. Fifteen grayling (young), *Thymallus tricolor*, habitat New York.

FRED MATHER, Supt.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Brook Trout, *Salmo Fontinalis*. Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.

☞For list of seasonable trout flies for April see our issue of March 23d.

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish during the week has been liberal, and prices without material change. North River shad were abundant, the best roe fish selling for 75 cents each, while Delaware River's bring 50 cents; striped bass are worth 16 to 20 cents per pound, according to size; smelts, 15 cents for Northern and 20 cents for green; salmon, 50 cents; mackerel, 25 cents each; white perch, 18 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, (frozen) 50 cents; green turtle, 33 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; frost fish, 8 cents per pound; hahbut, 16 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters scarce, 13 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100; whitefish, 20 cents per pound; pickerel, 18 cents; perch (yellow), 12 cents; brook trout from Canada, 50 cents; Long Island, $1; pompano, $1; hard shell crabs, 40 cents per dozen.

STRIPED BASS AT NEWBURGH.—It having been reported that there was good striped bass fishing in the vicinity of Newburgh during the spring months, we have been at some pains to ascertain definitely as to the truth of the report. The result of our inquiries is to the effect that there are a few fish, ranging from one to three pounds, caught, but not in numbers sufficient to warrant an expedition for the purpose. During the past week small striped bass have been taken in large numbers near Poughkeepsie. There can be no doubt but that these fish pass the winter in fresh water near the head of the river, and probably on their way down are "not on the feed" until salt water is reached. They pass through Spuyten Duyvil Creek into the Harlem River, and then into the numerous small creeks which indent the Westchester side of Long Island Sound, where they commence feeding on shrimp.

—More than one of our readers will be gratified to learn that the celebrated salmon pictures of Walter M. Brackett, Esq., of Boston, entitled the "Rise," "Leap," "Struggle," and "Landed," which were sold at a high figure to an English connoisseur some time ago, have been duplicated by the artist, and will be included in the Massachusetts collection at the Centennial Exhibition. They are now on exhibition in Boston, together with the rest of this collection for Philadelphia, and will be for some time to come. If not sold at the Centennial, they will be offered in New York next fall. They are greatly admired, and greatly exceed anything of the kind extant, so far as we can learn. We understand that Mr. Brackett has several times come within an ace of selling them, though the figure, which we believe is $4,000 for the set, may seem high in these tight times. However, they are cheap at a much higher price.

WATERPROOFING FISH LINES.—Some process for waterproofing silk and linen lines so as to render them equal in quality to the best imported article, has long been sought by American anglers; and while experiments with *silk* lines seem to have been quite satisfactory, the methods employed on *linen* lines have been wholly inadequate. We were cognizant long ago of the eminent success attained by Walter M. Brackett, Esq., of Boston, in manipulating silk lines with boiled linseed oil, and so stated in this journal at that time, having been permitted to make careful examination of the specimens thus prepared. Subsequently, in answer to a correspondent, it was asserted in our columns by an unfortunate inadvertence that *linen* lines were so treated; and

several of our readers have been experimenting with the recipe ever since, with no success at all! Quite lately one gentlemen sent us several samples of these lines, which were rotten, and we referred him to Mr. Brackett; one effect of which communication has been to draw out the following letter which we trust will be received as *ex cathedra* and relieve puzzled gentlemen of any dilemma they may have reached. The information given will certainly be valued. The samples of lines can be examined at this office by any one curious to see them:—

STUDIO, 41 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

You make me responsible for the statement that linseed oil is the best substance for preparing *linen* lines. It is bad enough to be held accountable for what I do say, but to be obliged to father what some one else says is more than I bargained for. Instead of recommending linseed oil for the purpose, I beg leave to say that a linen line so treated is good for one season, and one only; nor have I ever found any substance that serves the purpose desired. For silk lines I know of nothing better than boiled linseed oil. It works to a charm, as the accompanying specimens will prove to you. Nos. 1 and 2 have been used eight years, and Nos. 3 and 4 four years. If you know of any process that will give better results, have no doubt your readers would be glad to know it, as would also yours truly,

WALTER M. BRACKETT.

The subjoined corroborative letter from an eminent authority will serve to further put the question at rest, so far as using linseed oil for linen lines is concerned. While we regret having misled our readers, it is consoling that an error has been the means of eliciting so much valuable information. Anything further relating to water-proofing processes will be received with thanks:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I find in your paper, under "Answers to Correspondents," that "linseed oil, for water-proofing linen fish lines, is recommended by Walter M. Brackett." Now, I am not personally acquainted with the authority named, but hope to be ere long; but as my experience has been different from his, I presume no offence will be given if I mention the fact that one years ago I water proofed a linen bass line, which would sustain a weight of twenty-four pounds without parting before the oil was applied, and within one month afterwards it was not as strong as common twine. I enclosed find a sample. About that time an angling friend tried the same experiment, with the same result. Soon after making the experiment referred to, I procured "The American Angler," by Thad. Norris—a book that is indispensable to the angler who wishes to make his own pickle"—and found on page 673 (new edition) that linen lines *"should never be soaked in linseed oil."* Two years ago I tried rubbing linen lines with paraffine, which seemed to preserve the line, and make it run better through the guides. If I was to experiment farther, I should try saturating the line with fine paraffine, dissolved in pure benzine. This preparation I have used as a water-proofing for leather fly-hooks, and find it perfectly satisfactory. If any one tries this I hope he will record the results, and send the same to FOREST AND STREAM. ESPRIT FORT.

THE "QUIET" CLUB of Towanda, Pa., is composed of several leading gentlemen of Pennsylvania, who are fond of the angle, and who we sincerely trust will experience all the benefits anticipated from its organization. Last Monday, it enjoyed a game supper and pleasant time generally while overhauling rods, lines, and flies, preparatory to opening the trouting season. A E. Chamberlin sent regrets for his absence accompanied by a large basket of speckled trout, which proved a most opportuno gift and were much enjoyed. "Success to your fishing," gentlemen!

—The first weakfish of the season was taken near Morices, L. I., last Friday.

—The following is a table of approximate weights of fish in good condition, predicated upon their length, which is published by Eaton & Deller, of Crooked Lane, London, England. Although the English fish vary in some degree from ours in comparative weights and measurements, still the table given will serve as a nearly correct guide to anglers in American waters. Those who have no spring balances in their kit may have a two-feet rule, which is handy to carry, and with this they can ascertain how many of the fingerlings they catch go to the pound. No doubt the gentlemen will find the table serviceable in the coming season and thank us for it:—

TABLE OF APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS OF FISH ACCORDING TO THEIR LENGTHS.

Length.	Weight.							
	Salmon.		Trout.		Grayling.		Pike.	
Inches.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
0	....		0	4½	0	4½	....	
10	....		0	6½	0	6½	....	
11	....		0	9	0	9½	....	
12	....		0	11½	0	10½	0	8½
13	....		0	14½	0	15½	0	11
14	....		1	1½	1	1	0	13½
15	....		1	6	1	5	1	1½
16	....		1	10½	1	9½	1	4½
17	....		1	15½	1	14½	1	8½
18	....		2	6	2	5	1	13
19	....		2	12½	2	10½	2	2
20	....		3	4	3	1½	2	7½
21	....		3	12½	3	9½	2	13½
22	....		4	5½	4	2	3	4½
23	....		4	15½	4	11½	3	13½
24	5	6½	5	10½	5	5½	4	4½
25	6	1½	6	5½	....		4	15½
26	6	13½	7	2½	....		5	7½
27	7	10½	8	0	....		6	1½
28	8	8½	8	15	....		6	13
29	9	8	9	14½	....		7	9
30	10	8	10	15	....		8	6
31	11	9½	....		....		9	3½
32	12	12½	....		....		10	2½
33	14	0	....		....		11	2½
34	15	5½	....		....		12	2½
35	16	12	....		....		13	4½
36	18	3	....		....		14	7½
37	19	12	....		....		15	11½
38	21	6½	....		....		17	0
39	23	2	....		....		18	9
40	24	15½	....		....		20	0
41	26	14	....		....		....	
42	28	14½	....		....		....	
43	31	0	....		....		....	
44	33	3½	....		....		....	
45	34	8½	....		....		....	
46	37	15½	....		....		....	

NEW YORK—*New Hamburgh, April 9th.*—Fishing at this point has not commenced as yet, owing to the frequent heavy rains having swollen the streams. In short ten days, if the weather is pleasant, the anglers at Dutchess county will be prepared for what little sport there is to be had in the way of trout fishing. Our sportsmen have been seized with the restocking fever, and our now depleted streams will afford sufficient sport to make quite an event of the opening of the season. Half a dozen herring were caught in a fyke by one of our fishermen this week, which is a very unusual event for so early in the season.

BLUE JAY.

CONNECTICUT—*Higganum, April 5th.*—Water rising in river. To-day the first shad net was set, for the season, in it was caught a striped bass three feet, three inches long, weighing twenty-seven pounds—a perfect beauty. Quite a number of bass are taken here every season, but few as large as this. The net is about four rods long, and is set in the eddies along shore. Expect shad soon. Alewives are plenty.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, April 9th,*—Fish are becoming abundant here. Cod, halibut, smelts, herrings, &c., are caught either at the Vineyard or on our shores, quite plentifully. All the trout brooks here are overflowed and fishing in them is impossible, except near their mouths.

CONCHA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There have been 36 arrivals of the fleet the past week, 26 from Georges and 10 from the Banks. The receipts have been 1,040,000 lbs. of codfish and 845,000 lbs. halibut. Prices for halibut have ruled at 2½ and 1½ cents per pound. Fresh cod and haddock have been in light receipt and selling for $2.50 per hundred weight.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, April 7th.*

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERIES.—The latest reports from Newfoundland relative to the prospects of seal fishery are not encouraging. Many of the vessels were still in sight off shore on account of ice and adverse winds. Several sealing vessels have been crushed and sunk by the ice. Great destitution prevails in many parts of Green Bay.

FISHING CHARTS, WHEREBY THE MIGRATION OF FISH MAY BE DETERMINED, AND THE BUSINESS RENDERED MORE SUCCESSFUL.—The United States Fishery Commission, under the direction of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, has done much within a few years to settle disputed questions concerning the marine fauna of the American coasts, the habits and movements of our migratory fish, and the dangers to be apprehended from over, unscasonable and improper fishing. The Signal Service Corps has accomplished a beneficent work in establishing its posts along the coast to warn mariners of approaching storms, and in its dissemination of weather probabilities. If the combined service of the two boards could be utilized to furnish fishing probabilities, so that our fishing marine could make approximate calculations as to the prospect of success of different branches of the fisheries, it would be a boon indeed. The great disadvantage of our leading interest is its uncertainty in various phases.

Fish are capricious, and though they seem to follow certain general laws in their movements, it is next to impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the probability of success in any single department of the fisheries.

Such a plan is under consideration in Scotland, where a movement has been inaugurated looking to the acquiring of such information as shall prove of service to the herring fishermen on the Scotch coast. The Commissioners of the Fishery Board of that country, conceiving the idea that the temperature of the sea and other meteorological influences had something to do with the fluctuations of the herring-fishery, instituted a series of experiments by which it was shown that during the periods when heavy catches of these fish were taken the thermometer was usually high and steady, the winds light or moderate, and electrical phenomena wanting; and that on the other hand when the catch was small it was found that the barometer was low, strong winds and unsettled weather prevailed, and thunder and lightning was frequent. The Commissioners of Irish Lights are engaged in similar investigations, and the German government has appointed a Commission in connection with a Meteorological Committee, to inquire into the physical condition of the Baltic Sea.

Science will yet give us a fishery chart of the courses followed by fish in their migrations from place to place, and of the chances of the successful pursuit of any particular fishery at a particular place and time.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

TROUT AND SALMON ANGLING.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

To the chagrin of our anglers, the young salmon or grilse, which for these two last winters have afforded such good and convenient sport at the above point in bait fishing, have at present, at any rate, almost entirely disappeared from our bay, and, I presume, are gone up the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers to their spawning grounds. They migrated from the ocean to our bay, bound for the above streams, earlier by a month or six weeks this season than they did last year. A great many were caught this last winter, but not near so many as in 1874-5. The fish taken lately have been much larger, of course, than those of the previous years, having had another year's growth; but they have certainly fallen off in quantity. Some have been taken within these few days weighing from twelve to seventeen pounds; but they are scarce. They seem to bite now at any time of the tide, whereas the greater number were previously nearly always captured about an hour before and an hour after high water; not more than five to ten are taken daily. But the most exciting of all fishing seasons is now on the 1st of April, just upon us. Trout fishing, owing to the great rains we have had this fall, winter, and spring, filling our rivers and creeks, we expect much good sport this year. Until within the past few years angling, as a legitimate recreation, has been neglected on our slope. The spirit of gain has ruled the minds of our business men, as elsewhere generally, and time spent in out-door amusements has been hitherto looked upon a good deal as money too much wasted. But boaters are changing much lately in this respect. During the past two or three years there seems to have been awakened a quiet influence here (which, upon my writing somewhat on field sports, in some of our papers, I have myself, perhaps, done something to encourage) exerting itself among the minds of our business people, bidding them, for their own benefit, to play more and work less, and many a hard-worked clerk has now cause to bless the effect of this influence, when he has been allowed to take two or three weeks' vacation every year, and so recuperate his vital energies.

Within a radius of fifty miles of our city there are at least twenty localities where sport may be had. There are the Water Company Lakes, or Lake Merced, of the Acclimatizing Society, (now soon probably to be amalgamated with a new and large sportsman's club, of which more anon), in either of which, for a small fee, permission may be obtained to fish, and fine fishing is to be found, as it was last year. Then there are a great number of creeks and streams inland, north, south, and east, where are frequently taken from thirty to fifty trout in a day's fishing. Only about two years since a party of three, of whom my nephew was one, left the city on a Saturday afternoon for a short trip back of Mount Tamalipas. They returned Monday morning in time for business, and brought back ten "salmon trout," really a species of land-locked salmon, which weighed sixty-five pounds dressed. Several others, who fished in the same lagoon, (sometimes having access with the ocean), connected with a brook, caught a number of the same fish (as well as brook trout), weighing from three to eight pounds each. Another party took over one hundred mountain trout from a creek, and others took nearly three hundred in two days.

The lakes in the mountains, and the streams running therefrom, also afford a vast amount of fishing to those who have time to go so far. Tahoe, Summit, Cascade, and other lakes are full of salmon trout (silvery salmon) and common trout, weighing from one pound up to as high as thirty pounds, and our mountain streams are alive with the speckled beauties.

E. J. HOOPER.

SPLIT BAMBOO.

ITHACA, N. Y., April, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My "few remarks" in your issue of the 9th ult., concerning one way of making a split bamboo rod, and stating, by way of comparison, some objections to the Krider rod, seem to have stirred up a swarm of "bonest men and anglers," who will have it that Krider can beat all creation in the making of a rod. They undertake to say—not that John Krider can make a better rod than anybody else—but that his peculiar method of putting the strips together is the best way to make one. In order to "prove their case" they are compelled to assert that the greatest strain comes upon the centre of the rod, and therefore Krider crowds as much of "the enamel" to the centre as possible.

One of your correspondents imagines he has settled the question by citing the philosophical truism that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link." From which he deduces the conclusions "that the same amount of enamel inside or outside will produce equal strength." That gives up half the argument at least. I suggest to J. B. C. a practical experiment. Take a piece of sound iron gas-pipe, with a calibre of say three-quarters of an inch; length, say four feet. Lay it with each end resting two inches on a block. Weight down the centre till it bends and the deflection is say four inches. Next heat and hammer the same piece of gas-pipe to a solid cylindrical rod of the same length and temper. Treat it as before, and see which requires the greatest weight to produce the same deflection. If the gas-pipe carries the heaviest load, perhaps that might convince J. B. C. and the others that a trout rod is not generally used in the same manner as a chain.

I see no reason to change my views expressed in my article, printed in your issue of March 9th, to the effect that all the enamel should be upon the outside.

Your correspondent W., in March 30th, styles my four objections to the manner of making the Krider rod "imaginary." Every one of them is so obviously a fact that I can well leave them for W.'s further consideration. I commend him, and all advocates of the Krider system, to the perusal of an admirable article signed "Ted Grayson," in your paper of March 23d. Notwithstanding T. G. has a rod that will go off fishing of itself, when the balmy west wind scatters the apple blossoms, yet I commend him to the sight and the handling of the Hexagonal Rod.

H.

SECOND RATE FISH IN ADIRONDACK WATERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 31st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"C. C.," in your issue of March 23d, correctly states that pickerel are found in Lake Sanford, and others of the more easterly Adirondack Lakes. They were taken there from Schroon Lake many years since, which lake had previously been stocked from Champlain. In 1865 a lot of these "fresh water sharks" were let loose in Long Lake, to the indignation of most of the residents, and all of the sportsmen. For a few years Buttermilk Falls opposed a boundary for their influx into Racquette Lake. In 1869, through the instrumentality of some of "Murray's horde," they were transported over the falls, and from thence have spread throughout that pride of the North Woods—Racquette. Since then black bass, through the New York State Agency are wantoning in the same water. Now, the last is a game fish, I acknowledge. Yet, still, recalling my piscatory sport there ten years gone by, scarcely any "fichabod, thy glory hath departed." Between the ravenous jaws of the worthless pickerel, and the spiny-back of the black bass, the soft-finned trout stands a slim chance. Without natural means of antagonism or defense, the swift coming extinction of the speckled beauty is simply a question of time. With that loss the chief charm will be gone for the visitors to those waters.

E. K. WILSON.

FLY ROD FOR BLACK BASS.

April, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In No. 8 of FOREST AND STREAM of current volume, T. W., of Leesburg, Va., asks for a description of a fly rod for black bass fishing. Permit me to say that such a rod should be constructed upon the model and of the same material as a single-handed trout fly rod. It must, however, be longer, slightly stiffer, and consequently heavier, but should approximate in its general features, as nearly as possible, the trout fly rod.

Assuming a trout rod to be eleven feet long, and weighing from seven to nine ounces, according to the material of its construction, a black bass fly rod should be from twelve to twelve feet and three inches in length, and if formed of split bamboo, should weigh from nine to eleven ounces; or if made of ash and lancewood, should weigh from ten to twelve ounces. Split bamboo makes the handsomest and lightest rod, but a combination of ash and lancewood will prove the most serviceable, and can be furnished for at least one-half the price of the former. The rod should be made in three joints, the butt of white ash, and the tip and second joint of lancewood; it should have as true a taper and as graceful proportions as the best trout fly rod; should be very flexible and pliant, but should not be so withy or willowy as the lightest trout rods. Such a rod properly handled would be found to answer all the emergencies of fly fishing for black bass, and would be just the thing for the largest brook trout of Maine or Lake Superior. J. C. Wallis of Milwaukee, Wis., or C. F. Orvis of Manchester, Vt., make such rods, warranted to give satisfaction, and at a moderate price.

OCONOMOWOC.

—Hot alum-water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, chinchbugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves and the like. Brush crevices in the floor of the skirting, or mop boards, if you expect they harbor vermin.

—In India, in 1869, one tigress was reported to have killed 127 people, and stopped a public road for many weeks. In another case in the central provinces a single tigress caused the desertion of thirteen villages, and 250 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation.

—In some parts of Russia the young shoots of the "cat-tail" (*Typha latifolia*) are used as asparagus; they are said to be delicious. The plant grows abundantly in the United States in swampy localities.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER. FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Apr. 13	2	42	11	19	10	57
Apr. 14	3	37	eve.	11	11	26
Apr. 15	3	26	1	5	morn.	
Apr. 16	4	18	2	00	0	18
Apr. 17	5	14	2	57	1	14
Apr. 18	6	11	3	53	2	11
Apr. 19	7	8	4	46	3	8

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY RACE.—The greatest event in the English rowing year, an event which is exceeded in interest and the numbers attracted to witness its result only by the Derby at Epsom, was rowed on the Thames between Putney and Mortlake on Saturday last, the victory won by the Cambridge crew having been foreshadowed by the betting in their favor for some days previous. Before the start, Oxford won the toss for choice of positions, and as is usual on like occasions, chose the Middlesex side of the river. Shortly after two o'clock a start was effected, Cambridge getting away first with a stroke of 37 to the minute, Oxford commencing with 35. Cambridge drew closer in the first quarter of a mile, but Oxford, making a spurt, soon diminished the lead to a quarter of a length. Both crews then quickened, Oxford rowing 40 strokes to 39 of Cambridge. At Hammersmith Bridge, one mile and five furlongs from the start, which was reached in 8 min. 31s., Cambridge was again a clear length ahead, which was increased to two lengths at Chiswick Church. Here Cambridge took her opponent's water, and the race was virtually over. At Barnes' Bridge, three miles and a half from the start, which was reached in 16min. 48s., Oxford spurted a 40 stroke, but Cambridge was three lengths ahead, and the two boats kept about the same relative positions until the finish was reached, Cambridge winning by a little over three lengths. The total distance was about four miles and one furlong, and the time 20min. 19s. The Oxford crew, it is said, did even better than their friends expected of them, although their steering was faulty. Cambridge, however, had decidedly the best crew that has been out for several years past.

The first of these inter-collegiate races was rowed in 1829, since when the rival crews have met thirty-three times, Oxford having seventeen victories to her credit and Cambridge sixteen. For a long series of years, ranging from 1861 to 1869, Oxford was invincible, her crew winning on every occasion. In 1870, however, Cambridge broke the charm, and for the three following years was also victorious. Last year Oxford won. The fastest time over the course was in 1873, when Cambridge won in 19 min. 35s., this being the first year that sliding seats were used by both crews. It is reported that a portion, at least, of the winning crew of eight will visit this country next summer.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The return of spring has brought a return of boating men to the river. The first event of the season here will be the Local Regatta, ordered by the Naval Board for June. The date has not yet been fixed. The interest, however, in this regatta is not at all intense. The men here willing to row races are not at all willing to remain during this Centennial season, in training. Training from, say May to September, seems to be a terror to our rowing men. We do not seem to realize that a race can not be won except by hard work, and men who like Mrs. Dombey, are not willing to make an effort, do not desire to win. The Quaker City having won the four-oared flag last year, must of course enter, but further the deponent, neither can nor does say.

Though the interest in the Local Regatta is "plentifully lacking," the work in the Centennial Regatta does not lag. The committee are carefully considering every question that comes before them, and the questions are not few. That crews from Cambridge and Dublin will be here, there is no doubt. That the London, Leander, and Kingston rowing clubs will come, is probable, or that two of them will come is almost assured. Oxford was even doubtful before last Saturday, and now there is little chance of having them here. The American colleges are very anxious to have an international college race, but Saratoga's inducements have a great attraction for students. Philadelphia has no further inducements to offer anybody, than a hearty welcome and a fair race.

SCULL.

Since the above was written the British Commission has informed Commodore Ferguson that it has received information by cable to the effect that at least four "fours" from England and probably an "eight" will enter in the Centennial matches.

PEORIA BOAT CLUB.—We have now organized here a first-class boat club. We have some of the finest boats built that the country can afford. Have been in existence about one year. Have $1,200 in five boats. Have good material to work with, and one of the finest three and a half mile course you could imagine, being a widening of the Illinois river, just in front of our city, with a splendid view north and south of as beautiful sheet of water, three quarters of a miles wide at all seasons of the year as can be imagined. We expect the Chicago and St. Louis clubs will meet here this season and battle with ours to their hearts content, sometime during the season. P. C. W.

—The Halifax crew which is to compete in the regatta at Philadelphia have commenced training. Their names are as follows: John C. Vickerson, Caleb Vickerson, Abadiah Smith, Warren Smith, and Richard Fleming. The boats are ordered from England.

—The Rockaway Yacht Club has filed a certificate of incorporation in the County Clerks office. Alfred Neilson, Daniel Lord, Jr., William Lummis, and Alexander H. Stephens will act as trustees of the club, which will have its headquarters in this city.

—The first yacht to go into the water this season at Lynn, Mass., was the Gemsbock, belonging to John Smith. She was built by Levi Alexander.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.—Mr. C. A. Minton, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Chas. Gifford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, challenging the New York Yacht Club for possession of the America's cup (or "Queen's cup," as it is usually termed,) provided the latter club consent to waive the six months notice. The Countess of Dufferin, schooner yacht, is named as the challenging vessel.

We presume that the Countess of Dufferin is the new yacht now building at Coburg, Canada, under direction of Capt. Cuthbert, the well-known yachtsman. We trust that the New York Club will consent to waive the six months notice, and that the match may be sailed over our outside course during the summer.

SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the South Boston Yacht Club was held Wednesday evening, 5th inst. The annual report of the treasurer was submitted and showed that the receipts for the year were $695, and the expenditures $687. The secretary reported that the total membership was 136, an increase of 17 over last year. The club has lost 12 members during the year, two of them by death. The yachts owned by the members number 54. The club voted to keep the club house where it now stands.

The officers for the ensuing year were duly elected as follows: Commodore, James H. Stark; Vice Commodore, John Charnock; Fleet Captain, E. W. Sears; Recording Secretary, Wm. Morris; Financial Secretary, E. H. Maloney; Treasurer, Thomas Christian; Measurer, J. Winniatt; Trustees, Fred S. Wright, P. P. McDonald, J. G. Chambers.

On Thursday evening the 6th inst, the members of the club, with their ladies, indulged in their last dancing party of the season at the club house.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Dorchester Yacht Club was held last week at the club house at Commercial Point, Boston. Commodore Bangs presided. The report of the secretary showed that the total membership at present is ninety-four, and the number of yachts belonging to the club sixty-four.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. Commodore, W. H. Bangs, Jr.; Vice Commodore, Nathaniel Wales; Fleet Captain, Henry S. Mann; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank W. Weston; Measurer, W. W. Lewis; Trustees, C. E. Folsom, William T. Adams, and W. H. L. Smith; Regatta Committee, W. H. Bangs, Jr., Coolidge Barnard, Nathaniel Wales, W. H. L. Smith, and Henry S. Mann.

A motion to amend the rules was made by Capt. W. A. Nickerson, so as to forbid the shifting of ballast in first-class keel and centre-board yachts. This was refused, and yachts of all classes will be at liberty this year, as last, to exercise their discretion in this matter.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.—This club held its annual meeting in the Lyceum room, Town Hall, Quincy, Mass., Saturday evening, 1st inst, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, James H. Slade; Vice Commodore, Secretary, and Treasurer, H. A. Keith; Regatta Committee, J. H. Slade, E. B. Souther, Joshua Binney, James T. Penniman and George Morton. The appointment of the Committee on Membership was left in the hands of the Commodore and Vice Commodore.

The Regatta Committee were instructed to prepare forthwith a programme of races, etc., for the ensuing season. The sailing regulations were amended so as to allow the yachts of the first and second classes to carry any sails except square sails, while those of the third and fourth classes are restricted to their working sails, which, in the case of sloops, includes a gaff topsail. Yachts are also to be allowed to shift ballast to windward.

After partaking of an excellent supper at the invitation of Commodore Slade, the prizes won at the three champion races last season were distributed, consisting of gold-lined silver goblets to the Nettie, Red Lion, Mabel, Annie, Tulip, and Flora; and handsome silver vases to the Jennie, Lightfoot, Lena, India, and Secret.

The Rifle.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held its monthly meeting on Wednesday last, Gen. Shaler in the chair. The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the National Rifle Club of Scotland, accepting the invitation of the National Rifle Association to visit this country during the occurrence of the Centennial matches; also that 2,000 copies of the annual report of the association had been printed at an expense of $565, which would be fully covered by the receipts for advertisements in the report; 500 additional copies of the new rules of the association and the programme for the spring meeting had been issued; Company I, Seventh Regiment, and the Washington Grey Troop Cavalry had affiliated with the association; the Amateur and Seventh Regiment Rifle Clubs had announced that they would commence their monthly competitions at Creedmoor during the present month. The *Spirit of the Times* has presented the association with a solid gold medal, to be competed for upon the following conditions:—Open to all members of the association; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; any rifle; two sighting and ten scoring shots. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $979 57. The Range Committee was authorized to erect a target after a model prepared by Major Jewell, and another as designed by Mr. E. H. Sanford, the expense in either case not to exceed $100. Paragraph 6 of rule 2 of the regulations of the association was amended to read as follows:—

"In all competitions confined to the use of breech-loading rifles, the guns shall be loaded at the breech with fixed ammunition."

The Secretary read an invitation from the "Sharpshooters' Union of the United States" to the National Rifle Association and affiliating clubs, to attend its shooting festival at Philadelphia from June 26th to July 3d. The Committee on Rooms reported in favor of securing new headquarters at No. 23 Park Row. The action of the committee was approved, and the Secretary and Treasurer were directed to obtain new furniture for the apartments. The rooms are on the first floor of the building, and are much larger than those at present occupied by the association.

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—The annual meeting of this club was held on Wednesday last, and the following officers elected to serve for the ensuing year.—President, Col. C. B. Mitchell; Vice President, Robert Johnston; Secretary, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr.; Treasurer, A. Alford; Executive Committee, George Crouch, Col. W. B. Farwell, G. W. Yale, E. H. Sanford, and Major Joseph Holland. The Secretary reported the number of members enrolled to be 178, comprising all the long-range shots of America. The Secretary referred in complimentary terms to the success of the International teams. The proposition to erect a new club house at Creedmoor was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of the required building. On motion of Col. Wingate, it was decided to present medals valued at $25 each to the team which represented the club in the American-Canadian match.

—A canvas target has been erected at Creedmoor, and tried successfully. The greatest objection to them appears to be in the fact that there is less check on the marker, as with the iron targets a good glass can make out the shots.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—A match between teams representing the Sophomore Class of Columbia College and the New York Life Insurance Company, was contested at this range on Friday last, resulting in favor of the college team. Following are the scores.—

SOPHOMORES.

Name.	Score.	Total
J. Fischer	5 4 3 5 3 5 4 4 5 4	42
C. S. Allen	3 4 4 4 4 5 2 4 5 5	40
F. A. Dugro	4 3 3 4 4 3 5 4 1 4	38
J. F. Brush	4 4 4 3 4 5 4 3 3 4	38
R. W. Kenyon	3 4 4 4 4 3 1 4 5 2	37
F. R. Hitchcock	3 2 2 2 4 3 4 3 4 2	29
Grand total		224

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Name.	Score.	Total.
J. D. Conover	5 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4	39
Levi Darby, Jr	3 4 3 4 4 2 4 5 5 3	37
C. W. Pontey	3 4 4 5 5 3 0 3 4 5	37
V. C. Field	3 4 2 4 4 4 4 3 4	34
H. C. Richardson	4 2 3 4 5 4 3 3 4 4	36
D. Fosdick	4 0 4 4 5 3 5 3 4 1	33
Grand total		221

On Saturday a match was contested between a team representing the Sophomore class of Columbia College and a team selected from various insurance companies, in which the collegians were the successful competitors. The scores were as follows:—

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Name.	Score.	Total.
J. F. Brush	3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 3	40
C. S. Allen	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3	39
F. A. Dugro	4 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 5 4	38
F. R. Hitchcock	4 4 5 4 4 3 4 3 4 3	38
J. Fischer	4 4 3 4 4 2 4 4 4 4	37
R. W. Kenyon, Captain	4 0 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4	34
Grand total		226

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Score.	Total.
G. H. Hope	3 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	41
J. W. Edwards	4 3 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4	40
G. W. Jones	3 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 1 3	40
Lloyd Roberts, Captain	3 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 4 4	35
W. H. Racey	2 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 2	34
F. M. Parker	4 3 0 4 2 3 4 4 4 5	33
Grand total		223

NEW JERSEY.—A practice shooting took place at Schnetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., April 5th, which was very well attended. The following gentlemen made the highest scores in ten shots, at 200 yards;—W. Scholermann, 18 rings; W. Klein, 167; Ph. Klein, 163; R. Faber, 162; C. Doehle, 147; J. Blumenberg, 146; J. Bergmann, 146; A. Hellwig, 145, John Raschen, 140. Mr. Robert Faber, of New York, made the most (ten) four inch bullseyes. The next and last practice shooting for the winter season will take place April 19th, shooting to begin at one P. M.

CHICAGO.—There was a meeting at Chicago on the 1st of the month of delegates from the various clubs of the northwest for the purpose of organizing a Northwestern Rifle Association. One day was passed at the range of the Chicago Club in a series of informal contests, the following being some of the scores made:—

At 200 yards; five shots each—Possible 25.

Name and Place	Total.	Name and Place	Total
Sketch, Milwaukee	16	Col. Shaffer, Chicago	
Bangs, Milwaukee	19	Plum, of Streator, Ill	
Smith, Milwaukee	19	Barnham, Chicago	
Wells, Milwaukee	17	Turner, Milwaukee	
Fielding, Milwaukee	18	Blackmer, Chicago	
Fuller, Chicago	13	Fairchilds, Marinette	

At 500 yards—Possible 35.

Name and Place.	Total.	Name and Place.	Total
Sketch, Milwaukee	28	Col. Shaffer, Chicago	
Bangs, Milwaukee	35	Plum, of Streator, Ill	
Smith, Milwaukee	23	Burnham, Chicago	
Wells, Milwaukee	33	Turner, Milwaukee	
Fielding, Milwaukee	32	Blackmer, Chicago	
Fuller, Chicago	35	Fairchilds, Marinette	

CALIFORNIA.—The return match at 200 yards between teams of three each of the National and Union Rifle Clubs of San Francisco was shot on the 26th ult., and again resulted in a victory for the former by the following score of four strings of ten shots each:—National Team—Le Boutillier, 40, 39, 38, 38; total, 155; Nash, 42, 42, 42, 44, 35; total, 163; Burgess, 38, 43, 39, 42; total, 162; grand total, 480. Union Team—Wright, 39, 42, 43, 44; total, 168; Harris, 37, 30, 28, 38; total, 128; Willett, 38, 40, 40, 44; total, 162; grand total, 458. At the conclusion of this match, another was shot, the result of a challenge from Jeff Pascoe to Mr. B. Hentz, the conditions being the same, viz: four strings of ten shots each at 200 yards. The following were the scores:—Pascoe, 32, 37, 40, 37; total, 146. Hentz, 39, 39, 39, 39; total 155. Three members of the Union Guards having made a wager regarding beating the best score made above, shot a similar number of rounds with the following result:—Charles L. Lods, 43, 41, 38, 40; total, 162. R. M. Thomas, 42, 39, 39, 31; total, 151. J. McDermott, 30, 38, 42, 35; total, 145.

The members of the California Schentzen Club are preparing a team to visit Philadelphia in June and July. A meeting of the California Rifle Association had been called for the 8th instant to consider the question of California representation in the contest for places on the American team in the forthcoming Centennial International Rifle Match; also to devise means for furthering any scheme to secure such representation

MILWAUKEE RIFLE CLUB.

MILWAUKEE, April 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Milwaukee Rifle Club had their first shoot for the Brudhend field-glass prize, at 200 yards last Saturday. John Mennier made the best score, and claims to have won the glass once. There is, however, a general dissatisfaction among the members of the club about John's style of shooting and the kind of gun he uses, and at the club meeting to-night he may be ruled out of this score, or at least barred from shooting again in the same position. When he shoots he rests his left elbow on his left hip and leans backward bringing the whole of his arm from the elbow to the shoulder against his body. He is a gunsmith himself, and has built a gun especially designed to suit his position for 200-yard shooting. The gun has a short barrel and a crooked stock, with hollow butt plate to fit the shoulder like a German target rifle. He is the crack shot among the German sharpshooters, and is used to that position and style of rifle. With the Creedmoor rifle, which all the rest of the club use, he cannot do any better shooting than several others, but with this gun he can win every time.

Possible 50.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
John Mennler	45	T. N. Hawley	35
E. Fielding	39	C. Turner	36
C. N. Smith	39	C. Simonds	34
John Welles	38	J. Allison, Jr.	33
E. D. Bangs	38	S. J. Williams	31
J. M. Arnold	37	C. T. Hawley	31
N. B. Sketch	36	J. Ormsby	30

WAD WAD.

[If the little finger of the left hand is in front of the trigger guard, the position of Mr. Mennier is allowable according to the rules of the National Rifle Associatiou.—ED.]

NEW ORLEANS RIFLE CLUB.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In consequence of a light rain in the morning, the weather yesterday was very unfavorable for rifle shooting. The light being very changeable. The members notwithstanding were out in full force and made some very good scores. The contract for the erection of our house on the new grounds, has been given out, some of the buildings are already up, and I hope to be able to send you some fine scores soon, made on the long range targets. The following are the leading scores yesterday: 200 yards at rest, Wimbledon target: R. G. Eyrich, scored 95 out of a possible 95; Dr. C. Beard, scored 74 out of a possible 75; P. Mallard, Jr., scored 70 out of a possible 75; J. M. Conway, scored 70 out of a possible 75. 200 yards off hand, Wimbledon target, Jules Pifaut, scored 63 out of a possible 75; L. A. Jung, scored 61 out of a possible 75; Dr. C. Beard, scored 20 out of a possible 25; P. Mallard, Jr., scored 20 out of a possible 25; A. M. Leambias, scored 20 out of a possible 25. 25 half inch ring target, Dr. C. Beard, scored 219 out of a possible 250; R. G. Eyrich, scored 216 out of a possible 250. Off-hand cartoon target, E. J. Wenck, first prize for best cartoon; C. Kressner, second prize for best cartoon; Geo. Muller, third prize for best cartoon; E. J. Wenck, premium for most cartoons. GUSSIE.

—Major Leech, who is to be Captain of the Irish team visiting this country next summer, has subscribed the handsome sum of £500 sterling toward the expenses of the team. The *Irish Times*, in alluding to the visit of the Irish riflemen, says:—

"We are glad for the credit of Ireland that Major Leech has been prevailed upon to become again the chief head of the Irish rifle team. He has had great experience as the Captain of the Irish Rifle Association. He is indefatigable in working out anything he once undertakes to do, and his powers of orgauization, and what is no less valuable, of control, are unequalled. The Centenary Exhibition will open next June, and the Irish team will probably not depart until the latter end of August or beginning of September. Meauwhile, the men must practice perseveringly, for the Americans will certainly not surrender the honor they won without a determined struggle. As Major Leech says, 'we have the right men, and, from communications I have had with them, we mean to work.' To this we shall merely add that the men have the right leader, too."

For Forest and Stream.

THE HUNTER'S HORSE.

IN No. 7 of the current volume of FOREST AND STREAM, Mr. J. H. Batty mentions a mule that appeared entirely indifferent to the smell of blood. This is in marked contrast with a mule which a friend of mine was riding in the "Nation" when he found and killed a deer with his army pistol. Being about four miles from the ranche, he took off the saddle and disengaged the "tie-strap," (a strap of leather about four feet long used for tieing, instead of buckling on the saddle,), tied it around the deer's horns, and then to the mule's tail. About this time the mule, looking around, took fright, and ran all the way to the ranche with the deer, and left Bill to walk and carry his saddle. Bill swore that that was the first huckskin he ever saw dressed on the deer. I knew a Texas pony so wild when it was broken that it bawled like a cow in distress. After bucking for some time and not being able to get rid of its rider, it plunged backward flat on its back (the rider, apprehending this trick, dexterously sprung from the saddle), with such force as to crush the saddle tree. It was not a great while after this that I saw this same pony actually lick the blood from a recently killed deer. I use a medium-sized pony-horse (Fox) for most all my hunting except wing shooting. I never have seen a horse as little concerned about gunpowder. If I have occasion to dismount and hunt in haste, he will grass around the place I leave him for half a day. I brought an American horse from the States to Texas that seemed to be constitutionally so nervous that it was an impossibility for him to stand fire. He would stand and tremble till the gun fired, and then he would bound. My observations have been that good "hunter's horses" are scarce, even in Texas, and the sportsman who has a good one may well be proud of it.

TEXAS.

A HUNT SPOILED.—Three Syracuse sportsmen recently purchased a live rabbit of a country trapper, and, borrowing a couple of hounds, repaired to the "rural districts" to indulge in a little coursing. Arriving at their destination, they prepared the dogs, and dropped out of the bag a *dead rabbit!* Three men never talked more "bad talk" than did these sports, as they tramped their weary way to the "city of salt." SENECA.

For Forest and Stream.

OUR VIGNETTE.

I REGARD your vignette, as well as your paper, as eminently a success; and admire and enjoy it beyond anything of the kind I remember to have seen, so suggestive is it at all points of forest and stream pleasures; of mountains and rocks, lakes and rills, deer and trout, sail-boats and row-boats, tents and kettles, and all the paraphernalia of hunting and fishing. Your very name is formed of wild branches, around which clambers a vine; and your gentlemanly sportsmen, founded on a rock, sit quietly under them with no one to molest. I am happy to miss the flask, as not wanted to promote enjoyment of the peaceful scene. But there is another characteristic of the picture on which I would enlarge. I observe that though two beautiful deer are represented within shooting distance, the hunter and his dog look the other way; if not to the fishing line, at all events to the line of fishing; while the fisherman surveys the lovely creatures, apparently without the disposition or the thought of harming them. Yes, the very dog reclines as in millenial rest; the hunter averts his face from what might otherwise be his victims, yet there stands a buck looking him square in the face, and a doe browsing, or drinking of the "laughing water." I would be glad to accept this as auspicious and prophetic of the future. I observe another thing: The ghost, or trunkless head of a gone moose, who appears to be situated between the two horns of a dilemma.

Thoa mind'st me of departed joys,
Departed never to return.

Now, who would have those deer in the situation of that moose? Who would have nothing left but their portrait to gaze on, instead of meeting them at every turn in the woods, and beholding and admiring their living beauty? I cannot flatter myself that by anything said I can save the life of a single deer; but am willing to say, as under the protection of your vignette, I wish I could. I enjoy far more to see them living than to see them dead. They are "ornaments to society" in their native wilds, but dead, the glory is departed. I would rather try my skill as a marksman on smaller game. But men in the woods need venison. Then I hope they will always have it; and to this end save the deer. If they *need* venison by all means let them get it if they can. But I would say with Portia in such a case. "Take then thy pound of flesh;" take nothing more.

In the hope that you and your readers, and our deer friends in the mountains may always have a good time of it in the woods, and your readers out of it as well, I remain. AMATEUR.

Utica, New York.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

The "Subscriber" who finds fault with our not noticing his query will find an explanation by referring to the single line at the head of this column.

N. C., JR., Jersey City.—Will you please inform me where I can procure Wingate's Rifle Manual, and the cost postpaid. Ans. We can send it; cost, $1.50

S. GREEN, Milwaukee, Wis.—Please give me the address of some trustworthy dealer in aparatus for collecting insects, etc. Ans. S. E. Caseino, Salem, Mass.

J. M. H., Pittsburgh.—Can you tell me if I could get a young hitch out of Dick at a reasonable price? Answer in your paper. Ans. Address W. Jarvis, Esq., Claremont, N. H.

E. A., Pomfort Centre.—What is the so-called blue Belton setter. Is it black, roan, or really a blue color? Ans. We have a brace which are blue. Some are black, tan, and white, some black and white.

P. P. P., Baltimore.—I have an imported pointer, now about five years old, who seems to be afflicted with a great difficulty in urinating. Ans. Give tea made of parsley leaves, as much as he will take.

W. A. J., Elizabeth, N. J.—Will you please inform me through your paper where I can purchase a Barnegat cneek boat? Ans. Address Joel Ridgeway at Barnegat Village, Ocean county, where they are made; price $45.

A. G. J., Pittsburgh.—1. Is there good fishing in Lake Simcoe, Ont., and its tributaries. 2. When is the best time to go, and the best point to stop at, and with whom can reasonably good accommodations be had? Ans. 1. Good bass fishing. 2. Go in July; stop at Canchicbin Hotel.

C. R., New York.—Can you inform me where to get a good retriever for ducks, snipe, etc., well broken, under three years' old. A reply in answer to correspondents will oblige. Ans. Mr. J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, is a large breeder of water spaniels, and possibly could supply you.

H. T. H., Morristown, N. J.—What book on the subject of trout hatching and culture would you recommend one buying to study up on; the price and where it may be obtained. Ans. "Domesticated Trout," by Livingston Stone, $2.50. We can send you a copy. The book contains a list of all works extant on fish culture.

TROUT, Greene, N. Y.—Please inform us in what part of Pennsylvania a party of three will find the best trout fishing, say about May 10th. Ans. Go to Bloomiag Grove Park House, Pike Co., Pa. *via* Erie R. R. to Lackawaxen, on to Trout Run, Lycoming Co., 15 miles from Williamsport, on Northern Central. Ralston is a good point.

A. G. M., Lexington, Ky.—I received a circular from Green Lake, Wisconsin, and would request of you to give me all the information as regards the fishing and hunting there in May, and the best point to get good accommodations. How is the Oakwood Hotel? Ans. See FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. IV., Nos. 24 and 25, July 22 and 29. 1875. Two columns of information is all.

SUBSCRIBER, Sandy Hill, N. Y.—Will you inform me of some speedy cure for poison ivy or sumach. I am fearfully poisoned by this growth, and would like to know what your remedies are. Ans. The very best remedy is to apply water as hot as can be borne to the part affected. Had you complied with our rule regarding anonymous communications we would have replied to your question by mail.

C. B. C., Boston.—1. What is the cost of a good "field glass?" 2. Can I get an opera glass that is as powerful as a field glass? I want it to keep score on target, distance, says 800 yards. Ans. 1. From $25 to $75. 2. Yes, but it will cost about the same. A binocular field glass on the same principal as an accromatic spy glass will cost $75. An ordinary good field glass, $25; a brass telescope mounted, $85.

P. W. K., Phila.—Would like to have some fishing amongst yellow perch. Can you tell me where in this neighborhood I could get it, also the close time; likewise the nearest black bass fishing. Ans. Lambertville on the Delaware is spoken of as a fine place for yellow perch, and Paulin's Bridge, Perkiomen Station, 25 miles from Philadelphia, on the Reading R. R., for bass. Both are apt to be found together.

W. J. T., Reading.—I have a pair of young imported pointer pups six months old, who do not seem to grow as they should; one of them has distemper now, the other had it and is over it. I have fed them with worm medicine, but it does not seem to have the desired effect. Ans. We will mail to you a remedy for worms—and in our kennel column you will find an excellent remedy for distemper by Dr. Webb, as practised by him with Whisky and other drugs.

SHOT, Hayward, Minn.—1. Which material do you think is the best for gun barrels, laminated or Damascus steel, and why? 2. Was there ever a breed of orange and white setters that bred true to color, that you know of? 1. Damascus is the most expensive and makes the handsomest barrel, but laminated is as strong and servicable, if not more so. 2. The Morford setters, of which Spipman's Joe is about the best representive, are orange and white and breed true to color.

TERRAPIN, Oxford.—Would you be kind enough to inform me about terrapins? Would it pay to catch a large lot of them in a pen in the summer when they are easy to catch. How much are they worth a dozen, and are they ready sale? Ans. Yes; if you have a suitable place it would pay to catch and pen them, or even to buy them when cheap. They are worth $12 per dozen at retail, but for all information on this point write to Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market, this city.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Washington, D. C.—Can you advise me through the columns of your most excellent paper, whether or not there has ever been published a manual or guide on sailing and general management of small pleasure boats? Ans. None in this country, although such a book is much needed. Vaaderdeckens' "Yacht Sailor," an English work, is the nearest approach, but it applies to English modes of rigging only. On page 3 of Vol. 5, will be found some capital rules for handling small yachts.

READER.—I have a splendid pup eight weeks old, and found out lately that he had worms. I have been giving him a good deal of grease with his food, and wish to know if this could be the cause of his trouble. Please give some general directions concerning the best food for dogs? Ans. We do not think that feeding your dog much grease would produce worms, yet a continuation of it would probably produce other diseases. There is no better food than the scraps from the table, bread, meat, gravy, and vegetables. Aroca nut is the best known remedy for worms.

HOLLIDAY, Philadelphia.—I have an invitation to spend a few weeks at Ocean Grove, Monmouth County, N. J. This place is a few miles south of Long Branch, and about 1½ miles from Shark River and Inlet. Is there any fishing or shooting there now in this month? Is there sport in that neighborhood at any time? Would you advise a trip now? Is there any law against shooting by non-residents without license? Ans. You would probably find both snipe and ducks now. During the summer there is, or should be, good fishing for weak-fish and blue-fish. No license is required from non-residents in that county.

IGNORAMUS, Brooklyn.—1. Can you tell me what is the price of Sharps new long range rifle, advertised in your paper? Will it burt a pinfire breech-loading shot gun to shoot balls in it? 3. What is the price of Hazard's powder, that comes in 6½ lb. cans? 4. Where can I procure a book of game laws, and what would be the price of such? Ans. 1. $80, $105, $125, according to finish; the shooting qualities of all are the same. 2. No, if it is not choke-bore. 3. $3.55. 3. Suydam's "Fur, Fin, and Feather," contains all the game laws. A new edition will be issued shortly and will contain the latest amendments; price 50 cents.

R. L. G., Louisville, Ga.—1. I have a Scott gun, 10 shell, 32 barrel, 11-gauge at muzzle, good at 75 yards. Will a "Greener" choke-bore beat this? 2. What is the difference between the gauge at muzzle and at breech of a choke-bore? 3. I have another breech-loader 32-in barrel, 13-gauge at the muzzle, shoots a 12 shell. Are either of these choke-bore? Ans. 1. If you send us the pattern of your gun at 75 yards we can then judge as to whether a Greener choke-bore will beat it. 2. The same as in any breech-loader. 3. We cannot tell; all breech-loaders are a size larger in the chamber than at the muzzle, to admit the shell.

AMATEUR.—1. Can you give your readers what are considered "points" for the Bench Show to be held at Springfield? The notice sent out says the average number of "points" shall decide, but does not give any idea of what are standard points, &c.? 2. What does a "gyp" mean? Is there any objection to naming either a dog or a bitch gyp? Ans. 1. The mode of judging at Springfield is by making the maxima figure of merits 100 points, made up by so many for head, so many for coat, color, etc. What these different figures are we do not know, although we wrote to Springfield to ascertain. 2. Gyp, is the term sometimes used for bitch. We should prefer to give a dog some other name.

JOYCE, New York.—1. What do you think of Boudeau's Jack Lamp for night hunting and fishing, does it not give too much light for deer. 2. What kind of flies are used for trout fishing in July. 3. How are gang hook made for lake trout. Do the hooks want to be fastened to wire string or to copper wire. 4. Are brass shells better than paper for shot gun. Ans. 1. A most excellent lamp, highly spoken of. 2. Red fly, grizzly king, blue professor, coachman gray palmer, green of the water, etc. 3. Bend your hooks on coarse wire gimp, in three gangs of three hooks each, back to back, and two inches apart. You can use gut if you like. Don't omit the swivels. 4. We prefer paper, although many sportsmen use metal, particularly in duck shooting.

E. S. G., New Haven, Conn.—In a recent number of your paper, a member of your Editorial Corps reported partaking of a trout dinner the day nr the day after the opening of the season for taking trout in your State, and in speaking of the relative qualities of the fish partaken of upon said occasion from different sections, mentions some from New Haven, Conn. As our close season continues until April 15th, I would like to ask if he can vouch for his statement? Ans. Yes; the trout mentioned came from your city, or at least State. If breeders or others will send their fish to our market during our open season, neither our local club or fish dealers can prevent them. It should be cared for at home. In order that there should be no mistake in this instance we have received confirmation of one original statement from Mr. Blackford.

PITCHER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Will you please inform me what the "force collar" and poxzle peg" are that are spoken of in the FOREST AND STREAM of this week. Ans. The force or spike collar is made by taking a piece of leather about the proper length to go around the dog's neck, one and a quarter inches in width; drive through it a quantity of short carpet tacks, than sew a strap, furnished with buckle and ring on the outside of the first, so as to prevent the tacks from being pushed out by use. A puzzle peg is merely a piece of wood about a foot in length pointed at one end, and flattened at the other; an ordinary leather collar is nailed to the flat end, and about four inches from this end a strap or piece of cord is nailed to the two sides, leaving just sufficient space for the dog's lower jaw to be inserted with the strap lying between the canine teeth and the molars. This prevents the dog from hunting with his nose near the ground.

AMATEUR, Ct. Barrington.—1. I have a breech-loading Wesley gun, 12 bore, 30 inches, 7 10-16 lbs. How large a charge of powder and shot can I safely use for ducks at long range? 2. How can I tell whether the gun is choke bored or not? 3. What are "chilled shot;" will they do better shooting than ordioary shot, and if so, why? 4. What is the smallest breed of bird-hunting dogs; and where obtained? Ans. 1. 4 drs. powder and 1¼ oz. shot. 2. By the pattern, or by taking it to a gun maker who can tell by measuring the inside of the barrels at different distances. 3. Shot made hard by the addition of antimony, etc.; they give better results in choke bores, for the reason that they retain their shape. Better penetration is said to be gained by them in cylinder bored guns, but at the expense of pattern. 4. Cocker spaniels. They were imported from England, but are now bred extensively in this country by many gentlemen, among whom we might mention Mr. M. P. McKeon, of Franklin, N. Y.; Mr. J. Bestor, of New Haven, and, we believe, Mr. Munson, of St. Louis.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

A SCOTTISH CONCERT.—The gallant 79th Highlanders give a concert this evening at Steinway Hall. We observe from the programme that our fair correspondent Mrs. Jennie Young, takes a prominent part, singing many of those delightful thrilling old Scottish airs, such as "Jack O'Hazeldean" and others. A well qualified critic, Mr. Milford of the British Consulate has declared Mrs. Jennie Young's descriptions of Scottish games which have at various times appeared in our paper, as the most correct and graphic of any which have been published in this country.

—Col. J. B. Oliver, our General Agent and Correspondent for the South and Southwest, put in an appearance at our office yesterday, with a look as genial and energetic as the lively city to which he belongs—Jacksonville, Fla. A prominent Florida paper, making recent personal mention of this gentleman, says: "He is worth his weight in gold in any enterprise that engages him." We are pleased to welcome Colonel Oliver to our great metropolis.

WATER-PROOFING.—If there is one boon greater to the sportsmen than another it is the possession of an outfit and appurtenances that shall be perfectly water-proof and impervious. Any careful reader of our columns of Answers to Correspondents will have noticed that among the more numerous of inquiries is the one relating to water-proof tents and canvas coverings for boats: It is with pleasure that we call attention to the advertisement of Mr. C. Tappan, who, having discovered and patented a method of water-proofing which appears infallible, has made arrangements with manufacturers in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York to receive orders for goods, such as tents, boat covers, awnings, suits, etc., to be water-proofed by his process. We have seen a boat cover prepared after this formula, which, after five years of service, was as impervious and as free free from mildew as when new. The fishing lines now sold by Messrs. Bradford & Anthony of Boston, are water-proofed under Mr. Tappan's process, and have been found to be stronger and proof against mildew and rot, the texture being thoroughly impregnated with the preparation. For salt water fishing it is invaluable, as a good linen line will last for years without being in danger of giving out at a critical moment.

EDITORIAL NOTES OF SOUTHERN RAMBLINGS.—No. II.

WE believe in the "eternal fitness of things." The year has its various seasons, and each season its peculiar attractions. All the good gifts of life, all its sports and pleasures, are so wisely apportioned and adjusted as to harmonize not only with the recurring seasons, but with our changing moods and desires. Strawberries and watermelons are enjoyed most in midsummer; the jingle of sleighbells would lose half their charm under a tropical sun; flowers look dreary in winter, and the voice of the song bird is mournful. Even the full December moon wakes no emotions in the lover's breast. A blazing wood fire on the open hearth is twice as potent. By like economy of nature it is ordained that the summer shall be the season for fishing, and the winter for hunting. In hot weather violent exercise brings lassitude, but in winter health and vigor. Wherefore the indolent pursuit of the angler is a more congenial pastime under a July sun than a sweltering tramp after woodcock. Wherefore, also, the frosts of October, and the "smell of the field," stimulate the hunter to take to the woods. In welling contemplation of the crisp and rustling leaf and the golden hues of autumn, he is seized with a "mania akin to that of a wild turkey hatched under domestic influences." (A valued correspondent has furnished us with this simile, and we give him due credit). When the hazy dreamy days of Indian summer come, and the leaves rustle, and the beechnuts and acorns begin rattling down, an instinctive desire comes upon the gobbler for the woods! He mounts the restrictive fence and drops over into the adjoining copse. The trembling leaves and rattling mast bring back his wonted nature. He feels that "his foot is on his native heath." He gives one gobble, and is *gone!*

Instinctive desires exist in man. Nature demands rotation, for rotation is rest. The birds migrate to the south and return periodically, and the hunter may elect to follow them in their going and returning; but he will not only find himself enervated by his labor under the southern sun, but cloyed by too much sport—pampered by inordinate indulgence, so that when the northern sport begins, all zest is gone, and "the how to amuse himself" becomes a bore. Too much sport is like too much prog; it cloys and stupefies. I do not speak for every one, but I have always found it so in my own case. As the year is divided into summer and winter, so the sportsman's cycle is divided between hunting and fishing, and I think the angling rod becomes much more a thing of beauty and a joy, after having been laid aside for six months, than if it had been in constant service a and companion to the gun everlastingly. I do not mean to inveigh against the delectable land of Florida, or against the practice of going there for a winter's sport. I am only describing my own feelings after a two months' vacation, and I cannot but think that the business man who labors not too assiduously throughout the winter, enjoys with a keener relish the early spring vacation beside the stream than he who, having no employment, is constantly seeking fresh fields and pastures new, restive and unsatisfied wherever he goes, and happy only in the novelty of new situations. The gun and rifle should be laid aside by the 1st of February at the very latest, and from that time until April at least, (May is better), should follow an interval of hard work and earnest application to duties that dignify and enrich. Then take down the rods and landing nets!

Hunting at the extreme south is quite a different business from hunting in the northern States; for the character of the country is different throughout, as are also most of its products, animal and vegetable. Looked at from a sportsman's standpoint, with a view to determine eligible localities for hunting, the section in question is divided, physically, into dry pine land, swamp, canebrake, and prairie, with marsh and keys on the sea coast.

Swamp, so designated, is an aggregation of huge cypresses interspersed liberally with cabbage palmettoes, magnolias, oaks, maples, ash, bays, gums, and other trees, draped with long pendant gray moss, and bedecked with mistletoe and parti-colored air plants; trumpet creepers and clinging vines run from bottom to top everywhere and interlace; while an undergrowth of cypress knees, dogwood, yellow jasmine, rhododendron, cat briars, brambles, palmetto scrub, ferns, and soggy mosses chokes up the space below; the whole luxuriant mass grows from and out of an uncertain depth of water and quagmire, and is impenetrable, except to the myriads of wild creatures, scaled, furred, and feathered, that inhabit its fastnesses undisturbed. Cattle which stray in here from the neighboring dry hammocks, that are interspersed throughout the swamp like oases, frequently get mired and die, thereby supplying meat to the panthers that abound, and a satisfying repast to the buzzards and other scavengers that gather about the remnants. While hunting in this tangle is not absolutely impracticable to the bush-rangers, herders, and crackers who were cradled and abide here, yet it can hardly be regarded as a choice resort for the sportsman in pursuit of pleasure; and inasmuch as a great portion of the South, and especially of Florida, is of this character, his field, it is obvious, is comparatively circumscribed.

Canebrakes, which often cover large areas, are even more impenetrable than the swamps. Growing, as they do, on river bottoms, and most frequently in water, the canes towering twenty feet high, stiff and bristling, scarcely six inches apart, they utterly forbid passage, except where narrow paths traverse them. These paths are numerous and intricate, and as most of them are the runways of wild animals, one is liable to meet a bear at any point; and as the bear has no space to turn in, the hunter must either face the enemy or retreat. Should the "enemy" happen to be peccaries, as in parts of Texas and Louisiana, the hunter's predicament becomes precarious in the extreme; for these tough little brutes can dash through the buts of the canes with marvelous facility; they will never run except *toward* the intruder, and their onsets are made with such pig-headed and vigorous persistency as to leave them victors of a gory field, should immediate escape be impossible. Deer habitually run through here, and a choice of stands can readily be made when the hounds are out, with excellent chances of success. Excepting these opportunities, however, the sportsman has no field whatever for sport in a canebrake, and all this kind of ground may therefore be regarded as so much more subtracted from his territorial range.

Throughout the entire section of which I write, prairies of various extent are scattered at intervals without apparent regard to geological formula. One is apt to emerge from a vast swamp into a prairie of thousands of acres, or he may ride out of a piney woods upland into one of apparently unlimited area. These prairies are comparatively dry, but, except in spots where an isolated tree or small hammock stands, or a stream runs through, are covered with "saw grass" so sharp and serrated as to lacerate a horse and cut a man's boot like a knife. One can ride down the wind with tolerable impunity, just as he can draw his fingers down the trend of a porcupine's quills; but the reverse is distress and demoralization to horse, rider, and dogs. Some hounds are so plucky that they will run a deer into a prairie, but the record of their exploits is written on their ears, which I have seen worn half away and ragged at the edges! Of course hunting here is out of the question, and therefore this additional slice must be subtracted from the sportsman's domain.

Reduced to its minimum, only the pine land and marsh are available. The latter is made accessible by intersecting creeks, which boats may traverse; and the islands and keys, especially on the Florida coast, are reached in like manner. The pine land, so called, yields also oaks and nut-woods. It is generally so clear of undergrowth that a wagon may be driven anywhere, but is interspersed with thickets, copses, small swamps, and canebrakes, which afford the best cover to deer, bear, turkeys, and quail, and to numerous animals not strictly regarded as game. Some of these places offer most favorable stalking ground for the still hunter; but in general they are far removed from civilization. There are also, since the war, many old fields and abandoned plantations, which afford delectable feeding grounds for game; but these, as well as plantations and settlements that are occupied, are generally separated by "magnificent distances."

A summary of these observations will make it obvious that a large area of the Southern tier of States is impenetrable to the sportsman, while the conditions that apply to the remainder are such as to make the use of a horse, even for ordinary requirements, quite indispensable. Consequently, hunting is almost wholly done from the saddle, excepting for coons, rabbits, squirrels, and the like, which are left to the negroes. The pine lands offer a clear run for deer, hound, and horseman, and often the hunter is able to "jump" a deer before the dogs have scarcely taken the scent; in the swamps there are sure-footed ponies, known as "tackies," which will pick their way where a man would be embarrassed. Snakes and venomous creatures abound, except in mid-winter, and the hunter, being on horseback out of their reach, is protected. Turkeys are hunted without dogs, and there are no grouse. Quails are most easily approached on horseback, and as they invariably fly into the thickets when flushed, where dogs cannot follow, pointers and setters are in small request.

All these facts are important for a Northern man to know, and will answer many natural queries which arise when one is ignorant of the locality he proposes to visit. If he desires to take dogs, the sportsman must know in advance what the character of his hunting ground is to be; if he is no rider, he must learn horsemanship to qualify him for the sport he wishes to pursue. If he prefers the sea coast, his outfit will have to be adapted to his requirements there, and the same outfit that is suitable for the east coast of Florida will not do for the Gulf of Mexico, or for the St. John's River. Of some choice localities I propose to speak in my next; also of the fluvial system and the fish of the South. HAL.

NICHOLS & LEFEVER, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The business of manufacturing the celebrated Lefever gun has passed into the hands of a new firm, as above. In justice to Mr. Lefever it is proper to state that his connection with the firm lately manufacturing guns under his patents was confined to superintending the manufacture of the "Lefever guns," and not as a partner. Mr. Nichols is a practical sportsman and brings into the firm abundance of capital, whereby every facility is offered to fill orders on short notices. The extensive machinery and tools of the old house has been purchased, and we feel confident that the new firm will receive a full share of public patronage, for which the Lefever gun is eminently deserving.

—D. Hodgman & Co., of No. 27 Maiden Lane, have one of the most complete assortments of rubber goods for sportsmen to be found anywhere, consisting of coats, pants, boots, stockings, blankets, and camping outfits, all at bottom prices. They sell everything from a diving dress to a tube for filtering water. Our friends will do well to call on them.

GAME PROTECTION.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.—The monthly meeting of this association was held last night at the residence of Mr. Clinton Gilbert, No. 20 West Tenth street, Mr. Royal Phelps, President, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the President said that it became his painful duty to move for the expulsion of a member. The duty was all the more painful from the fact that it was the first time in the history of their association in which it had become necessary to take this action. Mr. Phelps then read a resolution to the effect that in view of the sudden disappearance of their fellow-member, Wm. C. Barrett, and the substantiated reports of his having appropriated trust funds to his private use, it became his duty, under the sixteenth article of the constitution of the association, to move for his expulsion, which he then did. A ballot was taken on the motion, and Mr. Barrett was, by a unanimous vote, expelled from the association.

The President read the usual large number of communications from sportsmen in other States, commending the good work of the association, and asking for information with the view of establishing similar associations in their respective localities.

Mr. Linddington, chairman of the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws, reported that he had had several interviews at Albany with Senator Kennedy and other gentlemen, and there seemed to be no doubt that, notwithstanding the organized opposition of marketmen and others, all the important amendments proposed by their association would become laws before the close of the session.

Mr. Clapp said that the Legislature had been petitioned to repeal section 4, chapter 511 of the laws of 1874, prohibiting fishing on Rockland Lake from December to April, and a counter petition had been prepared and presented by Robert J. Henderson. He thought the association should take measures to aid in preventing the repeal of the act, which protected the fish with which Rockland Lake had been stocked.

Dr. Green offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws to take action in the matter.

Mr. Robt. B. Roosevelt thought that each locality should take care of its own fish and game, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was adopted.

Secretary Cuthbert read a number of communications forwarded to the association by Seth Green, which gave most satisfactory accounts of the success resulting from the stocking of Otsego and Canandaigua lakes with trout, proving beyond doubt that barren waters can be fruitfully stocked with fish by means of artificial propagation.

The President said that during the past month he had received a number of communications from respectable citizens, commending the organization for its praiseworthy efforts in preventing the killing and sale of fish and game during the past season, and thought the New York Association for the Protection of Game had reason to be proud of such general recognition of its labors.

After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.—*Times, 11th instant.*

ONONDAGA COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Onondaga County Sportsman's Club, held on the 4th inst., the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, S. W. Sherlock; Vice President, Thomas E. Townsend; Secretary, John Steadman; Treasurer, Thomas Kimber, Jr.; Financial Secretary, R. B. Strong; Executive Committee, John Bedford, Wm. Staulnum, and Wm. Fage; Attorney, Geo. W. Gray.

—The following gentlemen have been elected by the Ontario County Sportsmen's Club to represent them in the coming State convention at Geneseo. W. J. Babcock, A. J. Lamberton, J. H. Brown, E. O. Sage, and Dr. C. E. Snider.

—At a recent meeting of the Leather Stocking Club of Oswego, the following members were elected delegates to the State convention to be held at Geneseo, in May, viz.: A. Stevenson, G. W. Lyman, F. P. Eagle, N. W. Nutting, and H. C. Tanner. They were also given power to substitute.

SMELT FISHING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Our New Bedford correspondent, "Concha," kindly sends us a copy of the new cut from the statute book, regulating the catching and sale of smelts. We print the first and second sections. The third section relates to the duties of officers, etc. The provisions of section two are in consideration of the fact that no one fishes for smelts with a line south of Cape Cod; in fact, these fishes only run up the rivers and back with the tide:—

SECTION 1. Whoever within this Commonwealth offers for sale, or has in his possession, any smelt or smelts between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of June in each year, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so sold, offered for sale, or had in his possession, the sum of one dollar.

SECTION 2. Whoever takes or catches any smelt or smelts with a net of any kind, or in any other manner than by naturally or artificially tied hooks and hand lines, shall forfeit for each smelt so caught or taken the sum of one dollar: Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall apply to any person catching smelts in any seine or net, within the limits of Bristol, Barnstable, or Dukes counties, during the time, and in the manner, a person may lawfully fish for perch, herring, or alewives, nor to any person offering for sale, or having in his possession, smelts so caught, within those limits; and in all prosecutions under this act the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to show that the smelt or smelts, the offering for sale, possession, or catching of which is the subject of the prosecution, were legally caught.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLER'S ASSOCIATION.—The third annual meeting of this association was held at their rooms, 38 Washington street, Boston, Friday evening April 7th, and was one of the largest meetings yet held. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. John P. Ordway; Vice Presidents, Hon. Thomas Talbot, John F. Mills, S. W. Hathcway, C. Warren Gordon, Charles Stanwood; Treasurer, Wm. F. Story; Recording Secretary, George B. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Charles E. Pierce; Librarian, James A. McGee; Executive Committee, James P. Richardson, Walter M. Brackett, James Walker, Benj. P. Ware, L. Prouty; Committee on Membership, D. T. Curtis, E. Delano, H. M. Whitcristall.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, the Fish Commissioners of the several States, Hon. W. F. Whitcher, Fish Commissioner of Canada, and Dr. D. Humphrey Storer of Boston, were elected honorary members.

Interesting communications were read from several gentlemen, among them one from J. H. Kimball, Esq., of Bath, Me., President of the Maine State Association for Protection of Fish, congratulating them upon their success in having a law introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature for the protection of trout, in which he says:—

"We have been watching the progress of your bill with a great deal of interest, for it really was of more importance to Maine and New York than your State. The report of the committee fell like a wet blanket upon us, but we are revived and encouraged by the action of the House on Wednesday. Our close time laws would avail us but little while there was an open market for our trout in Boston all the year. The recent decision in Missouri as to the constitutionality of the prohibition of possession sections of the law have great beneficient effect."

Walter M. Brackett, the artist, presented to the association, in the name of Edwin F. Snow, Esq., a neatly framed lithograph printed in 1824, entitled "The Complete Angler," in return for which a vote of thanks was passed.

By the secretary's report it appears that eighty members have joined, ten had died or resigned during the year, and that there were now over five hundred members.

A letter from Hon. Theodore Lyman was read, informing the association that they would receive this week from the Museum of Zoology specimens of the different fish of Massachusetts, and that he would deliver a lecture upon the same before the association on Wednesday evening next. To this lecture the ladies are invited.

After adjournment the members retired to the library room, where they discussed a fine collation there in waiting for them.—*Boston Journal.*

—The annual meeting of the Rhodo Island Association for the protection of Fish and Game was held April 5th. Rev. F. H. Hemperly, the President, stated that the society has between eighty and one hundred members. Its object is to cheapen good wholesome food at a time when fish and game are difficult to obtain and preserve. Ours are said to be the best spawning beds in the country, but the use of the net has had a detrimental effect. To secure the necessary legislation the attention of the people must be called to the importance of the matter, and an illustrated course of lectures on the ways and habits of fish and birds would be a desirable means.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Rev. F. H. Hemperly; Vice Presidents, Dr. P. S. Redfield, John Howe, C. M. Carpenter, C. H. Clark, C. H. Wilmarth; Secretary, L. H. Cutler; Treasurer, Charles F. Pope; Advocate, H. B. Whitman.

—A correspondent writes us that a Mr. Doyle, a resident of Beaver county, Penn., killed a few days ago eight quails out of a bevy at one shot. Fortunately the testimony to prove the fact is in the possession of the president of the Enon Valley Sportsmen's Club who will see that this violator of the law is properly punished. Certainly we have not heard for a long time of such a flagrant and unsportsmanlike action.

STUMP PULLING.—There are few farmers but who have had a fight with some obstinate stump, and the man who travels with the patent stump-puller is almost as familiar a character in the rural districts as the peripatetic lightning-rod man, or the ubiquitous book canvasser. In clearing new land the stumps are the great stumbling blocks to the agriculturist, and the word "stumped" has passed into a proverb as expressing the full stop, either to the plowman or the stump orator and arguer. It is of value, therefore, to know that dynamite or giant powder is the agent which can be used with the least labor and expense in removing these pests of the farmer, the unsightly stumps which ornament many a fair field, leaving awkward angles where there should be straight furrows, and providing the village blacksmith with constant employment in the re-sharpening of broken plough points. Indeed, if we can trust the reports of recent experiments in England, not only will the use of this explosive remove the stumps, but at the same time supply the farmer with an unlimited amount of firewood ready sawed and split, although, as we should imagine, somewhat scattered. A short time since a series of experiments with dynamite were made on an estate near Birmingham, England, with, according to our exchange, the following results:—

"The first to be experimented upon was a large, ugly ash root, and it was decided it should be split up without boring an auger hole into it; consequently, a charge of two cartridges was placed in a natural recess on the side of the root and fired. To the astonishment of those present, the whole mass was shivered into firewood. Several other roots were then broken up with equal success without the use of the auger, A very large oak root was then broken up, so large, in fact, that the ties or roots had to be cut asunder; the ground got from underneath, and the whole dropped about eight feet beneath the surface of the soil—it was intended to drop and bury it on account of its extreme size and cost of labor. Two crowbar holes were made, one on each side the root, facing each other, and both charged with about ½ lb. dynamite. These were fired simultaneously, from the effects of which the monster was broken into four quarters; two more shots completely split the mass up, much to the satisfaction of all present. The experiments were concluded by blowing bodily out of the ground a large intact oak root; this was done by making a crowbar hole between the ties or minor roots, and inserting a charge of dynamite under the centre. On the shot being fired, the root was completely lifted from its bed."

—A. T. Stewart, the millionaire merchant, died in this city on Monday last, and will be buried to-day. His vast business will be, for the present at least, conducted under the management of Judge Henry Hilton, his legal advisor. It is not known as yet what disposition is to be made of his estate.

—We would call the attention of gentlemen who may be looking for such a place to the advertisement in another column of Willow Lake, the residence of R. Francis, Esq. Probably there are few places on Long Island possessing all the attractions of this valuable property; a fine residence with all appurtenances, and a fine lake and stream for the propagation of trout. The location is salubrious and attractive, being situated near Glen Cove, on the north side of the island.

—We are pleased to notice the success of the Eclectic Library, No. 33 Union Square. The large number of new books daily put in, and the little delay in getting any or all new books, its easy access, the prominence of its location, with its thorough system and pleasant appearance, make it a popular and desirable place of resort. All the latest English, French, and American publications, books, reviews, novels, periodicals, etc., are on sale, together with photographs, stationery, etc.

—The monthly record of the thermometer, as furnished by our correspondent, Major George J. Alden, at New Smyrna, Fla., shows the mean temperature for March to have been 70½°; highest, 82°; and lowest, 45°.

KANGAROOS IN FRANCE.—A large number of kangaroos have been imported to France from Australia, and are found to thrive excellently in their new home. Already they are becoming plentiful, and in some places the flesh is sold in the market, and it is thought a great dainty.

The Kennel.

THE POINTS OF A SETTER.

LAST week we published a letter from the veteran field sportsman Ethan Allin, in which he suggests the propriety of some skillful sportsman giving the general outlines of the most approved form of the setter of the present time, in order that the owners of dogs can, with some degree of certainty, select such as would probably be entitled to premiums at the coming bench show. In reply to this letter we say that we consider Mr. Allin among the most skillful of our correspondents upon dog subjects, and we will be glad to publish an article from him giving his views; yet it would be very difficult for him or any one else to write out a set of points for the government of judges at bench shows which would be carried out; for the reason that it is very frequently impossible to see the exact form of a dog when brought upon the bench, as many dogs, when forced in among strangers, cannot be induced to move around or stand in position long enough to enable the judges to see exactly what his true form is.

There are, however, some points which it is important a setter should have to entitle him to a prize at a bench show. Among them is the size; he should not be overgrown or diminutive. He should stand square upon his legs, which should be neither too long or too short, but in proportion with the size of his body, and by all means standing a shade higher before than behind. Tail should come out well up, and be straight or scimeter-shaped, and should be carried on a level, or rather above the level of the back, and by no means too long. A tail reaching to the gambril joint, or an inch below, is about right. A cut tail is not excluded from our bench shows unless so cut as to disfigure the dog. The chest should be deep and somewhat rounded; loins, muscular. Feet should be rounded and somewhat feathered between the toes. A short, thick neck never looks well. Ears should be long and somewhat rounded at the points, but not so long as to give a spaniel look, and they should be well coated, fringe hanging below the rim. A thick ear would indicate ill breeding. Head should be broad at the top, and nearly square to the eyes, and the latter should be full, bright, of gentle expression. Muzzle should be well squared out, and lips slightly pendulent. Coat should not be curly, but long and wavy. Many persons prefer that the feather on the hind legs should extend below the gambril joint, and many of the best bred dogs have it, but we do not consider it either ornamental or useful.

In regard to the best colors for a dog for field purposes, a great diversity of opinions prevail. In shooting over an open country—the prairies, for instance—it does not matter so much about colors; but in shooting in dense coverts it is important, we think, that a dog should be of such colors as can readily be seen—such as orange and white, lemon and white, black and white, or black, white and tan.

We consider that all dogs entered for prizes should have a pedigree sufficient to satisfy the judges that they are thoroughbred; but that imported dogs, because they have a pedigree as long as the moral law, should receive a prize over an American-bred of equal qualifications, is an absurdity.

THE SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW.—On the 26th and 27th inst., the Rod and Gun Club, of Springfield, Mass., will hold what promises to be one of the largest and most successful bench shows of dogs ever held in this country. At least we judge that such will be the case, first, from what we hear among sportsmen as to the number of entries to be sent from this vicinity alone, and secondly, from the energy displayed by the club last year in bringing their show to a successful issue, and with the experience gained on that occasion, the present cannot but be superior. The prizes are both numerous and valuable, and it only requires discrimination in the selection of the judges to give satisfaction to exhibitors—that is, as much satisfaction as is pos-

sible at a bench show, where every exhibitor is likely to consider his animal the best in the building. The classes are divided as follows, there being from three to eight prizes in each class:—

CLASS 1.—Imported English Setters or their progeny that have never taken first prize at any bench show.
CLASS 2.—Imported red or red and white Irish setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any bench show.
CLASS 3.—Imported black and tan and black and tan and white Gordon setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any bench show.
CLASS 4.—Native setters of any strain that have never taken first prize at any bench show.
CLASS 5.—Pointers of 50 lbs. weight and over that have never taken first prize at any bench show.
CLASS 6.—Pointers under 50 lbs. weight that have never taken first prize at any bench show.
CLASS 7.—Cocker spaniels.
CLASS 8.—Clumber spaniels.
CLASS 9.—Retrieving spaniels.
CLASS 10.—Irish water spaniels.
CLASS 11.—Fox hounds.
CLASS 12.—Beagles.
CLASS 13.—Dachshounds.
CLASS 14.—Deerhounds.
CLASS 15.—Greyhounds.
CLASS 16.—Newfoundland.
CLASS 17.—St. Bernards.
CLASS 18.—Mastiffs.
CLASS 19.—Bull dogs.
CLASS 20.—Bull terriers.
CLASS 21.—Collies or shepherd.
CLASS 22.—Dalmatian or coach dogs.
CLASS 23.—Spitz.
CLASS 24.—Scotch terriers.
CLASS 25.—Skye terrier.
CLASS 26.—Dandie-Dinmont terrier.
CLASS 27.—Rough haired terrier.
CLASS 28.—Pug terrier.
CLASS 29.—Black and tan terrier.
CLASS 30.—Toy terrier.
CLASS 31.—Blenheim spaniel.
CLASS 32.—St. Charles spaniel.
CLASS 33.—Japanese spaniel.
CLASS 34.—Italian greyhound.
CLASS 35.—Poodle.
CLASS 36.—Japanese or hairless.

CHAMPION CLASSES.

CLASS 37.—Champion setter class—For the best imported setter dog or bitch of any strain or their progeny that has taken first prize at any bench show, including this, silver cup, value $250; donated by *Spirit of the Times*, No. 4 Park Row, New York; the winner's picture to be published in that paper.
CLASS 38.—Champion setter class—For the best native setter dog or bitch of any strain that has taken first prize at any bench show, including this, silver cup; donated by *Chicago Field*, No. 14 South Canal St., Chicago, Ill.
CLASS 39.—Champion pointer class—For the best pointer dog or bitch that has taken first prize at any bench show, including this, double-barrelled breech-loading shot gun, value $150; donated by Parker Brothers, manufacturers of fine guns, West Meriden, Conn.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

CLASS 40.—For the best collection of setters (not less than three) owned by one person, the average number of points to decide the award:—Rifle, value $60.00; donated by Frank Wesson, manufacturer of breech-loading rifles, Worcester, Mass.
CLASS 41.—For the best collection of pointers (not less than three) owned by one person, the average number of points to decide the award:—Green Heart fly rod, $50 00; donated by J. S. Crook & Co., dealers in fishing-tackle, No. 50 Fulton street, New York.
CLASS 42.—For the best brace of setters owned by one person, winners in class No. 40 not to compete:—Meerschaum pipe, value $150.00; donated by FOREST AND STREAM, No. 17 Chatham street, New York.
CLASS 43.—For the best brace of pointers owned by one person, winners in class 41 not to compete, Meerschaum pipe, value $150.00, manufactured by Kaldeburg; donated by *Hot and Cold* newspaper, No. 33 Park Row, New York.
CLASS 44.—For the best setter dog pup, one waterproof Canvas shooting suit, value $25.00; made to fit the owner; donated by Thompson & Son, 338 Broadway, New York, dealers in sportsmen's goods.
CLASS 45.—For the best pointer dog pup, one of Holahird's shooting suits, made to fit the owner, value $20.00; donated by Dr. W. S. Webb, St. Luke's Hospital, New York.
CLASS 46.—For the best litter of setter pups, silver cup, value $25 00; donated by Luther Adams, No. 215 Broad street, Boston, Mass.
CLASS 47.—For the best litter of pointer pups, 500 paper shells, 100 metallic shells, value $25.00; donated by Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
CLASS 48.—For the best setter bitch pup, a dog puppy by "Pride of the Border," out of "Dimity;" donated by Charles H. Raymond, 141 Broadway, New York.
CLASS 49.—For the best pointer bitch pup, Smith & Wesson revolver, No. 38, value $15.00; donated by D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.
CLASS 50.—For the largest dog, gold-lined cup, value $10.00.
CLASS 51.—For the smallest dog, gold-lined cup, value $7.00.
CLASS 52.—For the best bitch dog or bitch, gold medal. For the second best trick dog or bitch, silver medal.

ENGLISH KENNEL EVENTS.—The following is the programme of the National Pointer and Setter Field Trials to be held near Shrewsbury on the 26th and 27th inst.:—

POINTERS ON PARTRIDGES.

1.—Pointer puppy stakes, for dogs or bitches, puppies of 1875.
2.—Sunderne stakes, for single aged dogs, limited to 20.
3.—County stakes, for single aged bitches, limited to 20.
4.—Cloverley stakes, for braces, pointers or setters, all ages.

SETTERS ON PARTRIDGES.

5.—Setter puppy stakes, for dogs or bitches, puppies of 1875.
6.—Attingham stakes, for single aged dogs.
7.—Shrewsbury stakes for single aged bitches.

CHAMPION PLATE.—A piece of plate, value £20, will be given by the Committee for the best dog of the meeting, to be competed for by the winners of the stakes, No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7. £5 5s. entry fee.

The prize schedule of the Kennel Club field trials, to be held on May 4th and 5th, is now out. There is, besides the Field Trial Derby, an All-Aged stake for pointers and setters, limited to sixteen, the winner to take a £10 cup and £40, the second £20, and third and fourth £10 each, the second prize to go to the opposite breed to the winner. Then there is the Kennel Club Challenge Cup, added to an optional sweepstake of £10, £5, or £3, the cup to be won three years by one member (not necessarily in successive years or by the same dog) before becoming his absolute property.

There will be two meetings in London for sheep dog trials this summer, the Kennel Club meeting on the 29th and 30th of June, and a meeting is announced at Lillie Bridge on June 21st and 22d.

—A short time since I noticed a correspondent asking a cure for egg-sucking dogs. I say to him to take an egg, make a small hole in end of shell, and fill with cayenne pepper. Seal up with a bit of court plaster, and place where puppy will get it. He will never try another. It took just one egg, thus prepared, to cure my dog, who was extremely fond of eggs. S. W. B.

Connersville, Ind.

THE IRISH SETTER AGAIN.

RICHMOND, April 7th 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of March 23d, "Mont Clare," in writing of the Irish setter quotes from Stonehenge and ignores all authors who give his favorite any color except his beloved red. Now, I have a copy of his author, and have searched in vain for the paragraph quoted, and while I do not accuse the writer of a false quotation, I think there is some mistake in this case. On page 586 of "British Rural Sports," this same author says, "the color of the Irish setter is usually red or black-and-tan." Assuming that Mont Clare's quotation is correct, we see that this as emphatically says there are black-and-tan, and also leads us to infer that he has seen them of other colors. Then will Mont Clare say that this author is consistent. If he will not—then can he claim his quotation as authority? Now let us see what he says of judging dogs by their color: "By many experienced breeders it is thought that shape and performances follow color, and that, in picking a puppy, it ought to be selected by its near approach to that color which its best ancestor showed. This rule I have seen used in numberless instances, but I never saw that it led to any good results; on the contrary, as with most other rules in the choice of whelps, I believe it only leads to dependence on a rotten weed.

Now, friend "Mont," one more question and I am done. Will you tell me in what part of Stonehenge he speaks of the great reputation of the Irish setter. I can't find it, but can find where he says the Russian is the best setter, and the old Spanish pointer his superior. Also that he believes the setter to be a cross between the spaniel and Newfoundland. After this do you take stock in Stonehenge? And now, kind friend, since I have polated out some few things from your modern writer, which you over looked in your hurry, take my advice in future: never quote from an author before reading his work through, to see that he is consistent. Unless you wish to argue from an unbiased point, and show this people your subject in its true light.

In writing the above I am actuated by no ill feeling towards the red dog, for he is my favorite, but by a desire to instigate farther search among modern authors, and if they have not the necessary data among those who have the dust of ages upon them. CHARGE.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR DISTEMPER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Since my last letter on the treatment of three dogs with distemper or pneumonia, my pointer bitch Whisky has had a severe attack of the disease. It commenced with a running at the eyes and nose and a very slight cough. She was immediately put on 2 grs. of quinine a day, commencing March 17th. On the 19th, 21st, and 23d she received a 1 gr. calomel pill. On the 23d she was given up, and I received a telegram to that effect. The quinine was then increased to 2 grs. three times a day, and every two hours she received one-half teaspoonful of the compound syrup of squills, until she had taken six doses, each dose containing 1 1-6 grs of tartar emetic. This relieved her breathing, which had been very hard and rapid. On the 24th she was much better, and the quinine was continued three times a day until 1st of April. She is now rapidly gaining in flesh and perfectly well, and should everything go well I hope to have her in condition to exhibit at Springfield on the 26th and 27th of this month. The calomel, in my opinion, should only be used until the bowels are thoroughly relaxed, and should they become too loose, 1 gr. of opium, or some astringent, may be given. As soon as the respiration becomes labored one-half a teaspoonfull of the syrup of squills, given every one or two hours until four or six doses have been taken, will sometimes afford great relief; the fever, pulse, and respiration all subsiding a little. This may be repeated in a day or two. Should there be any tendency to diarrhœa I would advise all solid meat be witheld, and milk, beef tea, and gruel be substituted. Had Whisky been with me I would have given her first 2 grs. three times a day, and then increased it to 3 grs. three times a day. GROUSE.

HOUNDS RETRIEVING.

GRANBY, Conn., April 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Doubtless many sportsmen will smile at the idea of hounds being brought to retrieve, but I have a young dog which I have thoroughly broken to bring either fur or feather, and find it almost as useful in accomplishment in a hound as in a setter or pointer, and would strongly recommend to have hounds broken, particularly if they are to be used on rabbits, as I do mine, as the great northern hare is quite plenty in this vicinity, and affords fine sport to lovers of dog and gun. My hound has also found and brought to me several articles that I have lost (among them a ring), and can be sent for a pair of gloves that are not fastened together, and will bring them both, and I think is worthy of occupying a bench at the great dog show to be held in Springfield this month, if his ancestors are all natives of this county. A. ELMORE.

[There should be no more difficulty in teaching a hound to retrieve, if it was desirable to do so, than a setter or a pointer.—ED.]

NEW BRIGHTON, Beaver County, Pa., April 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

While boating quail last fall, a little incident occured which, if of any interest to readers of FOREST AND STREAM, please publish. My setter pup Sam had stood a pheasant (grouse) which I missed, a mice open shot, at which, becoming a little riled, I said very sharply, "charge." My pointer Button was on the other side of a six-rail fence, and was just in the act of getting over when I said "charge" to the pup. Mr. Scott called my attention to the pointer who had come to a down charge on the sixth rail or rider, and was charging like a Major, and remained so until ordered to bie on. I killed over the setter pup from October 1st to January 1st, nearly 200 quail and 45 pheasants. He will be twelve months old April 22d, 1876. I send photograph.

JOSEPH J. SNELLINGBURG.

[The photograph sent represents a remarkably handsome setter.—ED.]

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

GAME IN MARKET.—Ducks are being received in fair quantities from the South Side of Long Island. Mallards sell for $1 25 per pair; brant, $1 75; widgeon, broad bills, and black ducks, from 50c. to $1; wild geese, $1 to $1 50 each. A few snipe have been received from New Jersey, and very considerable numbers from Ohio, selling at $3 75 per dozen for the former, and $3 for the latter. Plover are also coming from the West, and bring at present $2 per dozen. Wild pigeons sell for $2 to $2 50 per dozen; squabs, $4.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A singular accident occurred to three young men on Little Long Pond, near Pine Grove, Penn., last week. They were shooting ducks from a punt with a swivel gun, when the gun burst, killing two of the men and throwing the other overboard with a broken thigh. Moral. Don't shoot ducks with a swivel gun.

NEW YORK—*New Hamburgh, April 7th.*—Ducking on the river (Hudson) at this point has been extremely thin. We boast of a fleet of eleven duck boats, and the fares of the whole fleet has not exceeded one hundred ducks this spring. The Le Roy Bros. captured five wild geese, besides forty ducks. The reason of such poor shooting was lack of floating ice, and ducks could not be approached. As present they have all gone north except the black ducks, which are confined to the sloughs and pond holes around the country. BLUE JAY.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport, April 3d.*—I find on inquiring among the shooters that about two dozen snipe have been shot prior to to-day. A southeast rain storm is pouring down which will bring more birds, and I will send you a score a snipe soon. Brant and sea-fowl are flying by our points and gunners are preparing to give them a welcome the first soutber. SHOT.

MINNESOTA—*St. Paul, April 6th.*—Geese, brant, and ducks are reported as being very plentiful along the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, between Sioux City and the Missouri Valley Junction.

MISSISSIPPI—*Corinth, April 4th.*—We have had some fine snipe shooting, and bagged three gobblers to date. I bagged twenty snipe in two hours' shooting about the 20th March. They have all gone north now; left about the 1st instant. Have not seen a woodcock this season. GUYON.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

MILLVILLE, N. Y.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There were three of us, a lawyer and two doctors, who tiring of professional routine concocted a plan to steal a day for mental, moral, and physical relaxation, so after fixing the day (March 15th,) and amply providing ourselves with all the accoutrements for a "wild goose chase," we converged from three points of the compass, at Whiting's Station a general railroad junction in Jersey, where the New Jersey Southern Tuckerton, and several other roads stop to interchange passengers and freight. Our objective point was Barnegat, where we duly arrived in good time for a wholesome dinner at the Mullin House, immediately after which we sailed across the bay to Kinsey's Ashley House, about a hundred yards from Barnegat Light. It was a beautiful day and we enjoyed a pleasant sail of five miles. Everything indicated a profitable day's sport on the morrow. Wild geese and brant by the thousand were waiting to be shot, but apparently in no hurry about it as they kept a long distance off from any visible man.

We thought we had made every necessary preparation; having written to Mr. Kinsey that we were coming, we met him at the Mullin House and he informed us that his business carried him to Philadelphia, but his son would be at the Ashley House; that gunners, with boats and stools were there expecting us, that every thing in and about the house were to be used by us as though they were our own, &c. But alas "the well laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." The house would have answered our purpose well enough had its surrounding been even in proportion. The promised son was there (aged eleven) together with a colored lad a little older; these were our hosts, and most any small privilege was fifty cents.

This beach is about sixteen miles long, and the natives consist of stump-tailed cats and cannibals. Dr. Short thinks they live on clams and strangers. A life-saving station is located here, consisting of some half dozen seamen, who are the gunners or guides of the beach. Their time is limited for this sport as they are compelled to be on duty between twilight and daylight. On inquiring for guides one of them appeared and Dr. Short interviewed him. He was tall, spare, and sallow, and seemed to be pleasant, but the Judge concluded that he was born bilious.

"Can you and your companions, take us out for geese and brant tomorrow?" Inquired Dr. Short.

"Well" said Bilious, "We did not know you were coming, we are not prepared and it depends a good deal on the weather, sir."

"Do you think the prospect good for a bag of fowl?"

"Well, not very, the wind is wrong, and the tides are low."

"But do you think you can take us out" persisted the Doctor,

"Not until we can see up and down the coast, and not then if there are any wrecks on."

"What do you charge for your services?" quietly inquired the Doctor after a little pause.

"Three dollars a day and found."

"And what does it all amount to when you are found?"

"Two dollars for board and seventy-five cents for ammunition."

"And that" said the Doctor, "makes five dollars and seventy-five cents apiece per day?"

"Yes sir," said Bilious.

The Doctor expressed our united sentiment quite emphatically, when he said we did not come over there to be eaten up, nor robbed, and that he was about ready to retrace his steps to Barnegat and thence home; at which a happy smile stole over the countenance of the youthful landlord as he informed us that our prospect in that direction was quite uncertain. The wind was wrong, the tide was out, and in short just such parties as we, were often weather-bound for weeks. There was but one boat and she aground, and belonged to the tall, bilious, life-saving gunner. What a predicament. We immediately appealed to him but without avail. He "would rather not," his boat would not float before twelve, the wind was wrong, tide was out, &c., and finally gave us a emphatic "no." He had evidently "soured" on us from the moment of our arrival, and seemed to throw every obstacle in our way possible, and like a coy maiden, played shy, as we thought, because we did not empty our pocket books into his lap. We could not help it. We went to bed with one object of our trip accomplished, relaxed morally. In the morning we were up by times. The bay full of game, and we without the means to reach them. One of these gunners went out alone and returned in about two hours with a half dozen brant. We held a council of war, and it resulted in some emphatic expletives from Dr. Short, and large heads of cold sweat from the brows of all of us. Robinson Crusoe might have been lonesome, but he never stood on the beach with a double barrelled breech-loader while thousands of birds cavorted away out in the sounds. "Doctor why don't you shoot," said we. "Do you think I want to strain this gun? No sir, I think too much of this gun ture the Judge's inventive genius came to our rescue. "I have it," said he, "We will confiscate the professional acquirements of these gentlemen. They shall send a telegram to Cape May, thence to Washington to New York, to Philadelphia, thence to Barnegat to Sam King, of the Mullin House, to send a boat to take us from this inhospitable island. They did it, and in about ten minutes Mr. Phillips informed us that Mr. King would send us a yacht. In a few minutes more a little white sail started out from under the opposite shore and then we knew we were saved. The Judge insisted that he never was so glad to see a man before in all his life. And thus we stole away from these strange and stranger loving people. And how great the contrast. We were soon among civilized people who seemed to vie with each other in making a comfortable and arranging for a days shooting on the morrow. We retired early, to rise early, and at 5 o'clock A. M. we were in our sneak boats with decoys out "lying low," for geese and brant, and for seven hours we had fine sport, when the wind veered and the game sought its

other side of the bay, leaving us to try the oars against a strong wind for about three miles, landing again at the Mullin House with an appetite for supper, and the second object of our trip accomplished, relaxed physically. The mental relaxation we now enjoy in retrospecting the pleasant features of the trip. The unpleasant remembrances consist in venturing to the beach without the means to return, and in depending upon finding guides there.

If any of your readers desire an excellent days sport in Barnegat Bay, let him first write to Sam King at the Mullin House and we will guarantee that he will make the best possible arrangement for them to go in comfort and be well pleased with the trip. LONG, M. D.

But why does not our correspondent state the charges for boat, guide, etc., on his successful attempt.—[Ed.

DUCKING ON SHINNECOCK.

NEW YORK, April 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The writer returned from Wm. Lanes on Saturday last, bringing with him two geese and about thirty broadhills, the result of a week's shooting. Owing to the great number of "southeasters" recently Old Shinnecock was so full of water that it was impossible to find a sand-bar to stand a goose rig upon. It was not until the morning I left that the tide was low enough to stand out the five stool. I may add here that Lane has twenty-two of the best "stoolers" in that or South Bay, and when set out on a bar, giving out their honk! honk! to a bunch of their wild fellows it is rarely that they do not bring them within the range of the expectant sportsmen who have been so carefully concealed by Lane in the sedge boxes. The bay is filled with ducks, broadbill and redheads predominating, but owing to severe weather and high winds it was impossible to lay a battery, so all of my birds were shot from shore blinds. Lane has a large comfortable house situated on the shore of the bay, with every convenience for sportsmen, he himself being one of the greatest attractions, for no one can help enjoying themselves while in his company, he being a perfect gunner, well schooled in everything pertaining to his craft. His fund of anecdote is large, and after a day well spent on the bay it is a pleasure to draw up by a big wood fire and listen to his recollections of wonderful shots and bags made on Shinnecock's shores and bosom. The kitchen is conducted by Mrs. Lane in a manner that would bring health and appetite to a dyspeptic. I shall long remember with pleasure the hours I have spent in her pleasant dining room, and hope to spend many more in the same place. No gunner is allowed to leave the house in the morning, no matter what the hour, without a hot breakfast, and a good one at that, for the motto there is "A full stomach makes a clear eye and a steady hand." In my enumeration of the virtues of the place I must not omit to mention "George," Capt. Lane's helper. What he does not know about sailing, picking up crippled ducks, and swimming geese is not worth knowing. The heaviest flight of geese has yet to come, and sportsmen who go down any time before the 25th of April will have good shooting.

SCAUP.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO CALE LORING.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Dear FOREST AND STREAM I have just received the extra numbers of the Cale Loring article, and return my thanks. I have received a letter concerning him from Mr. Charles S. Cleaves, Biddeford, Maine, and one of his friends, and I make an extract or two from his letter which you can use if so inclined.

"Cale and myself were out in a good cover on the banks of Saco River, where he shot 38 out of 40 woodcock; and Cora, his dog, made a good point on a live bird with a dead one in its mouth. And what you say of his big single gun, with which he killed the last one of the seven old squaws, reminds me of another instance of his skill with it. I was once with Cale at the 'shanty,' when he exclaimed that he heard geese! Taking our spy-glass we saw there were eight geese on a sand-bar down at the Partings, as we called it. We put two double guns and the big single gun into his little float, and he started off against flood tide and head wind in pursuit. Presently, as the fowl were about to fly, bang! bang! went his heavy 14-pound double gun; and jumping to his knees with his light double gun he fired two more in quick succession, and *seven* of the geese were down. 'O!' I cried, 'he has lost one of them,' when bang went the old single gun, and down came the last of eight large, heavy geese. He had sculled a mile and a half against wind and tide, and his nerves were still steady enough to kill off a whole flock of that shyest and toughest of sea-fowl." ISAAC MCLELLAN.

Another correspondent sends us from Biddeford, Maine, a similar recital of the above circumstances.—ED.

PENN YAN NOTES.

PENN YAN, March 31st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Oscar Conkling, of this place, discerned a flock of nineteen wild geese in a rye field near this place a few days since and succeeded in stalking near enough to obtain a double shot, bagging four birds. The next thing on the programme was a trap shoot between W. B. Sheldon and H. D. Pratt, at 25 yards rise, 1¼ oz. shot, No. 8, ten birds each, with this result:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Sheldon	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	9
Pratt	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	9

They then went back to 31 yards, and shot at three birds each, Pratt killing two, Sheldon none. Each man used Sheldon's gun, a Scott breech-loader, which he ordered through a house in Boston, made according to his directions. It is a 12-bore 30 inch barrel, and weighs 7½ pounds, and makes a better target than the crack Scott gun owned by Capt. Bogardus, or than any target ever published. I should have mentioned in the proper place above, that at the 31 yards distance six paper shells were used loaded with 3 drs. of pawder and 1 oz. of No. 7 shot. With but one exception all the birds shot at were hit. A. PILL.

WILD TURKEYS IN TEXAS.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, Texas, January 21st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our climate being so mild, it requires but little time and expense to prepare for a few days' camp life. Most generally here—on the frontier—hunting parties go out on horseback, taking some bread, coffee, and salt, with a blanket or two each for bedding. Should they expect to be gone a week they make better preparations, taking a wagon and more provisions.

Thursday noon being the time set to start on our last excursion, we got everything ready in the morning. By putting in the wagon cornbread, coffee, and salt enough for two days' rations for four, Some of my fellow sportsmen would think perhaps they would surely starve with so small an assortment of edibles, but would find out their mistake were they to visit our country. Though they may not eat cornbread at home, in Texas, they would say it was the sweetest and best bread they had ever eaten, and call for it three times a day.

But I am getting off the track. We were all ready to drive to the hunting ground as soon as the horses were harnessed. Here comes Mack B. with two Spanish caballos. He is driving in off the range. While Mack and I fasten the ponies to the wagoo, Dr. B. and Mr. T. make themselves comfortable on the spring seat. The last trace is hooked, and Mack and I take reserved seats on the provision box. The ponies not having been used lately, and their stomachs being well filled with that most delicious grass, called mesquit, start off at a brisk trot, soon leaving the old cabin home far in the rear. A three hours' drive found us in camp without meat. Leaving Dr. B. in camp to build a fire and cut broiling sticks, Ed, Mack and I took to the cedar brake for turkeys. We had been out about half an hour, when bang! went Mack's No. 10. Looking off in the direction of the report, we saw a scattered flock of about fifteen turkeys flying towards us. They soon began to call, and Ed and I taking the course, we each bagged a fine gobbler. It now being late, we left for camp, where we found Mack preparing his—a gobbler—for supper. The turkeys being cleaned, we each broiled us *quantum sufficit*, and gathered around the pile of bread. To say we ate heartily would be drawing it mild. We ate an abundance, especially of the fat turkey. I said fat turkey; they get so fat here that when shot flying, a fall of twenty feet on the ground very often *bursts* them open. Supper being over, and not caring to go to the roosts, we built a huge fire of cedar and mesquite (*Acacia vera*) logs, talked over the next day's doings for an hour or so, till one by one, getting sleepy, we rolled ourselves up in a blanket to dream of turkey hens and gobblers all through the night. Next morning found us all right, though Mr. T. feared several times during the night he would be devored by wolves, or attacked by a panther, either of which might occur here, as we are troubled with a goodly number of both, and their howls and screams were repeatedly heard during the night.

As we had only killed three turkeys the day before, we concluded to make up the deficit on the next. Each man taking his course, started out with great expectations. We will leave you to judge whether they were realized or not. A little after sundown the last man reported, and deposited his game on the common pile. A count is made, and is found to foot up eleven for this day, making a total of fourteen turkeys—twelve gobblers and two hens. Next morning we started home, the Dr. to drive down the creek to the mouth of the canyon, while we skirted the lakes for more game. At the meeting point we added to the Dr's load several more gobblers and a fat buck. Mr. T. had the good luck to find the deer in easy range, about three hundred yards from our place of meeting. One charge of BB. shot did the work. We now had a load—seventeen gobblers, two hens, and a large deer, we having eaten two gobblers in camp, made us a total of twenty-one fat turkeys and a fat venison, in less than two days' hunt. On arriving home, father and Mack skinned the deer, while Ed and I on our ponies carried Christmas dinner to our neighbors. J. T. B.

Rational Pastimes.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—The seventh annual spring games of the New York Athletic Club will be held at their grounds, Mott Avenue and 150th street, Mott Haven, New York city, on Tuesday, May 30th, 1876 (Decoration Day), to commence promptly at 1:30 P. M. The following games will be open to all amateurs: 100 yards, 440 yards, half mile and one mile running, 120 yards hurdle, one and three mile walks, running high and running broad jumps, putting the shot, and throwing the hammer. Entries will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, May 20. Contestants must describe their colors and uniform; the latter must consist of shirt and trunks or drawers extending to the knees. No competitor will be allowed to enter under a false name, and the club reserve the right of refusing any entry. The same person may enter in any one or all of the games, but his entry must specify those in which he intends to compete. In order to insure *bona fide* entries, an entrance fee of $2 will be charged for each game, which money will be returned to all persons who compete. Our definition of an amateur is as follows:—An amateur is any person who has never competed in an open competition for a stake, or for public money, or for admission money, or with professionals for a prize, public money, or admission money; nor has ever, at any period of his life, taught or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood, nor is a mechanic, artisan, or laborer. All entries must be accompanied by a certificate from some well-known athletic or rowing association, or from some person known to the club, that the person entering is an amateur under our rules. Alfred H. Curtis, Secretary, box 2003 New York P. O.

—The following is the score of the chess tourney now in progress in this city up to the 9th inst:—

PLAYERS.	Mackenzie	Alberoni	Mason	Bird	Ensor	Richardson	Delmar	Brenzinger	Becker	Perrin	Barnett	Dill	Roser	Parnell	Smith	Baird	Hind	Games Won	Games Drawn.
Mackenzie								2		1			2		2		2	7	1
Alberoni									2			2		2				6	3
Mason				1		0	1					1						4	3
Bird						1		0	1		0		2					6	2
Ensor						1									2	2	2	5	0
Richardson				0	0		0	1							2		2	5	0
Delmar				0	0	1			0	1		1						3	2
Brenzinger				0	0	1												2	0
Becker				1		0	1			0	1	2						5	1
Perrin				0		1		2			0		0					1	0
Barnett						0		0		1			1					1	1
Dill				0	0	1				2	0			0	1	0	1	1	1
Roser											1	2					2	4	0
Parnell				0	0							1					1	1	2
Smith				0	0												2	2	0
Baird												1	0	0				1	0
Hind				0	0								1	0	0			0	0
Games Lost	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	5	6	7	5	57	15

The figures indicate won games, the cyphers lost games and the dashes for games not played or drawn.

—The following is the latest placing of the field nines of the professional clubs, of which ten will enter the arena for the United States championship, and eight for the League Association pennant:—

ATHLETIC.—Coons c., Knight p., Fisler 1st b., Fauser 2d b., Sutton 3d b., Force s. s., Hall l. f., Eggler c. f., and Meyerle, r. f.

BROOKLYN.—Hicks c., Matthews p., Start 1st b., Craver 2d b., Nichols 3d b., Hallinan s. s., Booth l. f., Shaudley c. f., and Boyd, r. f.

BOSTON.—McGinley c., Borden p., Murnan 1st b., Leonard 2d b., Schafer 3d b., G. Wright s. s., Parks l. f., O'Rourke c. f., and Manning r. f.

CHICAGO.—White c., Spalding p., McVey 1st b., Barnes 2d b., Andrew 3d b., Peters s. s., Glen l. f., Hines c. f., and Addy r. f.

CINCINNATI.—Pierson c., Avery p., Fisher 1st b., Sweasy 2d b., Booth 3d b., Kessler s. s., Snerden l. f., Jones c. f., and Clark r. f.

HARTFORD.—Allison c., Cummings p., Mills 1st b., Burdock 2d b., Ferguson 3d b., Carey s. s., York l. f., Remsen c. f., and Higham c. f.

LOUISVILLE.—Snyder c., Devlin p., Carbine 1st b., Gerhardt 2d b., Hague 3d b., Fulmer s. s., Ryan l. f., Hastings c. f., and Bechtel r. f.

NEW HAVEN.—Seward c., Nichols p., Cassiday 1st b., Sommervell 2d b., Spence 3d b., S. Wright s. s., Paton l. f., Waitt c. f., and Knowdell r. f.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crawley c., Zettlein p., Weaver 1st b., Sheridan 2d b., Pfeiffer 3d b., Nelson s. s., Schaffer l. f., Warner c. f., and Mason r. f.

ST. LOUIS—Clapp c., Bradley p., Dellian, 1st b., Battin 2d b., McGeary 3d b., Pearce s. s., Cuthbert l. f., Pike c. f., and Blong r. f.

—The following opening games have been played this month by the professional clubs chiefly with semi-professional nines:—

March 29	New Haven vs. Star, at New Haven	8 to 1
April 5	Louisville vs. Memphis, at Memphis	15 to 5
" 5	Picked Nine vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia	9 to 7
" 5	Philadelphia vs. Kleine, at Philadelphia	8 to 6
" 6	St. Louis vs. Picked Nine, at St. Louis	12 to 4
" 6	Louisville vs. Memphis, at Memphis	13 to 1
" 6	Brooklyn vs. Field, at Capitoline Ground	21 to 5
" 8	New Haven vs. Star at New Haven	13 to 4

—The professional games to be played this month are as follows:

April 14, Boston vs. New Haven, at New Haven.
April 15, Boston vs. New Haven, at Boston.
April 17, New Haven vs. Live Oak, at Lynn.
April 22, Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.
April 24, Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.
April 25, Louisville vs. Chicago, at Louisville.
April 27, Louisville vs. Chicago, at Louisville.

—An article in DeWitt's Base Ball Guide on base ball pitching says:—

"There are three primary elements required in a successful pitcher, without which no man can ever excel in the position. The first is the command of the ball; the second is pluck in facing the swiftest batted balls, and the third is the judgment to outwit your adversary at the bat. The power to pitch a swift ball, and the endurance to withstand the fatigue of a long game, and also the control of temper sufficient to bear with the annoyances of poor support in the field, are also among the requisites of a first-class pitcher. But these latter qualities would be next to useless without the former, while, on the other hand, a pitcher may be successful even if he can neither pitch swift, endure the work of his position long, nor keep his temper when chances for outs are missed. But speed without command of the ball is too costly to pay, and lack of pluck prevents the use of a man's judgment, and without a man uses his brains in pitching he becomes a mere machine player, and a pitcher any skillful and experienced batsman can punish.

—The *Louisville Journal* says: "The Philadelphia Club players of 1875 have been pretty well distributed among the league clubs. McGeary is in the St Louis nine. Zettlin of the Chicago and Philadelphia nines of 1875, is to replace McBride in the Athletics, in which nine Meyerle is to play second base this year. Fisher, thrown out of the Philadelphia team last September, is in the Cincinnati club now. Addy, a reliable man, is in the Chicago nine. Snyder, another good and true man, as also Fulmer, who is thoroughly reliable, are in the Louisville club, and Murnan and Borden in the Boston. Highnm, of the Mutuals of 1875, is now in the Hartfords. Treacy, Malone, McMullin and Nelson have not yet been engaged, but doubtless they will be."

—The amateur clubs turned out for field practice at Prospect Park on April 8th for the first time this season. Members of the Nameless, Produce Exchange, and Winona clubs, played a game together. The Osceolas, under Capt. Toby Smith of the old Star Club, will open play at the Park next Saturday. There was a game played at the Park on Saturday between nines of the Register and Comptroller's offices of Brooklyn. The Register's nine registered the fewest runs and consequently their adversaries controlled the game.

—A New Haven paper says that the New Havens start off on a Southern trip about the 20th of May, to be absent about three weeks, during which time they will play in many Western and Southern cities, several times with professionals, and a number of games with non-professionals also. The New England exhibition trip of the Bostons and New Havens is being arranged. The two clubs will play together at least one week. The first game will take place at Boston on Monday, April 17th.

—A Philadelphia paper says: "There are four good amateur clubs in San Francisco, including the re-organized Eagles, Californians, Alerts and San Francisco—who, in order to keep peace with the times, have changed their name to the Centennials. It has been determined to hold a grand base ball tournament in this city next summer, as the Centennial celebration would hardly be complete without an exhibition of one national game."

—On Friday next the first of the series of professional club contests for the championship of the United States, takes place at New Haven, when the Boston and New Haven club nines will enter the list together for the first time. The next day the two nines play in Boston, it being the opening match of the season in that city.

—The St. Louis Reds have so far engaged Croft, Magner, Morgan, Owan, Redmond and Dolan. Manager McNeary is on East looking up other players, and will return soon with the number required to complete the nine. Dolan will be remembered as having caught for the Louisville Olympics a portion of last summer.

—Luff, formerly of the New Havens, has joined the Olympics of Memphis. He has the reputation of being a fine ball-player, and it really looks as if our Memphis friends are bent on organizing a good team. Barnie will be their catcher, and Clinton their pitcher—two good men.

—The players regularly engaged for the Cincinnati club for this season are as follows, so says the League book:—Charles H. Gould, Samuel J. Fields, William C. Fisher, Charles J. Sweasy, Henry Kessler, Emanuel Snyder, Charles W. Jones, Robert Clack, David P. Pierson, A. S. Booth.

—De Witt's Base Ball Guide, containing both the amateur and professional code of playing rules for 1876, together with special instructions to umpires, making in all a book of 100 pages of instructive matter, illustrated with cuts, will be issued next Saturday.

—The Brooklyn professionals began field practice on April 6th, and they have been playing against field nines every fine day since then. This week Craver and Shandley will take their places in the nine and work will commence in earnest.

The Yale University nine for 1876 will be as follows: Morgan, c.; Bigelow, p.; Downer, 1st b.; Carter, 2d b.; Abbott, 3d b.; Wheaton, s. s.; Thompson, l. f.; Williams, c. f.; Platt, r. f. They were to have commenced play last week.

—Golden, the swift pitcher of the Westerns of 1876, and who also pitched for the Chicagos after Zettlin was sent away, is to pitch for the semi-professional Stars of Covington this season.



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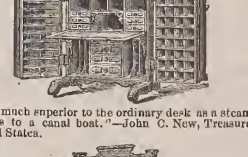
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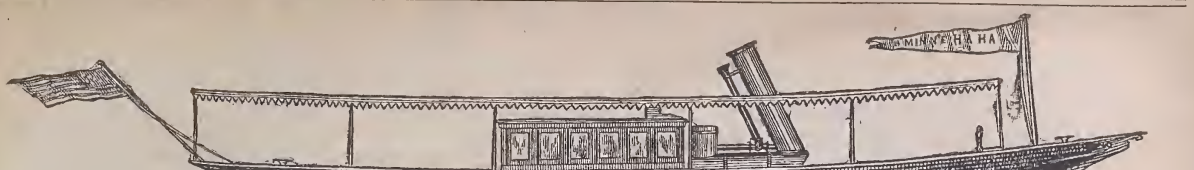
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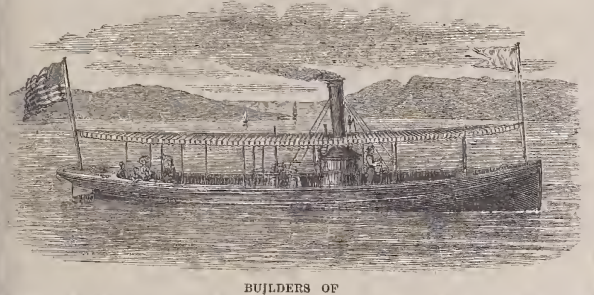
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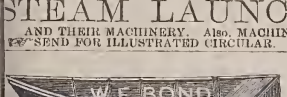


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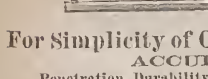
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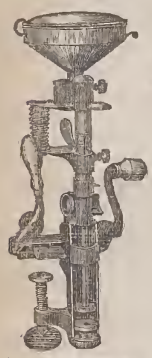


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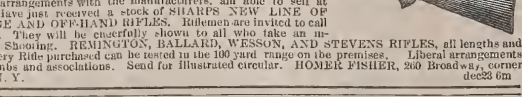
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I have now in stock a complete assortment of Rifles of all well known and reliable makers, and having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, am able to sell at their prices. Have just received a stock of SHARPS' NEW LINE OF LONG RANGE AND OFF-HAND RIFLES. Riflemen are invited to call and examine. They will be cheerfully shown to all who take an interest in Rifle Shooting. REMINGTON, BALLARD, WESSON, AND STEVENS RIFLES, all lengths and calibre. Every Rifle purchased can be tested in the 100 yard range on the premises. Liberal arrangements made with clubs and associations. Send for illustrated circular. HOMER FISHER, 260 Broadway, corner Warren St., N. Y.

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Stand uncqualled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.

Maker of Gun,	Exhibitor.
1st—Greener	Greener.
2d—Pape	Davidson.
3d—Pape	Pape.

Out of a class of 63 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

1875. 12-Gauge, Old Sporting Bore.

Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Pape	Davidson.
2d—Pape	Davidson.

1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bores.
1st—Pape ..... Davidson
60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.
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Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1¼ oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2¼ oz. shot.

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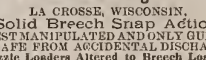
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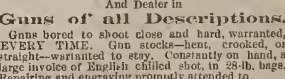


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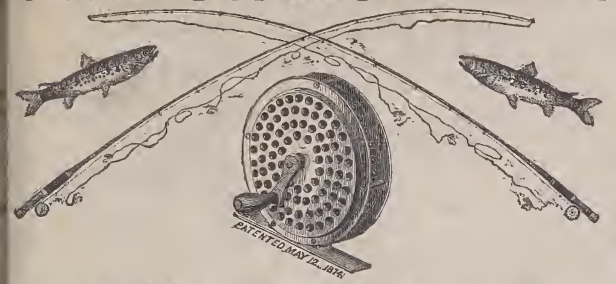


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WATERPROOFED UNDER A

Patented Process.

The texture is thoroughly impregnated with the preparation, and it will remain permanently united with the fibre.

Will not wear off, soak out, nor wash out.

Increases the strength and adds greatly to the durability of the fabric.

Resists the destructive action of the atmosphere and dampness.

Is proof against mildew and dry rot.

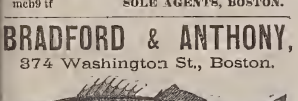
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The superior advantages of these goods, and comparative small cost, will commend them to all.

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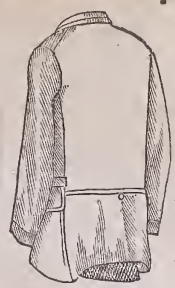
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OF DEAD GRASS COLOR, WARRANTED WATERPROOF, STRONGLY SEWED, AND EVERY POCKET RIVETED.

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Comprising a complete line of Sportsmen's Water proof Canvas and Leather Goods.

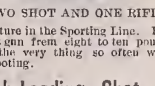
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SPRATT'S PATENT DOG BISCUITS. 4-1y

Target made by C.W.RENNEL, Esq., Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.



Position, off hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400yards.
Possible score, 25.
Score, 25.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLE.

THE

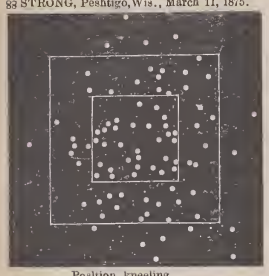
Hunter's and Sportsman's Favorite.

Target made by IRA FLANDERS, Esq., Saranac, N. Y., July, 1875



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 50.
Score, 46.

Consecutive Shots, made by Gen. W. E. STRONG, Peshtigo, Wis., March 11, 1875.



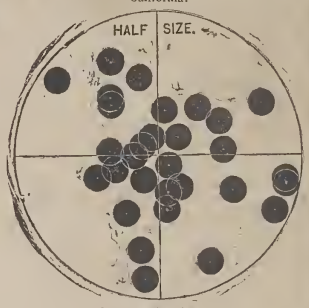
Position, kneeling.
Bullseye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.

31 Bullseyes	124
43 Centres	129
14 Outers	28
88	281 out of a posible 352.



The accompanying are authentic copies of targets made with the style of gun represented above.

Target made by Dr. E. H. PARDEE, San Francisco' California.



30 consecutive shots.
Distance, 110 yards.
String, 32¼ inches.
Average, 1 9-10.

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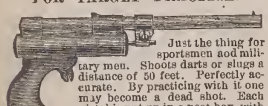
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Just the thing for sportsmen and military men. Shoots darts or slugs a distance of 50 feet. Perfectly accurate. By practicing with it one may become a dead shot. Each pistol is put up in a neat box, with 6 darts, 6 targets, 100 slugs, ramrod, claw wrench, and skeletoo gan stock. Price, $5; nickel plated, $6. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 35 cents postage.

One of the many testimonials from the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army:—

"It is sorely ingenious in mechaoism, quite accurate in aim, and useful to preparing one for the more serious handling of the ordinary rifle.

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Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Superior Rifle, and Col. Hawker's Ducking.

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Drawiags take place every seventeen Days.

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For Forest and Stream.

HUNTING THE OSTRICH.

BY ISAAC MCLELLAN.

THE mounted tribesmen gather far,
From wattled hut and herdsman's kraal,
To follow over grassy plain
The noble ostrich on his trail.
Some mount the wild, impatient steed,
And some a-foot essay the chase
With slender spear and poison'd shaft,
All ambush'd in some lonely place.

Fast by some fount, like diamond glen
Dropp'd in the desert's fenceless bound,
Amid the water-reeds they lie,
Outstretch'd upon the marshy ground,
Knowing the ostrich there will come,
Hard press'd by hunter and by steed,
To seek the water-courses lone
For drink and shelter in their need.

Far, far the spurring horsemen ride,
With savage whoop and ringing shout,
Far, far the panic-stricken flock
Flies onward in tumultuous rout;
Their black bill and their slender neck
Before them point the unerring way,
Their nervous legs and flapping wings
Ply ceaseless o'er the grassy vley,
And long and weary must the chase
Be lengthen'd o'er the desert space.

The savage far and wide will ride
To win the precious, fleeing prize,
Gazing before him at those plumes
That captivate his greedy eyes;
For Sheik is shorn of half his pomp,
If grac'd not with his feather'd crown,
The waving ostrich plumes that twine
His brow, with their imperial down.

And oh! what sweet young maiden brows
With golden curl or raven tress,
In other lands beyond the seas
Those ostrich wonders shall caress;
In royal courts, in palaces,
Where queens and nobles grace the ball,
And lucent pearls and diamonds shine
Resplendent in the sumptuous hall;
How will the blazing lights illume
That floating, foam-like Afric plume,
So purely white, so peerless fair,
Drifting, like snow flake, in the air.

For Forest and Stream.

Labrador and the St. Lawrence.

Notes of a Trip to the Fishing Posts on the Labrador Coast and Visits to the Light Houses, &c., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Straits of Belleisle.

BY J. U. GREGORY, OF QUEBEC.

(Continued from Last Week.)

I VISITED over thirty fishing localities, some of the inhabitants of which were in very distressed condition. One case, that of the Joueses, will convey to you some idea of the others. Wednesday after breakfast I went on shore, where I found a few fishermen connected with a large trading establishment there to collect fish and load vessels for the firm at Jersey (one of the British Channel Islands). My first inquiry was for the Joueses. I learned that they lived at Bradore Bay, eight or nine miles off, and that I could not reach it in a boat, owing to the heavy sea which would prevent our rounding a long and dangerous point, but that I could do so by land, with the aid of a guide, by traveling over the mountains. Mr. Duhamel, the late East Point lighthouse keeper, volunteered to accompany me. Dressing warm, but as light as possible, and with a pair of Esquimaux seal skin boots on, and our pockets filled with crackers, we started at early morning with our guide, a fisherman from St. Malo, France. Owing to the soft spongy moss, and the day pleasantly cold, we traveled fast. Our talkative French guide pointed out to us the small creek which is supposed to divide Labrador here between Canada and the Newfoundland district, and giving us much other information. When we were about five miles on our way we saw coming towards us a tall, dark-complexioned man about forty years of age, dressed in canvas, a tarpaulin hat, and raw seal skin slippers. Our guide called him by name, and I found it was poor Jones himself, who was on his way to the bay to try to get something to prevent his family from starving. His haggard, shivering appearance denoted suffering and want. I went up and extended my hand to him, which he politely took, and answered my common-place questions with intelligence and courtesy. I requested him to turn back as I wished to visit his establishment, not letting him nor the guide know why I did so. He answered that it was a poor place to visit, his fishing had failed for so many years that he was now very poor, and he supposed I knew enough of Labrador to understand that fishing was his only source of living. At one time the family were in a condition to entertain gentlemen, and the son of the Chief Justice, the late Col. A. H. Bowers, had spent some time on a visit to them. I gradually led him on to speak of his prospects, which appeared very discouraging indeed. I asked him whether he would not like to leave the coast with his family, and go to some place where the earning of a living was more a certainty. He answered that he was born on the spot; had never left it, and never would; that he was unfit for any other life; besides he had the best seal fishing station in the neighborhood; in former times his father was considered a wealthy man, often making $6,000 to $8,000 per season, but had saved nothing. From a prevalence of westwardly winds his bay became so blocked up with ice at the seal fishing season, which only lasts a few days, that he could not set his nets, every season for some years bringing no better luck. His father and mother went away leaving the fishing to himself and brothers, but they soon got discouraged and also left. His parents died somewhere near Quebec; he being the last would never forsake the old spot. I told him that I could manage it in such a way that it would cost him nothing to do so if he would consent to leave, but he would not, he loves the old place, and has great hopes of soon meeting better success. He related an instance of another fisherman similarly situated, who had caught no seals for some time, but by a sudden change of the wind his bay was cleared of ice, nets were hurriedly set, and in two hours and a half over 500 seals were captured, each seal being worth $4. The wind again changing, the bay was soon blocked up with ice, and he caught no more that season. Poor Jones hopes for some such luck. We soon came in sight of his house, a large wooden building in a very dilapidated condition. All the materials used in its construction had been brought down in schooners from Quebec. He said that this was his summer house. He has another smaller one in the interior, nearer wood. Most of the fishermen have two houses. One on the island near where they carry on fishing, the other on the main land, better sheltered, and to which it is more convenient to haul fuel, which is only found far back in the ravine, from whence they bring it on sledges drawn by dogs. When we reached the house I perceived that many panes of window glass were broken. After he had tied up a half-starved wolfish dog, which he said was vicious to strangers, we went in by the back door through the kitchen. The flooring had been pulled up in many places; seeing that I noticed this, he stopped to explain the reason, and said that last spring, during cold weather, having moved there to be ready to begin fishing operations, he was so weak from want of food, that he had not strength enough to go for wood, and was obliged to burn the floor to prevent his family from perishing from cold. Looking around I found the partitions had been painted in imitation of oak. We walked on till we came to the passage, on each side of which I could see the rooms through the open door, the floors were painted in squares, and on the walls of the principal rooms were the remains of costly paper, representing hunting scenes nearly half life size. There was no furniture in any, excepting one. In this was a stove, bench, table, and large bundle of nets. We were invited to enter it, and did so. I asked Jones to allow me to see his wife and children. He answered they were hardly sufficiently clothed to be seen by any one, but he would go up stairs and try and induce them to come down. After some time I heard some person coming down the stairs, apparently laboring under a distressing cough. It was his wife, followed by five of his daughters, at ages varying from three to twelve years. Mrs. Jones was dressed with a very thin faded cotton jacket, and a skirt made of an old boat sail, but perfectly clean. She had neither shoes nor stockings. She made me a polite bow, and stood up near the stove until we insisted she should take the only seat, while we took two nets for the same purpose. What a sad face! Want and suffering were plainly marked in it, as well as her emaciated body. She had evidently been very handsome, and fair and rosy in her younger and happier days. She was thirty-six to forty years of age, and told me she was Scotch and born in Glasgow. She came out to Halifax to visit a sister who was governess in a gentleman's family. Some time after Jones' brother married that sister, and she came over to Labrador with them, where she met and married her husband. They were then considered rich, and lived in plenty for some years after. But what a change has taken place since! Starvation frequently stares them in the face, and she had become very sickly in consequence. They have nine children, the eldest a girl of sixteen, the next a boy of about fourteen, both of whom were then away with a gun, and their last charge of powder, trying to kill the largest bird they could find to furnish a meal for the family. They had been living for many days on nothing but small trout caught by the children in a fresh water stream not far off. They had neither pork, grease, nor butter of any kind, or other article of nourishment; in fact, nothing had entered their stomachs but fish and water. The poor children were very thin and nearly naked, none had worn shoes for a long time, winter or summer. I asked Jones whether he could not make some sort of covering for their feet with seal skin. He answered yes, but they needed food first, and a seal skin could be traded for some sea biscuit, and prevent them starving. Mrs. Jones said it would soon be over, for they could not live through such a winter as the last. I told her that on the way to the house I had spoken to her husband about leaving that unfortunate place, and asked her to try and persuade him to do so at once. She turned her large, sad consumptive eyes kindly upon him, and said, "whatever he thinks best to do I will consent to." Looking around upon the poor hungry children, Mr. Duhamel and I sprang up off the nets and distributed the crackers among them by hands full. I never will forget with what avidity they devoured them. Turning to Jones, I said, "Come now, Mr. Jones, get all your things together, I will give you time to do so, and provide you and your family with a free passage to some place where you will most likely find work for yourself and your son, and where you can bring up your family to a new life, and in your troubles find kind neighbors willing and able to help you. This is no place to settle with such a fine family, especially with so many girls. What prospects have your children in life? Do you wish to see your daughters married to men as poor as yourself, and again going over the life of suffering you are now passing through?" "God forbid," he answered, "I would do anything to improve their condition, but I am unfit for any other life than that of a fisherman, and will not forsake the old spot yet." I learned that last season, not being able to obtain wherewith to begin fishing, he agreed with some parties, if they would furnish him with an outfit and a small quantity of provisions for his family, he would give them the privilege of fishing in his bay, himself and son to help, and take one-third of the catch for pay. His share was fifteen seals, valued at $60, and did not cover his indebtedness to his partners. The seal carcasses he salted down for food for his dogs for the winter, but they had been forced to eat most of them themselves. This meat, I am told, is oily and tough, and most difficult to di-

gest, and made his family sick. One little girl, however, could manage to eat it better than the others, and would cut off a slice, freshen it, lay it on the stove to warm, and eat it without a murmur. This child he called "Hard Times." He showed me his account with the traders to whom he was in debt. There were no other items but those of flour and sea biscuit, and a few nails, twine, and thread; no pork, tea, sugar nor tobacco. They charged him $15 per barrel for coarse flour, $9 per cwt. for common sailors' biscuit, and 15 cents per pound for nails. This unfortunate family had traded off for food all their furniture, little by little, and even the feathers out of their beds. Jones asked us to step outside and he would show us his bay, and describe the mode of catching seals; in doing so we passed a small lot which had once been inclosed as the burying ground of the family, in which were three or four handsome marble tombstones, marking the last resting place of some of the family who had died surrounded with comfort. "I greatly feared," said he, speaking of them, "that several more graves would have been added to the number last winter, or may before this spring, but there will be no marble tombstones to mark them." From an elevation he pointed out to me the bay, shaped like a horseshoe, in which in former days so many seals were caught, and told me from the spot we were then standing upon, last spring when his family were starving, he had seen hundreds of seals, but they were too far off, and their sight only made his condition more desperate. From what I could learn, old and young seals, at the time when they are in the best condition to yield oil, seek open water, and delight in getting near the shore, and congregate in large numbers in sheltered bays. The fishermen attach one end of their long nets (made of cord about the thickness of a lead pencil) to a capstan at one side of the bay, and with a boat go out as far as it will reach, and gradually work around to the other side, where another capstan is placed, and that end of the net is made fast to it. The men wind in the net on both capstans, and as soon as the seals find themselves caught they dive and endeavor to make for deeper water, run their heads into the meshes of the nets, pushing forward with all their strength, and never draw back. Most of them are thus strangled. Any remaining alive are drawn in as near shore as possible, and dispatched by the men with clubs. Jones had serviceable nets, and a couple of boats, and was otherwise fitted out to catch seals if the season should prove favorable. As it was getting late, and we had a long walk before us, and wishing to visit other families, we again entered the house to bid his family good-bye. I told Mrs. Jones that I saw very well that her husband would not leave the bay, and supposed he was the best judge of whether he should do so or not, and that I sincerely hoped their condition would soon change for the better, and that next time I should visit Bradore Bay I would find them surrounded with comfort and happiness. "Thank you sir," she answered, "for your encouraging words and visit. I hope your good wishes may be realized." I had not us yet said a word about leaving them any provisions, and felt the words which would inform them of such joyful news leaping to my mouth. I told her that I must return to Blanc Sablon, and if her husband would come with me I would leave with him sufficient food, and anything else I could obtain to keep them through the long winter so near at hand; to take courage and heaven would reward her for her patience under such trying circumstances. Tears of joy soon streamed down her cheeks, and blessings were showered upon those who were about saving them from starvation. I then told her of the generosity of the Government in sending me down to inquire into their condition, and relieve their distress. I shall never forget the looks of that grateful face. A silent shake of the hands, for no one could speak, and beckoning Jones to follow, we left that house of suffering to hasten to send them the promised relief. Poor Jones became quite gay, and said so many things in an absent-minded way that he asked me to excuse his manners for the past hour had so changed his prospects for the winter that he was quite beside himself, and did not know what he was saying.

We diverged some distance from our road back to visit two other families, who were better off in clothing, but short of provisions for the winter. I supplied them also. At 7 o'clock in the evening we reached Blanc Sablon Bay. I requested Jones to wait at the house on the beach for the articles I should send him ashore. A signal brought the boat for my companion and self, and we were soon on the steamer's deck, tired and hungry after our eighteen or twenty miles' tramp without food. We had hardly got on board before the wind, which had been threatening for some time, sprang up and so rapidly increased to a fearful gale that it was impossible to launch a boat with the supplies, and poor Jones had to wait till the morning. At an early hour the steward knocked at my room door and informed me that the wind had abated, and there was a man on deck who wished to see me. I jumped up at once. When I reached the fore part of the steamer, there stood poor shivering Jones, who had borrowed a small boat and rowed out to us with the fear, no doubt, that something might prevent his great hopes from being realized. When our kind-hearted captain and engineer saw him tears dropped from their manly eyes, for I had related to them the condition I had found himself and family in, and his haggard, half-clad, and anxious appearance fully corroborated all I had told them. Mr. and Miss. Smith gave me some articles of clothing, the latter a dress or two for Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Duhamel having them on board belonging to his wife and children, also contributed several useful articles of female apparel. I was able to procure from among the crew some second-hand boots, socks, coats, flannel shirts, pants, mittens, caps, etc., and also added a quantity of powder, shot, gun caps, some tobacco and pipes, matches, and tea and sugar for poor Mrs. Jones. These were all made up into a bundle, covered with three good warm blankets, and left in the cabin. I again went on deck to see Jones, whom I found seated at the breakfast table in the officer's mess room. Before him were placed ham and eggs, bread and butter, potatoes, and a cup of hot coffee. I told him to make a good breakfast. "I can't sir," he answered; "when I put a morsel of this kind of food to my mouth, I think of my poor family with nothing to eat, and my appetite leaves me." I said all I could to encourage him to make a hearty meal, but he soon left the table, evidently anxious to get home with something for his wife and children. The boat was manned by five sailors, several barrels of flour, Indian meal, peas and pork sufficient to carry them through a Labrador winter was put in Jones' bundle crowned the load, among which were also a few barrels for the other families, and Jones seated on one of the barrels was rowed ashore. The thanks and blessing of that poor man still ring in my ears. I would have given a good deal to have been hidden in some corner when he arrived home with his boat load of supplies, and that bundle opened. Jones is a good hunter, and being provided with powder and shot, (he has a gun), and some warm clothing, will be able to go some distance over the mountains, where he will find caribou, or other game which will greatly assist them.

At Blanc Sablon Bay I was obliged to help several other families with flour and meal as they were very badly off. Their cod-fish and herring, as well as seal fishing had almost entirely failed, they had, in fact, been able to only provide about half enough provisions to last the long winter. It is a sad sight to see strong, brave fellows, perfectly temperate in habit, whose lives are constantly exposed to great hardship and danger in the pursuit of the fisheries broken down with disappointment after the season is over, with a hard winter rapidly approaching and no resources whatever to stave off starvation. Yet such is the life these people lead, and they will not give it up. I have known several instances where some of them became so disheartened that they came up to Quebec, or other places with their families, never intending to return, but before two years they went back again. They are unable to compete with ordinary laborers for work, and long to be again living their old independent life on the coast, buoying themselves up with the hopes of a successful season's fishing, which when really good is very soon over, and they then have eight to nine months comparative idleness till spring. I am happy to state that nowhere on the coast did I hear of distress being due to the use of liquor. I believe there is none to be had. The trading schooners bring down flour, pork, tea, sugar, molasses, tobacco, salt, dry goods, clothing, trinkets, fiddles and German accordeons, and concertinas. You can hardly find a hut but what boast of its concertina, and the airs played are very simple, and generally jigs, which upon some of these cracked instruments, especially when accompanied by that horrid tremolo, are perfectly unbearable. I much prefer the fiddle, for this instrument seems better adapted to their style of music.

On Tuesday the 15th October we left for Bonne Esperance, where we arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and cast anchor in a fine harbor among the islands. A very neat white barge about twenty-four feet long, pointed at each end like a whale boat, carrying two masts, with sails, soon made its appearance. The flag at the mast head was recognized by the Rev. Mr. Butler as that of a missionary. Upon its arrival alongside of the steamer we greeted the Rev. Mr. Wainright, Church of England missionary at St. Augustin, who, accompanied by an Esquimaux Indian and fisherman, had sailed down to Bonne Esperance in hopes of hearing of some Government assistance being sent to the people in his district. We were now within nine miles of the Rev. Mr. Butler's mission house, and Mr. Wainright kindly volunteered to sail us up to it in his barge. Hearing that there was a lady there, Miss Smith accepted his invitation to visit her. We arrived at the end of our sail, Salmon Bay, at the entrance of Esquimaux River, at 5 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Wainright carried us ashore on his back. My weight being over two hundred pounds tried his strength, but he tottered on, and landed me all right. He was the only one provided with long waterproof boots. The bell of the little chapel was rung, flag hoisted, and hurrahs greeted the return of the missionary. We paid a short visit to this chapel in the wilderness, which is little more than a large log cabin, then entered the house where we were hospitably received by a Montreal lady, Miss Baylis, a member of the Congregational Church, who volunteered her services on this bleak coast two years previous to our visit to teach the poor fishermen's children, and aid in carrying out the work of the mission, and has been there since. The house is a simple log building divided into rooms. A quantity of deals were washed ashore last summer, supposed to have belonged to some wreck, and afforded material for making a porch, which rather improves the appearance of the building. There were several girls boarding and attending the school, which numbers from thirty to forty children. The missionary also visits around, teaching the Gospel over a wide district of more than a hundred miles in summer in boats, and in winter on kommeticks, or sledges, drawn by dogs. They also supply medicine and doctor the sick, set bones, draw teeth, and do a variety of other useful things to assist the people, frequently greatly stinting themselves by dividing their provisions with the starving fishermen. Around the mission house there are eight or ten families, all very poor from the failure of the codfish and herring fisheries. Accompanied by Mr. Butler I visited them, and inquired thoroughly into their condition, and apportioned out provisions according to the number in each family, which were left the next day in charge of the principal person at Bonne Esperance, the nearest point. We spent a pleasant evening at the mission house, and next morning at an early hour left for the steamer. We were overtaken by heavy rain, and reached the Napoleon thoroughly wet through. The supplies intended for the people were handed over to a Mr. Whitely, with a list of the quantity to be allowed each person, under Mr. Butler's supervision.

On the 18th October (Sunday) we reached Cumberland harbor, and at 8 o'clock loaded two boats with supplies for one portion of Mr. Wainright's district, nine miles off, and in the afternoon sent two more loads as far in another direction, which were left in charge of proper persons to be distributed by him. I visited the people, and found them as badly off as those I had already seen, but nowhere else on the coast did I meet such utter distress as at the Joneses. The weather was now very cold, and snowing hard. In the evening Mr. Wainright delivered an excellent sermon, with appropriate prayers, on board the steamer. He is just the man for a missionary, kind hearted, always ready to assist any one, a good bone setter, surgeon, physician, and pilot, his services are constantly in requisition in some of these capacities, and he is often sent for from distances of from fifty to one hundred miles. He has a small chapel at St. Augustin, where he resides with his family, his only neighbors being the Hudson Bay Company's agent, and four or five fishermen and their families.

From Cumberland harbor we went to Great Meccatina Island, where we anchored in its fine sheltered bay. Having learned from Mr. Samuel Gaumond, a young and very intelligent fisherman, that the people in the neighborhood had done pretty well, and were not in as destitute condition as those we had already visited, and consequently little assistance necessary. I left in charge sufficient to supply some poor families at Bay des Mouton and Bay Platte, which I had been unable to visit. Owing to a dense fog we remained nearly two days at this place, during which time I walked all round the island, and saw a good many seals, which were too shy to get a shot at. I shot a young loon, which was eaten on board, and pronounced very good. While at Gaumond's house he harnessed five of his fourteen dogs to a kommetick, a novel sight to me. The dogs acted as sporting dogs will when they see their master take a gun. Their delight when shown their harness was very marked. The kommetick is a narrow sledge about nine feet long and two and a half broad, the runners are low and pointed in front, and shod with whalebone. Instead of an ordinary bottom narrow cross pieces about three inches wide are fastened to the top of the runners with strings of seal skin. After shutting up all the dogs, excepting the five to be harnessed, Gaumond called up the leader, a fine, straight-eared, short-haired black dog with a large white-tipped tail, his harness consisting of strips of seal skin decorated with bits of colored cloth, was put on. From the back of the harness is a seal skin trace about sixty feet long, this was attached to the front of the sledge. The next dog was harnessed just the same, but his trace was some twenty feet shorter than the leader's. The next dog's trace being about three feet shorter than that of the second, and so on till the last, each dog being harnessed and traced independent of the others. When all five were attached to the sledge Gaumond asked me to get on. I did so, when by his shouting some Esquimaux words the dogs placed themselves one after the other, an another unintelligible word, to me, started them off at full speed over rocks and up a steep hill howling like wolves, which they resemble. At the top of the hill a word stopped them, when Gaumond ran the sharp points of the sledge, after turning it over for the purpose, into the ground and anchored the dogs so they could not start till all was ready. He then asked me to get on again, but I had enough of the ride up hill, and did not like the idea of going down by the same conveyance. The dogs were again talked to in Esquimaux, and all got ready, at the word off they started at a breakneck speed down hill. Gaumond's hat flying off, and his hair streaming in the wind. I expected every second to see him tossed over some rock, but he arrived safe at the house, and the dogs were again let loose. The lash of the whip used by these people is from forty to sixty feet long, the handle not more than a foot long. Very few persons can manage this whip. It is necessary to be of this length for two reasons, first to reach the leader, and secondly to keep at a respectful distance any dogs they may meet with when traveling. A snap from it sounds like the report of a rifle, and will set a pack of dogs trembling in every limb. We had a meal at Mr. Gaumond's, which consisted of pork and potatoes, tea sweetened with molasses, and a tremendous Labrador pie, made of small cranberries all covered with molasses, of course. In the evening some of the crew of the steamer came ashore and amused their host with yarns; a fiddle was brought out, and the jigs played were very gay, the players keeping time with both heels, which is a style of beating peculiar to the Labrador musicians; the everlasting concertina was also brought into play, and its tremulous sounds mixed up with those of the fiddle, and the laughter of the party were wafted upon the breeze, and reached our cars on board the steamer far into the night. Mr. Gaumond is a young man, at that time aged about 21, and his wife but 18 years old. They had a good season's fishing, having caught some 300 seals, with herrings and cod-fish. He is very comfortably housed, and employs four men on shares. There is another fisherman on the same island nearly as well off.

Before proceeding further with my notes I shall sum up the conclusions we arrived at of the prospects of the fishermen between Blanc Sablon and Maccattina, and a district covering about 200 miles of the coast. The inhabitants number about 500 souls; of this number about 200 are able-bodied males; they are in part natives of Jersey, Newfoundland, Canadian and Acadian French, and a few Esquimaux Indians. Owing to the immense number of islands every family occupies one island. Each island, of course, has a name, and instead of the names of places on the coast one reads of representing a small village, you find but one or two families. One is astonished that people could think of making a home on such barren spots; not a potatoe or other vegetable will grow, fish and only fish is what these people must depend upon, and when the fish do not come to their very doors their fishing has failed. At one time these points were, no doubt, very good fishing posts, and were taken possession of by the proprietors for the purpose of keeping them for themselves. These people brought their families and settled there; they fished there, and large fleets of schooners also came for the same purpose. Whether from over fishing, or other cause, for some years past the fish seem to have almost forsaken them. The poor fisherman expecting every year to be better than the last has grown poorer and poorer; his boats and nets are old, and he has no means to replace them. Government has on several occasions sent aid, which has been very gratefully received, and the missionaries have divided their last barrel of flour to help to keep them alive. The Government of the Province of Quebec wishing to do something to improve their condition intrusted me with a mission to visit the coast to distribute aid for the last time, and to take away any families who would leave. From the liberal quantity of funds furnished I was enabled to put on board the steamer a large supply, and while positively warning the people that they would receive no further assistance, I at the same time strongly recommended them to leave and go to some place on the Intercolonial Railroad, where work would be plenty and they could cultivate land. I gave each family requiring it a liberal supply to carry them through the winter, with the understanding that it was to help them to save whatever earnings they might make to get away with, and offered to take any away at once, but they wished to make another trial. I greatly fear that few will ever leave, they like the life they lead with all its hardships and dangers, and look to their missionaries to help them in time of want. When they do catch a few fish they are entirely at the mercy of the traders, who go down in schooners to traffic; they usually allow from $2.50 to $3 a barrel for herrings; $3 to $3 a cwt. for cod-fish; 40 cents to 50 cents per gallon for oil, and in exchange charge $12 to $15 a barrel for common flour, and everything else in proportion. Latterly the traders, excepting three or four, have passed by the district between Maccattina and Blanc Sablon, there being so little to be done. The winter sets in early, and ends so little to be done. The winter sets in early, and ends late—eight or nine months of snow and ice. During this time there is no communication with any other part of the world. The people make long trips over the mountains with their dogs and kommeticks for the stunted spruce for

fuel. Each family keeps from five to fifteen dogs, during winter they travel a good deal. There are no hotels nor inns, consequently a poor man who has the misfortune to live on the line of travel has his house often full. I am told that it is nothing extraordinary for five or six travelers to put up at the same house, and at the same time, each having from eight to nine dogs, and fine music these brutes make at night. Many of the people are capital fishermen. If they would only take their families away to some place where they could cultivate land, and, instead of fishing by themselves, club together with parties who have schooners and seines, and follow the coast till they strike in upon the fish, every man to share according to agreement, they could do better, and could get their flour from Quebec at from $6 to $7 per barrel instead of paying traders $12 to $15, and they would sell their herrings at $4 to $5, and sometimes $6, instead of $2 to $3, and other fish at same rates, while the vessel owners would only pay according to the catch. This I believe to be the only plan for the Labrador fishing to be carried on profitably, for even at the exhorbitant prices traders sell, few of them prosper, as they are obliged to make advances, and when a fisherman can't pay, or won't pay, there is nothing to be done but grin and bear it. I am very much surprised that our Quebec merchants have not fitted out vessels on shares. The United States people do so, and with good results. You see hundreds of Yankees fishing, but you don't catch a Yankee living on the coast. Between Blanc Sablon and Maccattina, I believe, not one fishing schooner is owned. Consequently, when fish take a fancy to visit this district the poor fishermen, with their old boats and nets, do the best they can; but when fish do not visit it, or stop, as frequently happens, only for a few hours, they are in a sad state. I pointed out these facts to the people, and they perfectly agreed with me.

Amid the firing of guns and the hurrahs of Gaumond and his men, to which we responded, the steamer Napoleon III., at seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st, steamed out of Maccattina Bay. We ran out some nine miles to keep the numerous rocks at a respectable distance, and on the 22d, at six P. M., reached Natashquan. What a change! Here is a village of some forty houses, gaily painted, and a small church. You see cows, horses, and sheep, and plenty of woods near at hand. Some vegetables are cultivated. The potatoes, I regretted to learn, had frozen in the ground on the 25th of August. The number of inhabitants are about 300 souls. Several fine schooners are owned by some enterprising captains, who take off each twenty or twenty-five men and follow the coast (passing by the poor starving fishermen between Blanc Sablon and Maccattina) until they find fish. When work begins, sometimes the fish start off suddenly, and the schooners move again after them, often running two or three hundred miles before getting another chance. It can easily be understood what advantages these people possess over the others, not only to catch fish, but, as it is all taken to Quebec for sale, they get the highest market price for what they have to sell, and pay the lowest price for their supplies. I visited several of the people, and found them very comfortable. They are mostly Acadian-French, with a few Canadians. The Hudson Bay Company have a trading post here; there are also other traders. Owing to the failure of the potato crop, I left a few barrels of meal to be distributed by the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Auger. Fishing had been pretty good for those who remained near home, but those who had followed the coast and fished on shares had done very well indeed. At four P. M. we left Natashquan for Esquimaux Point, where we arrived at nine A. M. on the 23d. This is a beautiful spot, and has a fine bay, in front of which is a long, thickly wooded island, completely sheltering the harbor. We landed, and were received by the Rev. Mr. Perusse, the Catholic missionary, with whom I was already acquainted. Here everything was flourishing, even more so that at Natashquan; the potato crop was good. This village is also much larger, containing some 500 souls, Acadian and Canadian-French, and Jerseymen. Very little aid was required. There are several schooners owned here, and the people also fish on shares, besides being employed in winter in trapping. In one house I visited, as early as the season was, two men had already caught one black, one silver, and three red foxes, with three or four minks. The rivers abound with salmon and sea trout, and there is capital shooting. I have seldom seen a place where a sportsman could spend a more delightful summer. We stopped but a few hours at Point aux Esquimaux, and at last steered for home, arriving at Quebec on Sunday, 25th October, being over one month absent. Three hundred and forty-six souls received assistance, over 300 barrels of flour, meal, and peas, as well as some clothing, powder, and shot, having been distributed among the inhabitants of over thirty fishing points, who were left well provided for the winter. I am happy to add that poor Jones' and the other fishermen's hopes have been partly realized, for the next season's fishing proved more prosperous in the localities where I found so much distress, and no complaints from there have reached Government since.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has added thirty new light houses, steam fog whistles, cannons, light ships, and provision depots to those I have mentioned, making in all, under the Department of Marine and Fisheries in this district, which begins at Montreal and ends at Belle Isle, including Magdelan Islands, Birds Rock, Bay of Chaleur, and north shore of Newfoundland, now in operation 123 light houses, seven provision depots, nine light ships, six cannons, fifty-four buoys, and sixty-three beacons, and several others are in course of construction, which, with the vessels and harbor police, are under my supervision as representing Department at Quebec.

— The large sums of money which were paid by the authorities of Blair and other counties in the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania as bounties for scalps of wild animals during the last year prompted an investigation, which revealed a well-devised and carefully executed scheme of defrauding the county treasuries. In one instance in Blair county the skin of a colt which had died was deftly cut up and made into ears, and palmed off as those of a fox.

— In some parts of Australia the wild horses have increased to such an extent, and do so much damage, that the settlers have to shoot them as they do wild beasts.

— The Glasgow *Times* says spring is opening in Mississippi, and the trees and carpet-baggers are leaving.

Natural History.

[This Department is now under the charge of a competent Naturalist, incarcerated by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

SCHOOLBOYS AS NATURALISTS.

NOTHING has pleased us more, among all the many responses which we have received to our "Invitation," than the following scraps of information from the pupils of Mr Thomas Williamson, at Leesburg, Va., which that gentleman has forwarded. The diary for a week is as follows:—

March 27th.—Pigeons, robins, larks, blackbirds, cow-birds, red-winged blackbirds, English sparrows, blue-birds, hawks, buzzards, crows, peewees, snow-birds, and a few doves.

March 28th.—In addition to the above there were seen many doves, sparrows, tomtits, crows, sap-suckers, red-birds, golden-winged woodpeckers, killdeers, and mouse hawks(?)

March 31st.—Jack snipe, skylarks (?), wild geese were first seen, and a bald-headed eagle on Goose Creek, near the Potomac.

April 1st.—Snipe, three kinds of blackbirds, and an unusual hawk (white breast, dove colored back, black-tipped wings) were first seen.

April 2d.—Pheasants (*Bonasa umbellus*) and wrens are added to the list.

April 3d.—Blue jays, mocking-birds, and cedar-birds.

April 8th.—The preceding have become abundant, and two wild ducks and two rusty-headed fishers(?) were seen. The snow-birds still remain.

We have changed the wording of this report to save reduplication and space. It came to us with the full list of all the different birds seen each day, which, although the only way in which to keep one's own note-book, is unnecessary for publication. It is sufficient to send the additions to the list which each day supplies, and such notes as are peculiar to that day. The journals of Dr. Abbott, Prof. Goode, and Mr. Bicknell, which we have already printed, are good models to follow. Then there are other things besides birds to watch. The quadrupeds, reptiles, fishes, and insects are just as deserving of notice, and at present really need more to be studied. In a school-full of boys there might be some system about the observations. Let them divide into committees upon various branches of botany and zoology, then meet once a week and report upon each of them. Teachers should encourage this observation of nature. They will find keener minds and more tenacious memories in their pupils; and the boys and girls will learn well the lesson of examining and comparing facts, which is the basis of all good judgment. One way to encourage this is to help them to properly identify what they see so that they will know it precisely from anything like it. It is not sufficient to say "sparrows." It should be known *what* kind of sparrows, of which there are many varieties. The "tom-tits" mentioned may be one of three kinds at Leesburg, and the reader must throw away that note because it is not definite. By "mouse-hawk" we suppose the marsh harrier (*Circus hudsonius*) is meant, but it is doubtful. What "skylarks" are we can only guess, and "rusty-headed fishers" is beyond even our conjecture. This accuracy can only be obtained by studying standard works of natural history which every school library should possess. If there are no such books at hand—and we remember the lack in our own younger days—let them club together and by some means raise money for the beginning of a library. We could invest $50, or even much less than that in books, we think, here for a school, which would furnish the pupils with all they would need in that way for a long time, or until they could buy for themselves works of more minute and particular description. Whether this hint will be acted upon by any schools or academies, it is only for them to say; but that it would infuse new zest and delight into the life of every member cannot be gainsaid. Let us have more from the young folks of the country.

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR,

(*Continued from Page* 133.)

FAMILY TANAGRIDÆ.

Pyranga rubra. Scarlet tanager. This beautiful bird is a very common summer visitor, arriving at Ann Arbor from May 1st to 10th, and breeding about the 1st of June. In July and August the male assumes the greenish plumage of the female, and by the middle of September all have returned to their southern homes.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Hirundo horreorum. Barn swallow. Very common; arriving from the 15th of April to the 10th of May, and breeding about June 1st. It has gone south by September 15th.

Tachycineta bicolor. White-bellied swallow. Common; arrives by the 5th of April; breeds about the 25th of May; returns south by the middle of September.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. Cliff or eave swallow. Very common, in company with the barn swallow.

Cotyle riparia. Bank swallow or sand martin. Very common; arriving about the middle of April. It breeds by the 1st of June and departs for the south by the 10th of September.

Progne purpurea. Purple martin. Common; arriving from the south by the 10th of April, and breeding about the 1st of June. It departs for its southern home by the 1st of October.

FAMILY AMPELIDÆ.

Ampelis garrulus. Bohemian waxwing. Accidental winter visitor from the north. Three specimens were taken on December 12th, 1869.

Ampelis cedrorum. Cedar-bird or cherry-bird. Irregularly migratory; sometimes a resident. Breeds about the 10th of June,

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ.

Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed vireo. A common visitor; arriving by the 15th of May. It breeds about the 10th of June, and departs for the south by 10th of September.

Vireo gilvus. Warbling vireo. The most common of all our vireos, arriving by the 1st of May. It is seldom found in the forests, but prefers the vicinity of farm houses and villages, where, about the 1st of June, it builds its nest. By the 1st of September this bird has departed for the south.

Vireo flavifrons. Yellow-throated vireo. Not common. It arrives by the 15th of May, breeds about the 10th of June, and leaves us for the south by the middle of September.

Vireo solitarius. Blue-headed or solitary vireo. Very rare. One nest, with the female bird, was taken July 4th, 1873.

Vireo noveboracensis. White-eyed vireo. Common, arriving during the first half of May, and breeding by the 1st of June. About October 1st it moves southward.

FAMILY LANIDÆ.

Collyrio borealis. Great northern shrike. Rare, but resident. It breeds from the 1st of May to the 1st of June.

Collyrio ludovicianus. Loggerhead shrike. Accidental from the south. One specimen was taken November 23d, 1871. The variety *excubitoroides*, the white-rumped shrike, is a not common resident, which first breeds about June 1st, and rears two broods in the season.

[*To be continued.*]

MARCH FIELD NOTES—BIRDS.

BY CHARLES C. ABBOTT, M. D.

IN sending you a list of the birds noticed during the past month, and not previously seen, this year, I desire it to be distinctly understood, that I do not claim it to be a complete enumeration of the species that reached this neighborhood during the month, or were first discovered in concealed nooks, where throughout the winter they had been keeping. In a locality like Central New Jersey, which seems to be a neutral ground between the ranges of northern and southern species, it is scarcely practicable to determine precisely the avi-fauna. Every year adds additional instances of the occurrence of some rare straggler; and in accordance with the character of the winter especially, is there an abundance or otherwise of certain species, that make a brief stay during that season. Again, it is scarcely practicable for an observer, however enthusiastic, to be out of doors the entire day, and I may add, evening; and yet, unless thus constantly on the watch, the coming and going of certain species will escape his notice. A list of birds characteristic of a given locality, should always be valued as a catalogue of a very limited area; and not considered with reference to any considerable number of square miles; for the variation in the surface geology, or physical geography of the neighborhood affects in a marked degree, the habits of some species and decides the presence or absence of others during a part or the whole of the year. As an instance, Gentry, in his "Life Histories of Birds," refers to our common meadow lark as migratory about Germantown, (Philadelphia) Pa., while in this neighborhood it is a winter resident; and the same might be mentioned with reference to several other species. Yet the field of Mr. Gentry's observations and of my own are but twenty-eight miles distant, as the crow flies; but geologically they are as different as well can be.

The few additional species noted in March are;—

Robin (*Turdus migratorius*). Usually abundant in February.

Kinglets (*Regulus calendula* and *satrapa*). Probably overlooked in February, as they are common throughout the winter, in varying numbers. I have elsewhere mentioned my belief that these birds occasionally remain in Eastern Pennsylvania during the summer.

White-er wren (*Anorthura hoglodytes*). These birds were common in November, but disappeared again. Twice in March I saw a pair along the creek bank.

Titlark (*Anthus ludovicianus*). A single flock seen on the 12th, and again the next day. These birds vary a great deal as to their abundance, some winters frequenting fields by hundreds, and remaining many weeks together.

Butcher-bird (*Collurio borealis*). But one specimen seen since November; occasionally they are very abundant.

White-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). A number of these birds have frequented my yard for nearly a month, having been first seen on March 9th.

Blue jay (*Cyanura cristatus*). Jays are resident and more abundant in winter than summer apparently, as they are then tamer and leave the high woods. They have been very abundant throughout March, but were not noticed in January or February.

Pewee (*Sayornis fuscus*). First seen on March 6th. Since then they have been very abundant, and on the 27th a pair began building a nest.

Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*). A single specimen seen on the 12th along the hillside, which, I doubt not, has been wintering in the barn, as single birds have been found in hay-mows and other outbuildings in the depth of winter; what they find to eat is a mystery. The specimen seen was in full vigor, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy being out of doors.

Owls, *a.* long-eared (*Otus vulgaris*); *b.* short-eared (*Brachyotus palustris*); *c.* screech owl (*Scops asio*); *d.* barred owl *Syrnium nebulosum*). These four species were seen in March, the two former being quite common on the marsh meadows along the Delaware River. The little screech owl is not as abundant in winter as in summer, or at least does not appear so. Do they migrate?

Dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*). Noted a single pair the 18th, a cold, windy day, and have twice since seen the same or other pairs.

Killdeer plover (*Ægialitis vociferus*). Flocks of killdeers were on the meadows on the 11th, 18th, and 22d.

Woodcock (*Philohela minor*). Flushed four on the edge of a dense swamp on the 18th.

Snipe (*Gallinago Wilsoni*). Snipe appeared late in March, but did not stay. I suppose they returned south.

Night heron (*Nycticardax grisea*). Several seen. They are resident in scanty numbers in the southern half of the State.

Prospect Hill, Trenton, N. J. CHAS. C. ABBOTT, M. D.

—Mr. Chas. G. Kendall, of Palmetto Island, near Port Royal, S. C., has received from Lieut. Evans, of the U. S. steamer Congress, a present of three African partridges, which have been well provided for, and are in good condition, having survived the hardships of a long sea voyage. They seem to be a hardy variety, and we trust that Mr. Kendall may succeed in propagating from them.

BIRDS AND LATE SNOW-STORMS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, Montana, March 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In reference to the influence of climate upon animals, let me relate a singular occurrence which happened in this Territory nearly six years ago. I was then living on the Yellowstone River, and after nearly two months of ordinary spring weather, on the 31st of May and 1st of June, 1870, we were visited by a fearful snow-storm, the snow falling in the Yellowstone Valley to the extraordinary depth of eighteen to twenty inches. The result was that nearly all the spring and early summer birds perished, and could have been picked up by scores. I strongly suspect that many a spring bird is caught forcing the season in mountainous countries, where extreme changes are so rapid, and suffers for his haste. CILIBILI.

NOTES FROM THE NORTH RIVER.

ESOPUS-ON-HUDSON, April 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Like many of your correspondents I had remarked the scarcity of birds the past winter, at least about the farm and farm buildings, but had concluded that very likely there were as many birds in any given region as during other winters, only they were more independent and more scattered, on account of the open weather, being able to pick up their subsistence almost anywhere in the fields, swamps, and woods. I noticed that the few streaks of severe cold we had, accompanied with snow, brought the birds out. They were up and doing at once, and came familiarly about the old places.

I saw the pine grosbeak in November, and have heard it at different times during the winter. Snow buntings also have regularly appeared when the weather warranted them. Jays, woodpeckers, and tinmice I have noticed as usual, though not out of the woods. The red-poll appeared once or twice, and flocks of the goldfinch and cedar bird several times. Birds come about the house and barn and garden in winter, only when the supply of food is more abundant there than elsewhere. The eagles remained along the river as long as there were cakes of floating ice for them to alight on. I saw the first ducks of the season March 7th, a level line of them skimming the water northward. The chipmunks and muskrats were out March 6th, the day I saw the first robins. I notice that the English sparrows are prospecting through the country, holding brief consultations in bands of twos and threes about solitary farm-houses. After the villages are all occupied I expect every cluster of farm building throughout the country will be taken possession of by these pests. I shall never forget how Carlyle laughed when told that we had introduced the sparrow into this country. JOHN BURROUGHS.

WINTER NOTES FROM LAKE PEPIN.

LAKE CITY, Minn., April 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The ducks in very limited numbers began their flight March 28th. To-day they are reported more plenty, and the little open spaces in the sloughs afford the gunner a fine chance for a good bag. A few robins and meadow larks made their appearance April 1st. This is early for these birds in this locality. In many respects our winter has been remarkable, certainly one of the mildest ever known; and strange to say, affording the fewest birds of any winter here for nineteen years. The following birds, however, came in very limited numbers: The cedar-bird, the pine grosbeak, and the well-known, storm-loving little snow bunting. The cedar-bird was unknown to me here until three years ago. For the last three winters they have come regularly, but all in one flock, and every year with increased numbers. Every mountain ash tree is sure to receive visits from these birds as long as the little red berries last. The pine grosbeak was never known in this locality until the past winter. A single flock of twenty or thirty flitted from garden to garden for four or five days, and then left us. Every other winter I have observed several species of woodpecker, but not a single one the past winter. The members of our Sportsmen's Club are all endeavoring to observe the first appearance of our migratory birds, with the design of reporting to me. In addition I have published in the local papers a request that the people at large also make these observations and report to me by letter or otherwise, so that I am in hopes of being able to make a full and accurate report to FOREST AND STREAM when our welcome visitors have all arrived. Our lakes and some of the rivers are yet fast bound in icy chains, and of course there is no fishing news, except that the pike-perch are being caught through the ice in large quantities. They ought not to be taken now, for they are on their spawning beds. Our trouting season opens May 1st. D. C. ESTES, M. D.

DO INLAND FISH MIGRATE?

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In connection with J. H. Kippart's question "Do Inland Fish Migrate?" in FOREST AND STREAM of April 6th, perhaps the following may be of some interest. In the northeastern part of this city is a lake of considerable size, owned by the Whitney Arms Company. At the outlet of this lake the water pours in an unbroken sheet over a dam about thirty feet in height, and at the foot of this dam is a long, shallow pool. This pool contains the only fresh water to be found below the dam, as salt water comes within a short distance of it every flood tide. In the lake I have found eleven species of fish, but in the pool below it I have found only four species, namely:—the black bass (*Micropterus nigricans*), the yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), the pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*), and a species of dace, the name of which I do not know. The horned suckers (*Moxostoma oblongum*) are continually sporting and basking in the sun in the shallow water at the very edge of the dam, but I know of no instance of this species being found below it. That the trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) is more or less migratory there is no doubt, but its absence in this pool may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that very few are found in the lake and streams emptying into it, and that it is not particularly averse to salt or brackish water. SPECULATOR.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—One gray wolf, *Canis occidentalis*. Presented by Mr. J. W. H. Cummings, Newark. One sparrow hawk, *Falco sparverius*. Presented by Mr. F. S. Webster, Troy. One monkey, *Cebus fatuellus*. Presented by Mrs. Charles, Jersey City. Two small alligators. Presented by Mr. Frank Norton, New York City. One blue and yellow macaw, *Ara ararauna*. Presented by Master Woodie Darr, New York City. One Toulouse goose. Presented by Mr. J. Neale Plumb, New York City.
W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Three red-tailed hawks, (*Buteo borealis*); four flying squirrels (*Pteromys volucella*); one English woodcock, (*Scolopax rusticola*); one great-horned owl, (*Bubo virginianus*); one woodchuck, (*Arctomys monax*); one red fox, (*Vulpes fulvus*); five opossums, (*Didelphis virginianus*); four adult and three young Angora goats; one fisher (*Mustela pennantii*); one black iguana (*Melopoceras tortatus*); two Irish hares (*Lepus timidus*); two black-tailed deer (*Cervus macrotus*); four French rabbits (*Lepus cuniculus*); three prairie wolves (*Canis latrans*), born in the garden; one dava porcupine (*Hystrix javanica*), born in the garden; one pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*). HUGH.

ARRIVALS AT THE CENTENNIAL AQUARIUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15TH.—One spotted tortoise, *Emys guttata*, hanitat New York. Presented by W. M. Locke, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. One model of hatching trough. Presented by B. B. Porter, Oakland, N. J. Two aquaria, one of which belonged to Prof. Agassiz at his school of natural history at Pennikese. Presented by the Pacific Guano Company of Boston, Mass. FRED MATHER, Superintendent.

Fish Culture.

THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SALMONIDÆ—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

NO. EIGHT.

BY PHILO ICHTHYOS.

THE discovery of the artificial method of multiplying food fishes, may be justly accepted as the greatest benison ever bestowed upon the human family, for it most opportunely augments the world's food resources, for its increasing millions. Although a decade of years has hardly passed since its adoption in our country, yet its conquests surprise and astonish even the most sanguine friends of the art, on account of the attainment of such grand results. The art is as old as civilization itself, and was lost during the dark ages, and only revived to bless the struggling people of modern times, upon whom the burdens of toil bear so heavily. Pisciculture in its modern application may be summed up as a method of fecundating and hatching the eggs of fishes, and of nursing and caring for the young fish under protection, until they are capable of shifting for themselves. For the present, efforts to multiply fishes by the artificial plan, are chiefly confined to the *Salmonidæ*, for the reason that their spawning season occurs at a favorable portion of the year. When the desire of engendering seizes upon them, they at once, if still in their native haunts, or confined to artificial ponds and races, begin to ascend to their spawning beds, and their arrival at the shingly bottoms of the stream, where they too were born, is seized upon as the fitting time of the pisciculturists for the selection of *spawners* and *milters*, from which may be obtained the annual stock of ova for artificial fecundation and incubation. When this movement begins, whether among migratory salmon, or brook trout, the females and males are technically considered ripe, and thus move in consonance with the promptings of nature to their ancestral spawning beds for the reproduction of their species. Anadromous, or migratory salmon, only ascend fresh water streams or rivers in obedience to this demand of nature, and when the deposition of their ova has taken place, they return again to the sea which contains their food, upon which they suddenly fatten. While in fresh water they cease to feed, hence grow thin, and in connection with reproduction, their flesh is insipid and tasteless, totally unfit for human food. These fishes at this time are strikingly changed in external appearance. The females instead of exhibiting the beautifully mingled and bright colors in which they formerly appeared, have become sombre in hue, putting on a grave sober attire in keeping with their condition, their beauty almost entirely disappearing until the grand object of their lives has been consummated. The males are quite the opposite in their external features. At this time they appear far more brilliant than at any other period of their lives, but exceedingly poor and thin in flesh. These facts should deter all intelligent persons from killing these fishes during the season of reproduction, for they are as unfit for food as all other animals are under like circumstances. All of those rich juices which give salmon their peculiarly rich flavor are lost, by absorption during the prolonged period of gestation, and hence their flesh is without flavor. In the capture of these fish preparatory to manipulation, great care should be exercised in handling them. They should be cautiously taken by seines or scoop-nets when fully ripe, as they are wanted. Dr. Slack in his work on "Trout Culture," says of the management of trout, that "they should be touched by the hand as little as possible." He further says in describing the care with which they should be held while the spawn is being extracted, "there are but two portions of the body of the trout where pressure even of a moderate character can be applied without injury. The first is directly behind the gills, on the strong bony arches which are there found; the other, the tail, behind the vent. In front of the former, pressure is made upon the gills, the organs of respiration, the most delicate portion of the fishes structure, while compression anterior to the vent, may cause the rupture of the air-bladder or other viscera, which would of course result in death." It is well known that the branchiæ or gills are the lungs of the fish, and from their delicate construction are easily fatally injured, and a rupture of the air-bladder from rough handling is also fatal. It should be borne in mind that a fish even should be mercifully treated, especially so, for while they are out of their native element, slight injuries may deprive the owner of a good *spawner* or *milter*. If the collection of salmon is being made for the supply of a State, or U. S. hatchery, the salmon as they ascend should be carefully seined and orraled, the parent salmon separated so that no time shall go to waste in procuring male or female, the moment they are wanted. The work of securing, catching, and manipulating large parent salmon, and the art of properly impregnating the eggs, require an operator possessed of a good deal of intelligence, as well as a great deal of practical ingenuity. These qualifications cannot be expected from novices. Time, practice, and experience, are indispensably necessary to fit men for the superintendency of such delicate operations as are necessary in fish culture that losses may not occur.

The most perfect establishment, in all of its appointments, is the great *Huningue establissment de pisciculture* of France, planned by M. Coumes, an engineer of the department of the Rhine, and Prof. Coste. The machinery necessary to work this vast hatching house is probably the most perfect in use. The course of business at this National Fish Breeding House is as follows:—The eggs are brought chiefly from Switzerland and Germany, and embrace those of the salmon family of the Rhine and Danube, and the tender *ombre* chevalier. People in distant portions of these countries are appointed to capture gravid fish of those varieties named, and having obtained numbers of parent fish, communicate with the authorities of Huningue, who at once send an expert to deprive the fishes of their spawn and bring it to the great hatchery, when it is placed in breeding or stone boxes, where it is carefully watched daily until it is ready to be sent to some district of country in want of it. The mode of artificially spawning at this French establishment is as follows:—The spawner having been caught, and the spawn ascertained to be fully ripe, the fish is held in a large tub, well buried in the water it contains, while the hand is gently passed along the abdomen the eggs are easily extracted, flowing out without interruption until they are all deposited. The eggs are then carefully rinsed and the water poured off. The milt of the male is then in like manner extracted upon the eggs by the hand being passed along the abdomen, the contact of the spermatozo of the milt immediately and perceptably changing the eggs so that fecundation is determined. After being again washed, the eggs are carefully ladled out into the breeding-boxes, where they come to maturity in due season, if properly watched and cared for. It is a noticable fact that two persons are usually detailed to spawn the fishes, one holding the head of the fish in his left hand, while the right is used to press out the eggs, an assistant holding the tail securely with a piece of coarse erash cloth intervening between the hand and tail of the fish. The success of this great national breeding-house has become so manifest that it is referred to as the model hatchery by nearly all eminent fish culturists. In the artificial spawning of trout the fish culturist is guided by the same inclination of his parent fish to ascend the races to a point where gravel is found, and determines in like manner that the period of engendering has arrived. The race where the spawners and milters have been suffered to run should have a fall of ten inches in every twenty-five feet, and by shutting off the water above, and placing a small bag-net at the lower end the fishes may be easily captured before needed for manipulation. Or a hole at the lower end of the race may be dug two feet or more in diameter and fifteen inches deep, where the fishes will flee when the supply is cut off above rather than be left upon dry land. Both of these methods are economical, as only fish needed for immediate use may be disturbed. From the hole in the lower end of the race they may be removed by a scoop-net to shallow tubs, inexpensive in character, two of which will be required to hold males and females, the separation of which, when in the scoop-net, greatly facilitates the handling of the fishes. It is usually fearfully cold where trout are spawning, and the manipulator should have his arrangement so perfect that spawning can be so rapidly accomplished that the exposure may be as brief as possible, and the spawn taken rapidly to avoid loss by the natural deposition in the race. All is now ready for operation. The pan may be made of polished tin ten inches in diameter and three inches deep, and if it is desired to count accurately the number of eggs spawned or impregnated a depression may be sunk in the bottom of the pan eight inches long and five wide and one-sixth of an inch deep, this will hold one thousand average spawn. It must be stated that any vessel, whatever may be its make or material, it must absolutely clean; no grease can be tolerated without a fearful forfeit of labor and stock, for a particle of grease will prevent the fecundation of a large number of eggs. The pan is now filled one-third full of pure water, and a female is taken and held in position over the pan thus: The operator grasps the head of the fish with his right hand, palm downward, the pressure of thumb and finger falling just behind the gills. The fish being in a perpendicular position, the eggs for the moment gravitate toward the vent; the operator then takes hold of the fish with the left hand, palm upward, about two inches below the vent, the thumb and forefinger pressing upon those parts (the fish changed to a horizontal status), where, as previously mentioned, pressure can be made without injury. What we have said applies to a right handed person; but with a left handed operator the hands are simply reversed. While the fish is held by both hands it is turned somewhat in the form of the letter S, the right and left hands being respectively placed on the head and tail. If, upon holding the fish in the position described, no eggs appear, the belly may be gently stroked from above downward with the forefinger of the right hand, and if no eggs flow out the fish should be returned to the water, as her eggs are unripe, or she is diseased. If the eggs flow out freely from the curve already spoken of, it may be increased until they have ceased flowing; then, by an adroit motion of the forefinger, soon acquired, the few remaining ones in the abdominal cavity may be forced out. According to the French method, the spawn should now be thoroughly rinsed and milted by the male, the same manipulation being had as with the female. When the eggs are thoroughly vitalized they at once assume, upon rinsing them, after the application of milt, a round, full, plump appearance, with a violet tint—evidences of complete impregnation.

The experiments of M. Vraski, the celebrated Russian pisciculturist, are interesting, and may be presented in this connection. Taking into consideration the fact that both eggs and milt are slowly obtained, their entire mass not coming at once, he reached the conclusion that when in water the greater part of the eggs fill themselves with water, and the spermatozoids ceased to move before it was possible for the pisciculturist to mingle the eggs with the diluted milt. He therefore adopted the system of dry dishes, and turned the milt upon the eggs as soon as he had diluted it. His success was complete; the eggs were fecundated without a single exception. His system is now extensively practiced, and is known among fish culturists as the "dry method."

Mr. H. S. Dousman, of Waterville, Wis., extensively engaged in trout culture, applied the dry method in the fall of 1872 in his establishment, in the fecundation of eggs, with a slight modification. Instead of obtaining contact of eggs and milt by stirring them together, he trusted entirely to the persistent impulses of the spermatozo to move directly forward, and covering the bottom of the pan with ripe trout eggs applied the milt in several spots, when, after a few minutes, it could be detected by its milky appearance to have diffused itself among all the eggs. In the use of this method Mr. Dousman has become a very successful fish farmer.

Mr. Livingston Stone, in his operations in California as United States Deputy Fish Commissioner in 1872, while procuring spawn of the *Salmo quinnat*, continued putting eggs into the impregnating pans until they were half filled

before applying the milt, and then stirred them with his hand until thoroughly mixed before he poured in the water. His success by this method resulted in impregnating nearly one hundred per cent. of the eggs.

Mr. Wilmot, in his report on the management of the Dominion hatching establishments, asserts that experience taught him each year to use less and less water, and finally his best results were obtained by the dry method, without water, and hence he has adopted the system of dry impregnation. It is also said that Seth Green early applied these principles in fecundating eggs, and it is regarded as the secret of his success.

VIRGINIA'S LIBERAL APPROPRIATION FOR FISH CULTURE.—The Committee of Appropriation in the House of Representatives has passed favorably on an appropriation of $20,000 to construct a fish-way around the Great Falls of the Potomac. The Richmond *Whig* says:—"This is considered tantamount to its passage. A fish-way at that point will render the Potomac, with its tributaries, one of the finest streams on the continent for shad, salmon, rock and herring. The Appropriatiou Committee will also probably favor an appropriation for fish-hatching by the United States Commissioner, to take effect immediately. This is a very important measure, and cannot be passed too soon, as the spawning season is already beginuing. By the speedy passage of the bill the Commissioner can have upwards a huudred millions of shad hatched to replenish all the rivers falling into the Atlantic, and at the same time stock the Western waters. If he had the money he would now be at work on the Savannah. In addition to shad, herring and rock will also largely engage the attentiou of the Commissioner. The State Commissioners, we hear, propose to do all that is possible with the limited fund at their disposal in multiplying shad and herring and rock in the rivers of the State."

—The Legislature of Kentucky having made an appropriation of $3,000 for the purpose of stocking the waters of the State, and having also passed a law for the protection of fish, the Governor, in accordance therewith has appointed a Fish Commission which held its first meeting at the Galt House, Louisville, on the 5th inst. Hon. C. J. Walton, of Hart County, being appointed chairman. Upon motion, Mr. Pack Thomas, of Louisville, was elected President, and Dr. S. W. Combs, of Bowling Green, Secretary, and the following Executive Committee was chosen by ballot: Pack Thomas, Louisville; P. H. Darby, Princeton; J. H. Bruce, Lancaster; Dr. S. W. Combs, Bowling Green, and J. A. Steele, Versailles. The greater part of the session was consumed in the discussion of matters pertaining to fish culture and the manner best to supply the Kentucky waters with fish. The chairmau stated that he had written to a number of persons concerning the intention of Kentucky in regard to pisciculture, and that he had received numerous responses congratulating him on the fact that his state had resolved to do something in so important an enterprise as fish culture.

Mr. Pack Thomas was empowered to visit the West and East, examine fish hatches, and obtain all information necessary for the establishment of the proposed enterterprise in Kentucky.

—Fifty thousand salmon trout were put in the Lower Saranac Lake last week, cutting through ice from twenty to twenty-five inches thick. This appears to be carrying coals to Newcastle. What a reflection upon our game laws that they are not enforced as they might be, with State Fish Commissioners to visit the lakes and arrest all violators during the sporting season.

—Mr. G. C. Burt, of Mankato, Minnesota, has been recently appointed one of the Fish Commissioners of that State.

THE LAWRENCE DAM.—Mr. E. A. Brackett, of the Massachusetts Fish Commission, sends the following letter, which we publish at his request:—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I find the following going the roonds of the papers, purporting to be from the Report of the Fish and Game Leagoe of New Humpshire:—

"Tbo Hon. Joseph Kidder theu spoke in behalf of the Committee on Fishways, which was appointed at the last meeting. He said he had understood that during the year tbs Commissioners of Massachusetts had made substantial improvemeots in the fishways over the dam at Lawrence, but upon visiting Lawrence for the purpose of inspection he had found the way over that dam even more impassable than it has ever before. The fishway was then described as it was when built, and the fact stated that at least two-thirds of the ladder had been carried away by the freshets, so that now it is totally useless."

The above paragraph, in whole or part, bas been going the rounds of the papers, doing Mr. Kidder great injustice, inasmuch as it makes him responsible for statements which are not true. Mr. Kidder is a gentleman warmly ioterested in fish culture, aod could not possibly have made such gross misrepresentations. Mr. Charles Storrow, Treasurer of Essex county, and myself examined the way Monday, April 10th, and although the water had been seven feet deep on the crest of the dam, we found that no part of the fishway had been carried away by the freshet—not even so much as a timber or plank started. E. A. BRACKETT,
Com. on Inland Fisheries, Mass.

NEBRASKA SALMON.—Wonders will probably cease when the wonder-mill stops; but as long as the U. S. Fishery Commission continues its efforts we may be prepared for such startling results as Nebraska salmon. Yet one would almost as readily expect to find birds of Paradise in Connecticut as salmon in Nebraska. The Omaha *Bee* of April 12th says that one of its editors, who has been visiting the southern part of the State, saw some fishermen seining in the Missouri river at Plattsmouth, and among the fish caught were a large number of salmon, from six to eighteen inches long. The younger salmon they threw into the river again. "These fish," it "says, no doubt came from the Elkhorn river, where, it will be remembered, Seth Green, the celebrated Massachusetts pisciculturist, had a carload of live fish dumped into the water at the time of the Union Pacific bridge accident, some two years ago. So it will be seen that the accident is proving a benefit to Nebraska, and it demonstrates the fact that salmon will flourish in our streams, muddy as some of them are."

The correspondent who has been kind enough to give us this information sends the following letter, accompanying:—

CHERRY HILL, Neb., April 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am informed there have been a number of fish caught at Elkborn of specie unknown before the "Elkhorn wreck." Three days after the accident I saw large numbers of young fish steadily working up stream. Among others, I am confident there were trout (this was several miles above the scene of the accident). There was also a large number of young fish caught about the wreck and taken to ponds and streams, both east and west; among them there were no doubt quite a number of "imported fish." I am going down to Elkhorn soon, and will ascertain if any fish known to be from the car have been caught. I look for reports from the upper waters of the Elkhorn with much interest. Prof. Livingston Stone's method of "planting" fish in the Elkhorn was not one that I would recommend others to try; neither do I think would he, yet it has, beyond a doubt, given us some fine fish. R. T. C.

—A very large amount of work has been done at the State Fish Hatchery at Caledonia, near Rochester. During the season of 1875-76, not yet closed, there have been distributed 1,460,000 salmon trout and eggs; 252,000 brook trout; 70,000 California salmon; 150,000 whitefish, beside large quantities of eggs of these fish. During the last six years there have been distributed from this single establishment 10,000,000 salmon trout eggs and fry, 10,000,000 of salmon, and 1,000,000 each of California and Kennebec salmon. In shad hatching 5,000,000 eggs were gathered and impregnated last year, a large part of which were put in the Hudson River.

RAISING BROOK TROUT.

CALEDONIA, N. Y., April, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is but a very few years since little was known about taking, impregnating, and hatching the eggs of fish or raising the young. The brook trout were first and most largely the objects of trial, both because the price of the fish was high, and its culture seemed to afford a chance of great profit, and because on account of their habits and the length of time required for hatching the ova, they were the easiest fish with which to experimeot. Very rapid steps were made in the art of impregoation and hatching, and now these parts of the business seem to be sufficiently well understood. But from the very first days of fish culture, there has been an undue difficulty found in raising the young trout, from the time the sac was absorbed until they were five or six months old. Other kinds of fish have been hatched out and the young raised without any difficulty. Any one can rear the fry of the salmon trout or the California salmon; but not every one can raise the young of the brook trout. Just here is the queerest thing about the whole matter. Some men have no difficulty in raising their young brook trout, even if they never tried it before. Others who have the whole business at their finger ends cannot raise them at all. Their growth does not seem to be entirely a matter of skill. I am forced to the conclusion that, of waters apparently the same, some are better adapted to raising the fry than others; though wherein this adaptation consists I am still at a loss to know. The exact reason why some people lose their trout and others grow them without any difficulty has still to be determined. Of course skill has something to do with it; but no reasons known will account for the varying success of trout growers. The only guess I can make is that late fish in soft and warm waters will do better than early fish in hard and cold waters, because, in the first mentioned waters the young fish find more of their natural food. But then that is not raising them artificially. Other fish do well universally when fed in troughs, or tanks, or boxes. Young brook trout do not. In some places and with some men they do well, and in other places and with other men they die Now, the question to be determined is, what is the reason of the difference in success? How can we tell certainly whether any particular stream will not only batch out but grow trout successfully?

It would be thought at first sight that the streams which had many brook trout to them, and which have been famous for years as the abode of trout in numbers and of superior excellence, would be the streams with which the most trout could be raised; but the fact is that such is not always the case. I have known trout fry to be raised without any difficulty in what I should call a muddy mill-dam, and to die in numbers in the waters of a stream famous for its trout. I am speaking entirely of artificial rearing, because fry allowed to run free in the same stream seemed to have no difficulty in thriving well. The point is one which all pisciculturists should bear in mind, and they should give to those interested in the matter any facts coming to their knowledge which may help to solve the difficulty. A. S. COLLINS.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.—Speaking of the decadence of this commercial interest, a correspondent at Harbor Grace, N. F., attributes it in great part to the wanton waste in killing the young "whitecoats" or "cats." "In old times," he writes, "I have seen 130 sailing ships going to the ice from St. Johns. Now there are some eighteen steamers and comparatively a few sailing vessels. They say three from St. Johns and about fifteen from here. We have three steamers." Seals usually leave the ice and take to the water about April 10th, and as no favorable time for the prosecution of the fishery presented itself until the 9th of March, the season is likely to prove short, and the catch small. Our correspondent mentions several varieties of seals, as the "Harp," which carries a pattern of a harp on his back, the "Hood," which envelopes his face with a hood when in danger, the "Square Flipper," and the "Bedlamer," which is one of the fortunates who have escaped the slaughter of the previous year. He continues: "The sailing vessels take from twenty-five to sixty men, and the steamers 200 to 250 men or more. You may well imagine how uncomfortable it must be for such a large body of men cooped up as they are, in a comparatively small hold; and three or four often occupy one bunk. Its a wonder that epidemic disease does not develope itself. Our people are a hardy race, but they cannot hope to live by seals. The men's berths are ranged on a lower deck on each side of the ship; the hallast is below. When seals are taken, the centre-boards are lifted, the ballast handed out, and the seal pelts put in, when there is a heavy cargo, all the bunks are knocked down and the men must sleep where they can. Is that nice?"

Up to April 19th the following sealers had arrived at St. Johns: Leopard, with seven thousand seals; Bear, with ten thousand seals; Wolf, with five thousand seals; Hawk, with four thousand seals; Ranger, with thirteen thousand seals; Proteus, with ten thousand seals; Lion, with twenty thousand seals, and Greenland with twelve thousand seals.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Brook Trout, *Salmo Fontinalis*. Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.

☞ For list of seasonable trout flies for April see our issue of March 23d.

FISH IN MARKET.—Our quotations show no material change from last weeks prices. Striped bass are worth 15 to 18 cents per pound; smelts, 15 cents; salmon, frozen, 50 cents, Kennebec, $1; California, 50 cents; shad, Southern, 30 cents, North River, 40 cents, Connecticut River, 60 ceuts; weakfish, from Carolina, 15 cents; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozeu; halibut, 15 cents per pouud; haddock, 8 cents; king fish, 18 cents; cod fish, 10 cents; black fish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 ceuts; sheepshead, 30 cents; turbot, 25 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; pickerel, 15 cents per pound; sunfish, 10 cents; yellow perch, 10 cents; brook trout, Canada, 50 cents, Long Island do $1; hard crabs, $3 per 100; pompano, 75 cents per pound.

A RARE VISITOR.—One of the smacks engaged in fishing for cod off Sandy Hook ou Tuesday morning took a fine halibut, weighing 70 pounds. It was brought to the city alive, and exhibited at Mr. Blackfords.

—Shad were caught plentifully with fly last February in Lake Monroe, Florida, a sheet of water seven miles wide, which is not a lake at all, but merely a widening of the river some 225 miles above its mouth. So far as testimony goes shad taken with the fly have always been captured hitherto at rapids and swift running water; but here there is no perceptible current, and the fact becomes interesting to those who affect this sort of sport as well as to studeuts of natural history.

—A Huntsville (Ala.) correspondeut sends us an account of a days' fishing at Gardner's Mill in the Flint River last month, when some fine strings of black bass and wall-eyed pike—known as salmon locally—were taken. Some of the latter weighed 7½ lbs. The fishing was done with live minnows, and the best success was had below the mill-dam. There is an angling club at Flint, and from all accounts the streams in the vicinity afford a good quality of sport. Short Creek, above Guntersville, is also a black bass resort; cats, drum, perch, red horse and salmon are also taken in abundance.

DESTRUCTION OF SHAD IN LAKE ONTARIO.—The *Ogdensburg Journal* referring to the shad placed by the Fish Commissioners in Lake Ontario, a few years since, as an experiment, expresses a doubt as to its success. The *Journal* says:

During the past fall and winter innumerable small fish, about four inches in length, have been thrown upon the shores of the lake and river in a dead or dying condition. They were discovered at Three Mile Bay, Jefferson county, in the town of Massena, during the recent rise of water, and along the shore of the St. Lawrence, above the Light House, in this city. If the destruction, from some unknown cause, has been as great on all the shores as at the points named, many hundred thousands of these fish have perished.

We, last year, observed and referred to this mortality, and have inclined to the belief that after a certain period shad must go to salt water, just as salmon do after they reach par-hood, or else they will die. It is true that the Ontario shad have access to salt water, which they can reach after a journey of 500 miles or more, running the rapids of the St. Lawrence, meanwhile, but it remains to be ascertained whether they *do* go to salt water, or even make the attempt. That shad travel long distances from salt water is instanced by the fact that they ascend the St. John's river in Florida as high as Lake Monroe, or about 225 miles above its mouth. There they are found in full flavor and condition. It may be that the Ontario shad do the same, but we are not aware that the fact is known.

DECREASE OF POTOMAC SHAD.—The Washington *Star* notices the small run of Potomac shad this year, and attributes it to the use of gill nets which the old fishermen say are destroying the business. It says:

The fish which would naturally ascend the river to the spawning grounds between the times of hauling the large seines are now all caught up by the gill nets, it being almost impossible for a fish to escape them. The consequence is that fishing shores which in former years rented for thousands now command only a few hundred dollars.

It is believed that there are at least two thousand gill nets between the Long Bridge and the mouth of the river, many of which stretch quite across the channel where the fish run. Many of the shad caught in these nets are destroyed by eels and catfish before they can be reached by the fishermen, and many of them drown before being reached. Those persons occupying shore landings complain that the laws of Maryland and Virginia governing fishing in this river are not enforced, and no efforts are made to enforce them.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Milton, April 15th.*—The river here is full of smelts, and but very few are taken, and those under cover of the night. E.

New Bedford, April 14th.—Fish in market are more plentiful, comprising cod, haddock, halibut, herrings, alewives, smelts, &c. The corps of amateur trout fishermen were out yesterday, "fast day," and some of them met with very fair success, especially the "knowing one's," who went fishing "over there."

PRIMITIVE "NEEDLE POINTS.—We have received from the writer of the following letter some very curious fish-hooks, and a line manufactured by the Mojave Indians of

Arizona. They are genuine "needle points," not equal perhaps to Seth Green's, but still very serviceable, as the letter asserts; and upon the fact that they are so, it may be possible to build up testimony in support of the theory of the veteran fish-culturist and fly-tosser. It is evident that Mr. Green's views must be correct, for "do not even the heathen the same?" There is nothing like going back to first principles for proof; and here we have it, from the aborigines themselves:—

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVE, A. T., March 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Inclosed please find fish hooks used by the Mojave Indians, made from the spine of the cactus. These hooks were exclusively used before the white man introduced a better kind, yet they answered the purpose very well. I had an Indian make them in my presence, so that I could describe to you the process of bending and tempering. To the first place the spines are placed in water; then the Indian wraps his thumb and forefinger with rags; as soon as this is done he twists a muslin rag into the form of a heavy cord, and sets fire to it; he then seizes the spine between the thumb and finger endwise, the butt-end being against the thumb, and by a gentle pressure of the forefinger the spine is slightly bent, and at the same time the twisted rag, which is now a live coal, is applied to the inner side of the curve, and is moved back and forth; this heating the inner portion of the curve really tempers the hook, and causes it to retain the heat position. They will take very large fish upon this kind of hook—in fact they are expert at angling. I also inclose a piece of their fish line. It is made from the outer bark of the India hemp, and is twisted between the hand and leg, and is quickly made. YOSEMITE.

SEA FISH AND THEIR HABITS.—*Lecture before the Massachusetts Angling Association.*—One of the most practical, instructive and novel lectures that has ever been delivered on ichthyology was read by Col. Theodore Lyman before the Massachusetts Anglers Association at its meeting in Boston last week. We copy the report as printed in the Boston *Journal:*

The lecture was illustrated by specimens of food and game fish, preserved in glass jars, which have been presented to the Association by Col. Lyman and Prof. Alexander Agassiz, the former in opening his lecture taking occasion to state that the collection, which came from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, was intended as a medium to stimulate the members of the Association to present authentic types of other varieties of fish.

Col. Lyman proceeded to give directions to anglers for preserving specimens, which, after being taken, should be wrapped in a damp cloth or moss until opportunity offered for placing them in weak spirits of whisky or alcohol, when they should be allowed to soak until the spirit has thoroughly permeated the fish, which requires several days, more or less, the length of time required being governed considerably by the weather. They should then be carefully spread on a platter and covered with alcohol until the fish is hardened, when it can be placed in the jar. Col. Lyman then proceeded to describe the fishes, represented according to their classification. The first class embraced the perch, black bass, striped bass, white perch, rock bass, tautog, sea perch and scup, all of which being provided with a strong scaly armor could be transported long distances in water without injury, while fishes of the alewife class suffer on account of their light scales and thin skin. This is a difficult fish to propagate artificially, in contradistinction from the trout and salmon family.

In the first class of fishes the eggs are retained, while in the latter they fall loose into the abdominal cavity when ripe and may be easily expressed. The black bass, a noted fish, was not indigenous to the waters of Massachusetts, but through the efforts of Samuel Tisdale, of Wareham, who obtained a quantity from Saratoga Lake, the waters of Plymouth county and from them other parts of the State had been stocked with this excellent food fish, which for the angler affords capital sport. He is a hardy fellow and will hold his own against the pickerel. He has been taken weighing as high as seven pounds, frequently at four pounds, and commonly at two and a half pounds.

The lecturer remarked that the fishes of Southern and Northern waters seemed to have been prevented from visiting the territories of their neighbors by Cape Cod. Striped bass liked quiet water, and have a habit like the eel of embedding themselves in mud. The white perch run in schools, and weigh from two to three pounds. This is a very valuable article of food, and in the opinion of the lecturer, demands attention for its preservation. Formerly the black bass was not found on the north side of Cape Cod, but they were brought around from the sound in the well-room of vessels, and in the course of time have come to populate the bay. The sea perch is a favorite with the boys, and though a humble member of the finny tribe, when skinned and fried, it makes a very good breakfast. The scup is removed from the spiney species, being finer made. They were found in the waters of the bay when the Pilgrims hauded. In 1621 Massasoit offered two of these fish to the English, who recognized a resemblance to the sea bream of old England. Then these were unknown on the south side of Cape Cod. In 1800 they were very plentiful, but of late years have become scarce. The blue fish is essentially a Southern fish, which pursues the mackerel and other schooling fishes, and is very erratic in its movements. Referring to the weak fish or squeteague, Col. Lyman said it bore so much resemblance to the trout that in South Carolina it is called the sea trout. The fish is soft and will not bear long transportation.

The mackerel family was next considered, and the methods by which it was taken. The common mackerel has the instinct of game and will no longer be captured in surface seine. The celebrated blue fish was styled the pickerel of the sea, who has had more to do with changing the fauna than any other fish. It was formerly very plenty; then disappeared, and again visited our waters in large numbers, driving the mackerel and menhaden like a pack of hounds. They were mysterious fellows, and although a valuable fish were very destructive. It was an ill wind, &c., for when the blue fish were here lobsters thrived; the mackerel were driven off, and but for the canning establishments this popular article of food would grow to a marketable size. The alewife was so called by Josslyn because they were fatter than herring, the women of England who sell ale being likewise distinguished over their more temperate sisters.

Referring to menhaden, Col. Lyman said that the quantity taken annually was enormous and apparently inexhaustible. A single factory at Wood's Hole uses annually from 8,000 to 11,000 tons, and other factories consume a proportionate quantity. The shad was a magnified alewife, only it was a finer fish. Although diminished by the destructive engines at the mouth of the rivers, shad were now being brought back by wise legislation and propagation so that the price was reduced, and oftentimes the New York market was glutted. The cod and whiting were illustrated by some fine specimens. The latter resembles the cod, and is a staple article of food in England and the Mediterranean. In this country, with that wastefulness which characterizes the people, the whiting is not eaten, but is shaken out of the nets.

The last class considered was the familiar family of salmon, which was the most difficult to treat of all sea animals. It has been studied by naturalists since the time of the Romans, and they have not agreed in regard to its character. Col. Lyman contended there was no distinction between the true salmon of the sea and the salmon of fresh water. There was no proof that the latter were land locked. In conclusion, he elucidated briefly the principles which underlie and should govern the preservation of inland fisheries, which alone needed protection.

A vote of thanks was tendered Col. Lyman for his lecture, and to him and Prof. Agassiz for the valuable donation.

WHERE TO GO IN SUMMER.—*Eureka!* a correspondent has found the place! He describes it below. It seems to be just the spot which five hundred of our subscribers are looking for and asking about every season. No doubt there will be a rush of anglers there next July, on the strength of this letter, which will take the village of Dexter and the denizens of its adjacent waters by surprise. If they find everything to their satisfaction they will no doubt thank both our correspondent and our paper for the information given:—

NEW YORK, April 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

About one year ago I was asking myself the question which, I have no doubt, is now agitating the minds of some of your readers, "Where can I go for a few weeks or months during the hot weather of summer, and find a quiet, healthy place where the living will be fair and the fishing good; a place easily reached by rail, and last, but not least, where the expense will be so moderate as to come within the means of a limited purse?" One day, in conversation with a person who was familiar with the country about the eastern end of Lake Ontario, he advised me to go to Dexter, a small village near the mouth of Black River, Jefferson Co., N. Y. He told me that I could there get good accommodations for a country place—boats, board, and livery—all cheap, and better fishing than at any other place he knew of.

Acting on this information, myself and wife went to Dexter early in June last, and I must say that I found my friend had not overstated the advantages of that place. We found board for a pleasant private family, price six dollars per week. For a few dollars I got the exclusive use of a good boat for the season, and for more than three months I enjoyed better fishing than I ever did before in lake, river, or ocean. Dexter is eight miles west of Watertown, five miles northeast of Sackett's Harbor, and seventeen miles from Cape Vincent. It is about one mile from the entrance of Black River into the bay, which forms the eastern portion of Sackett's Harbor. At Dexter is found the first dam across the river, and the fish ascending from the lake, and not being able to pass the obstruction, crowd in in vast numbers, especially in the spring, and immense numbers are then taken by simply lifting them out with scoop nets. By the first of June, fishing with hook and line becomes good, and from that time onward until cold weather, a person of ordinary skill need never go out fishing without capturing a mess of fish.

I think that perhaps more kinds or varieties of fish are found at this place than at almost any other one place on our inland waters. The muskalonge seems to be considered as the game fish par excellence of the lakes, and his capture in the waters about here is the most prized, and the people living here say that more of them are taken about the mouth of Black River than at any other place along the shores of Lake Ontario. Pickerel and black bass are quite plenty; the former are frequently taken of eight and ten pounds weight, and sometimes much larger. Black bass ran from one to four pounds, and afforded me much sport by their gamy qualities. I think they will fight harder and escape oftener than any other fish that lives in fresh water. Most of the above mentioned are taken by trolling with spinning bait or spoon hook. Wall-eyed pike are plenty, and at times take the hook freely. In June and July they are in fine condition, fat and firm-fleshed, and are excellent for the table. They bite best here in the early morning or near evening. I sometimes went out about sunrise, and returned to breakfast with eight or ten fish, averaging two pounds each. Other kinds, such as rock bass, yellow perch, sunfish, mallet, eels, bullheads, and catfish, all the way up to thirty pounds, can be taken by those fond of that kind of fishing. The surrounding country is pleasant, the roads generally good, and many fine drives may be had; one road running close to the shore of the harbor and lake for a dozen miles or more, around Pillar Point, affords one of the most pleasant drives I ever enjoyed.

Parties frequently leave here for a day's excursion among the Thousand Islands, visiting Cape Vincent, Clayton, and Alexandria Bay, and returning before dark. Fare for the excursion, $1.

In short, Mr. Editor, I feel satisfied that I got more real enjoyment and quiet comfort at Dexter, than I ever did at places of greater note and more pretention. There are two hotels in the place, and it is said that they set good tables, and the charges are reasonable. A limited number of agreeable persons may find board, as I did, in private families, if they wish to stay some weeks, or for the summer; and I think that those who like home comforts and good fishing, boating, and bathing, will, on trial, do as your humble servant intends doing, go again. It can be reached by Hudson River and Central Railroads to Rome, thence by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad to Limerick, on the Cape Vincent branch; thence by stage one mile and a half to Dexter. Any of your readers desiring more particulars are at liberty to call on me at No. 201 East Seventeenth street, and I will cheerfully give them any further information I am possessed of. C. SWEET.

SPINNER OR SPOON BAITS WANTED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The heading of this article will probably excite the cachinatory organs of spoon and spinner manufacturers; but I can assure these gentry that I have been there, and was forced to exclaim *Mens mene tekel upharsin!* Spinners and spoon baits, as manufactured and sold by the trade, may be adapted to the capture of small fish like the black bass and pickerel of northern waters, but are not suitable for holding, playing, and landing cavalli and redfish weighing from twelve to thirty pounds. You, Mr. Editor, witnessed a portion of one of my tussels with a specimen of the latter fish weighing twenty-four and a half pounds, and you will agree with me that if I had used an ordinary trolling line, and the apology for hooks usually attached to spinners, that redfish would have been a resident of the Gulf of Mexico to day. In some of our streams trout (black bass) weighing from ten to fifteen pounds are occasionally hooked, and if ordinary spinner and spoon baits are used they usually escape.

I will admit that piscatorial experts can capture large cavalli and redfish with light tackle and weak hooks; but this does not apply to the majority of those who engage in trolling in this State. But few who visit this section are provided with a gaff hook, and in consequence strong tackle is required to hold and play the fish and lift them from water to boats. To a majority of cases broken or straightened hooks are the results of the first fish hooked, followed by exclamations or mutterings that sound badly. The old adage is that

"Fur, feathers, and hair
Make a man swear.

But my experience with ordinary fishing tackle in Florida induces me to suggest an alteration of the couplet as follows:—

Spoons, spinners, and hair
Make many a man swear,"

and in behalf of morality, and at times suffering humanity, I appeal to tackle manufacturers to supply tackle adapted to Florida fishing. The rapid dash of large cavalli, and the dogged pull and long-continued fight of redfish soon converts a hook into a barbed needle. For Florida fishing, more especially on the southwest coast, heavy wire, the strongest gimp, and hooks equal in strength and quality to those sold by Shipley & Son, of Philadelphia, under the name of cast-steel sheep-head hooks, are alone suitable for the construction of spoons and spinners for Florida fishing.

Who will supply the article and obtain a monopoly of the Florida trade? Some will ask "Will it pay?" In reply we substantially assert that we believe it will. We have a resident population in the State, and over 40,000 visitors annually, many of whom engage in fishing, and we regret to say that many make water hauls on account of defective tackle. I have advised many persons to remove the hooks from purchased spinners and supply them with serviceable ones. In conclusion, we will say to spoon makers, manufacture tackle adapted to our State, and appoint a competent agent for its sale. AL FRESCO.

[We earnestly endorse the views and statements of our experienced correspondent, and commend them to those to whom his letter is especially addressed.—ED].

WHITEFISH ON THE FLY.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., April 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of the 6th inst., I have read the letter headed "Do Whitefish Take the Fly?" Four years since a friend, in June, passed a fortnight at Chateaugay Lake. Comparing notes after a trip in the Adirondacks as to the number of fish taken with a fly, he outwitted me in numbers by the information that he had taken a very large number of whitefish with the scarlet ibis fly after five P. M., and undoubtedly the *coregonus albus*. During my second year's experience in the Adirondacks I have never but twice seen this species. Last spring a friend caught one at Bartlett's while fishing for maskinonge, and it was regarded as "quite a sight." During the fall—very late, however—they are taken in large numbers in a net. They are quite palatable, rather dry, and are no more to be compared to a trout than a vile sucker, or a nasty pickerel. R.

ANGLING FOR SMELTS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Smelts are beginning to abound in goodly quantities. They visit our bay annually in great abundance, especially about the Oakland Long Wharf, from February 1st to October, and sometimes the whole year round. They are now beginning to bite freely. They are probably of the largest species found on our coast, averaging nine inches in length. Being, as is well known, ranked as one of the salmo genus, they partake of its gameness, and one of about one to two pounds weight, which is sometimes but very rarely taken, makes a pretty lively fight. They are much relished for the table by many persons, but I think they are rather too firm and dry; but melted or drawn butter, or olive oil served up with them helps them a good deal in my opinion. I observe in your last number of the always improving FOREST AND STREAM, a short letter on smelts from a correspondent—John A. Thomas. I agree with him that the young yearlings are the best. He observes that you take great interest in smelts. I will, then, give you some account of one method of fishing for them to our bay. The pole is to be a cane, bamboo, or other good long rod from fifteen to eighteen feet in length, made either with or without joints, and a light but strong line, either fastened to the top of the pole, or connected with a good large four-fold multiplying reel, at the end of which line there is rather a heavy lead or sinker, above which are tied three or four small hooks about a foot apart, baited with pieces of worms, found among the mussels which attach themselves to the piles of the wharf or bridge. The smelts come up and return with each tide to cast their spawn or melt on those shores or flats of the bay which are either sandy or muddy. In the fall season, which has not yet arrived, these species of *salmonia* come up from the ocean through the Golden Gate in enormous quantities, and bite generally so ravenously at the bait offered them that it often happens that the angler hooks and lands three, or even four of them at one time, and when three or four of them weigh each—which they sometimes do—over half or three-quarters of a pound, the angler has his hands full to secure them all on *terra firma*. In the height of the "take," when there are a hundred rods plying at once, the scene is a very lively and interesting one, I assure you. Sometimes, but very seldom, young salmon of two or three pounds are hooked in this way, when there are any about. You angle for these gamey fish, the smelts, about three feet from the surface of the water, moving your bait to and fro to entice their natural avidity for food. A few angle with the float, in which case they hook themselves. Their form, as is well known by those who have any knowledge of fish, is long and sharp, like the model of a sailing cutter, and their scales are of a silvery brightness and brilliant whiteness. Their flesh, as I have before observed, is rather tough and dry, but they are pretty general favorites with fish-eaters. They are good with many, fried with eggs and cornmeal, or pounded crackers. They are particularly prized as a breakfast dish, and possess a flavor peculiarly their own. But they do not have the cucumber flavor which they possess in the East, or in Europe. While fishing for them, large white perch, called Sacramento River perch, from one to four pounds weight, are often taken. E. J. HOOPER.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—It has proved a busy week around the wharves and on the railways, as the Southern mackerel fleet are getting underway for the early schools of mackerel. Some forty sail are now being put in readiness, and will sail next week. There is no difficulty whatever in getting plenty of first-class fishermen to man this fleet, and green hands do not stand much of a chance this Centennial year of the nation.

There have been 34 arrivals of the fishing fleet the past week, 32 from Georges, and 2 from the Grand Bank. The receipts have been 1,280,000 pounds cod-fish, 40,000 Georges halibut and 160,000 pounds of Bank halibut. Shore cod-fish and haddock have been in light receipt, selling for $1.50 per quintal for cod and $1.25 for haddock.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, April 15th.*

HASH IS HASH.—For genuine hash three ingredients, aside from the seasoning, are required: Nice corned beef—if home prepared, sweet, tender, and red, all the better; good potatoes, boiled "on purpose;" and—fidelity. The last is the most necessary, for it ensures that the meat shall be carefully looked over, and chopped *fine;* that the potatoes shall be treated separately with equal care; mix together thoroughly in the chopping-bowl, with the knife. Cook slowly, moisten with milk, and season with butter, pepper, and salt. Pack it snugly in a covered dish. When done, if you want an extra finish, put in the oven and crisp over the top to a delicate brown. Always serve hot.—*Golden Rule.*

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Apr. 20	8	1	5	37	4	1
Apr. 21	8	52	6	25	4	52
Apr. 22	9	39	7	26	5	39
Apr. 23	10	42	7	49	6	42
Apr. 24	11	7	8	35	7	7
Apr. 25	11	52	9	25	7	52
Apr. 26	eve.	39	10	18	8	39

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—A regular meeting of this club was held on Wednesday of last week. The committee appointed to settle the dispute in regard to last summer's Greenport regatta, in which it was claimed that Rear Commodore Davidson, owner of the yacht Sadie, had dropped a man after crossing the line, thereby violating rule 8, reported that as it had not been shown that Commodore Davidson had violated the rule intentionally, recommended that the owner of the Sadie be awarded the prize. After a brief discussion, the report of the committee was voted down, thus leaving the matter between the White Wing and the Kate. Capt. B. S. Osborn offered a resolution that the prize for the first-class sloops at the Greenport regatta of last summer be awarded to the Kate, owned by Capt. Randolph. Mr. Heintz moved that a committee of three be appointed to take testimony in regard to the matter and report to the club. The Chair appointed as such committee Commodore Dillon, Capt. Huntley and Mr. John Oakey.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.—The New York Yacht Club have accepted the challenge of Major Gifford, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to sail the Countess of Dufferin, now being built at Coburg, Ontario, for the Queen's Cup, won 25 years ago by the America.

Details are to be considered at a future meeting.

—The yachting men of Bostou are beginning to put their boats in order for the season, and it is probable there will be greater interest in the sport this year than ever before. There are now eleven yacht clubs in New Englaud, all but one of which belong in Massachusetts. They comprise a membership of about 1700, and a fleet of nearly 450 sail.

—Mr. Havemeyers' Steam Yacht Emily has been sold to Capt. John H. McGrady, of Boston, and been added to the fleet of the Lynn Yacht Club.

—The yacht "Psyche," owned by John E. Butler, 25 feet keel, was launched at Halifax, Nova Scotia, last week, and will appear at Philadelphia during the Centennial.

ICE YACHT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—Mr. Irving Grinnell, President of the New Hamburgh Ice Yacht Club, has shipped to Philadelphia a splendid full sized Ice Yacht, to be exhited at the Centennial. Ice yatching is a sport peculiar to this country, and the specimen built by Mr. Grinnell is the most thoroughly equipped and finished of any ever built. From the truck will hang the beautiful silk ice yacht challenge pennant, thirty feet in length, which would have been sailed for this winter had not the unusual absence of ice almost entirely prevented any racing.

ROWING ON THE HUDSON.—On Saturday members of the Alert and Carmansville boat clubs rowed a friendly match on the North River, opposite Audubon Park, the distance being three miles with a turn in six oared shells. The Alerts took the lead and kept it until nearly turning the stake boat, when the Carmansville men put on a spurt and the two boats were then nearly even. The Alerts turned first, and finally won in 19m. 18s.; Carmansville, 21m. 21s. A single seull contest also took place between A. R. Johnson, of the Alert Club, and W. R. Samuels, of the Carmansville Club. The course was two miles straightaway. Samuels was passed by Johnson when the first mile was rowed, but soon after Samuels regained the lead and won easily by two lengths.

CENTENNIAL RULES FOR BOATS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—In consequence of the large number of boats which will pass up and down the Schuylkill during the coming season, the Schuylkill Navy has issued the following rules:

1. A boat meeting another "head on," shall keep to the right, leaving the boat passed on the port or left side.

2. A boat overtaking another boat shall keep clear of the boat overtaken.

3. After sun-down all boats of the Schuylkill Navy shall carry an orange head-light, as adopted by the Naval Board.

4. After sun-down, boats coming down shall avoid the eastern or shore arch of Columbia Bridge, and keep well out in the stream, rounding the bend below and the bend at Turtle Rock.

5. Boats going up shall keep close to the eastern shore.

—The Harvard University Crew has been out several times in its six-oared barge, and the men are speedily getting in trim. The subscription list for the crew amounts to $2,205.50, of which $617.50 has been paid in.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CENTENNIAL CREW.—The five men selected to practice for the world's race at Philadelphia went into quarters last week at the Arm, and will be thoroughly trained under the direction of Jerry Holland, the trainer of the old Pryor Crew. The five are John Nickerson, Richard Flemming, Obadiah Smith, Caleb Nickerson and Warren Smith. It has not yet been decided which of these will be spare man. It is said by those who know that, man for man, these five are the equals of our Carnival crew, and if such is the case there need be no fear of the result at Philadelphia if due care is taken in the selection of a boat.—*Halifax Herald, 11th.*

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL.

—On April 15 the legitimate amateurs Osceolas opened play at Prospect Park in a game with the Nameless Club of the same class of amateur organizations. Owing to the splended catching of Grearson and the pitching of Valentine the score stood at 16 to 2. Ten men played, and the game consisted of ten innings.

—The professional season of 1876 was duly inaugurated on April 14th at New Haven, the first clubs to enter the arena for the United States championship being the Boston and New Haven Clubs. The game was played in the presence of over three thousand people, and it proved to be a well played and interesting contest, as the appended score shows:

BOSTON.	TB	R	In	PO	A	E
G. Wright, s. s.	4	0	2	0	5	2
Leonard, 2d b	5	0	2	1	2	1
Murnan, 1st b	4	2	0	14	0	0
Shafer, 3d b	4	1	0	2	1	0
Murrill, l. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
McGlaley, c.	4	0	0	6	2	1
Manning, r. f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Whitney, c. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Borden, p.	3	0	0	0	1	3
Totals	34	4	7	27	13	10

NEW HAVEN.	TB	R	In	PO	A	E
Waft, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Fleet, 2d b	4	1	2	0	3	1
Pabor, l. f.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Cassidy, 1st b	4	0	2	11	1	1
Goldsmith, r. f.	4	0	0	0	2	1
S. Wright, s. s.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Spence, 3d b	3	0	0	0	1	1
Seward, c.	3	0	0	5	0	4
Nichols, p.	3	0	0	1	4	2
Totals	33	1	4	27	15	11

Boston	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4
New Haven	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

First base by errors, Boston, 5; New Haven, 3. Runs earned, Boston, 0; New Haven, 0. Balls called, on Boston, 10; on Nichols, 21. Struck called, from Borden, 35; from Nichols, 23. Foals struck, from Borden, 17; from Nichols, 16. Average of foals struck, Borden, 2; Nichols, 4. Average of bases called, on Bordeo, 1.+; on Nichols, 2.1. Average of strikes, from Borden, 4.8; from Nichols, 2.7.

Umpire—Mr. A. D. Ayers, of the New Haven Greys.

Time af game—one hour aad forty minutes.

The umpiring was excellent, and some very fine play was shown. Borden bore off the palm in pitching, and George Wright at the bat.

—The following is the record of the principal contests of April, in which the professional clubs have taken part since our last issne:—

April 8—Louisville vs. Memphis	31 to 5
April 9—Empire vs. Grand Haven, at St. Louis	12 to 9
April 12—Hartford vs. Trinity College, at Hartford	16 to 2
April 14—Boston vs. New Haven, at New Haven	4 to 1
April 15—Boston vs. New Haven, at Boston	11 to 3
April 15—Athletic vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia	8 to 4
April 15—Brooklyn vs. Trenton, at Brooklyn	32 to 5
April 17—Athletic vs. Active, at Philadelphia	9 to 2
April 17—K elnz vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia	4 to 2

It will be seen that only four good scores were made out of the nine games.

—A freely played game took place at Lowell April 13th, in which the Havard College men of 1876 defeated the co-operative professional Lowells by the appended score:—

LOWELL.	R	B	PO	A	E
Say, s. s.	0	0	1	1	1
Woodhead, 3d b	0	0	0	1	0
Brown, c.	0	0	7	2	1
Cogswell, 1st b	0	0	6	0	1
Doyle, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, 2d b	0	0	2	0	0
Macullar, l. f.	1	0	5	0	0
Blogg, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0
Foley, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	1	0	27	6	3

HARVARD.	R	B	PO	A	E
Leeds, s. s.	1	1	0	1	0
Lathan 1. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Dow, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Ernst, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Thayer, 3d b	0	0	0	1	0
Bird, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, 1st b	1	2	11	0	0
Thatcher, c.	1	1	13	3	0
Sawyer, 2d b	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	2	7	27	8	3

Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3		
Lowell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Runs earned—Harvard, 1.

Umpire—G. F. White, Lowell. Time—1 hour 50 minotes.

—The Brooklyn Chelseas opened play in good style at the Capitoline grounds on April 11th, by defeating a strong picked ten, by a score of 26 to 3. Rules' pitching and Roche's catching were the features.

—The Chicago Club grounds are still under water, says a local journal of the 15th inst., it having been found impracticable to drain them on account of the low ground, the surrounding fields being no lower. On the 20th, if the grounds are in a suitable condition, a practice game will be played by the regular nine against Bradley, Clapp and McGeary of the St. Louis Club, assisted by picked amateurs. On Saturday Spaulding, Barnes and White will go to St. Louis to play a like game with the professionals there. These games are played under the new League rule for exhibition games.

—The Beacon Club of Boston—about the only legitimate "Knickerbocker" amateur club in the Hub—has retired from the field, having no opponents of their own class to play with, semi-professionalism having gobbled up all the other so-called amateur clubs of Boston and its vicinity.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

F. B. P., Cambridge, Mass.—Will you kindly give me the address of Mr. Palmer, whose bitch, I see hy your last issue, gave such a large litter of pups to her owner. Ans. No. 54 West 11th street, New York City.

G. W. RAGSDALE, Gainesville, Texas.—Can you inform me where I can obtain a volume of *The Ibis* for 1865, and its probable cost? Ans. Doubtful if you can get a copy short of *The Ibis* office, London, England. It will cost you about $12.

LOPEAR.—Rabbits are not indigenous to Newfoundland. Some years ago Andrew Downs, of Halifax, sent a number of Nova Scotia rabbits there, and now we are told that rabbits are as numerous in Newfoundland as in Nova Scotia.

G. W. P., Williamsport, Pa.—I have a cocker spaniel pup who the distemper has left with the chorea, or the jerks. Can you prescribe anything for the complaint? Ans. We never have been able to cure a dog afflicted with chorea.

POINTER, Newark.—Please inform me why the word "dropper" is used for a whelp from a pointer and setter? Ans. The word "dropper" is used to designate the cross between setter and pointer only, and a very good word it is; but how it originated we do not know.

A. K., Quincy.—My pup appears to have the itch, or something, at the butt of his tail. He keeps running after it, and he seems to have a fever inside. He drinks a great quantity of water. Ans. Your pup probably has a touch of mange. Try the remedy recommended to W. H. D., in this column.

W. J. C., Jamaica Plain.—What kind of a dog would be best for hanting woodcock, and what the price of the same, about five months old, and where could it be bought? Ans. We consider the setter as the best dog for woodcock. A pup about five months old is worth $25; at that price we can procure one for you.

SNIPE, Monroe. Mich.—I have a dropper bitch; takes after sire, an English setter. If breed her again to an English setter, what blood will the result be, and will they be good? Ans. By breeding your bitch to a thoroughbred setter, the pups will most probably have full, or nearly full, setter coats, and may make as good dogs as if thoroughbred setters.

MAT, Goshen, N. Y.—Can I draw a seine in the Wallkill, which runs through Ulster and Orange counties? I wish to draw it for suckers and catfish, as the above are only fit for use during the early part of the spring. Ans. There is a law with a penalty of $25 attached, which expressly forbids the taking of fish in the Wallkill in any manner save the hook and line.

W. H. D., Corning, N. Y.—I have a valuable dog that has the mange. Can you tell me what will cure it? Ans. Take compound sulphur ointment; add to it a little spirits of turpentine, so as to be able to rub it well into the skin; apply two or three times a week; wash the parts occasionally with castile soap. Give your dog a gentle purgative and plenty of exercise, always keeping him in a clean place.

ZIP, New York.—My setter Zip has two very bad teeth, which keep him continually frothing at the mouth, and they interfere with his eating very much, and I think they will be difficult to extract. What would you advise me to do; if to extract them, can you inform me of any person that will do it? Ans. The defective teeth should be extracted, and we presume that any veterinary surgeon would perform the operation.

SUBSCRIBER, Yorkville.—1. The use of kerosene oil failed to remove the rust stains from inside of my gun barrels. 2. Can you recommend a competent and reliable smith in Baltimore for re-boring? If not, in N. Y.? Ans. 1. Mix a small quantity of fine emery with the kerosene; or, better still, with benzine; but it should be used with care, as constant friction with emery and oil will change the bore of a gun. 2. You will find Messrs. Clark & Snider reliable gunsmiths, of Baltimore.

G. M. E.—Is there good shooting (enough so as to make it pleasant for a party to camp a few weeks) in the country around the head waters of the Connecticut River, in New Hampshire? What is the best and nearest route from Boston? Ans. Excellent shooting and fishing in their season. Take Atlantic & St. Lawreace Railroad form Portland to Stratford, N. H., and thence stage to Colebrook. It is 25 miles wagon road from Colebrook to the Connecticut Lakes and adjacent waters.

E. B. S., Pecoscola Fla.—Please inform me if Dr. Cones' "Field Ornithology" gives descriptions of birds with sufficient minuteness to enable me to identify species? If not, what work will do it, and what is the price of the least expensive one that is complete? Ans. Dr. Cones' "Field Ornithology" deals only with taxidermy, etc. His "Key to North American Birds," price about $7, is the least expensive and best work for identifying, unless you buy Baird, Brewer & Ridgway's recent large work.

CHIPPIES, New York.—I have a setter dog six years old who, having run loose in the country all last summer, got in the habit of ranging after chippies. The dog being a first-rate retriever and very good ranger, would be very valuable, if he could be broke of this habit, and I would therefore be very much obliged to you to give me your opinion and advice about it, how I could break him of it? Ans. Any dog may be broken from chasing small birds, if the rawhide used for punishment is three or four feet long, and properly applied.

READER, New York.—I have a bitch, and last fall was her first season on game, and she worked magnificently, but would pay more or less attention to small birds. This season I've had her out on snipe, and she pays more attention to small birds; when she comes to where they have been she will go head down and nose all over the place. Now, I wish to know if her case demands a puzzle peg? Ans. If you cannot prevent your dog from nosing around after small birds by the use of a whip, you can break up his fault by using the puzzle peg.

J. H. W., Newark.—Will you please decide the bet between George L. and Thomas S.? George L. bets Thomas $10 that A. H. Bogardus killed 100 pigeons, and that they all fell inside of 80 yards boundary. Thomas S., who is a subscriber to your valuable paper, bets that Bogardus did not do it. Ans. At Dexter Park, Chicago, July 21st, 1880, Bogardus matched himself to kill 100 birds in 100 successive shots, to load as he pleased, and accomplished the feat. In the report of the match nothing is said about boundaries, and we believe there were none.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—Inclosed pattern made by my 12-bore, muzzle-loading shot gun at 30 yards, with 1 oz. of No. 8 shot (the gun shoots with great force). Do you think it shoots close enough, and if not, what can I have done to it to make it shoot closer? It is a fine gun, and I do not think that the barrels are thick enough to admit choke-boring? The gun is marked Manton. Is not Manton dead? Ans. If the pattern you have sent us is an average of what your gun will make, you need no closer shooting gun for general upland shooting. Such a gun, with Kay's cartridges, would do all that could be expected from a choke-bored gun. Manton has been dead many years.

W. J. P., New York.—Please inform me if the Dittmar powder is loaded la shells in the same manner as the ordinary black powder, and if the quantity used for a charge is the same as of the latter? What would be a proper dueklog charge of the Ditmar for a 9¼-lb., 10-bore gun? Do you consider it entirely safe, and is it equally adapted for use in muzzle-loading guns? Ans. The Ditmar is used in the same manner as black powder, *measure for measure*, (not weight). For a duckiog charge in your gun, say 4 drs. (bulk). We believe it as at present made to be perfectly safe, and it is equally adapted for muzzle-loading guns, only should not be rammed too hard.

R. B. B., Sparta, Ga.—1. Will you please tell me how to use benzine in removing lead from guns? 2. Does the Remington cartridge loader prevent the expansion of paper shells when loading with wads one size larger than the shell? 3. How does it compare with the Startevant loader, aad which do you consider the best loader? I want your opinion, because I place every confidence in it. Ans. 1. Use it on a piece of flannel on your cleaning rod; if not effectual add a small quantity of emery powder. 2. It does not, nor do we believe that any loader will. 3 The Remington, we believe, is the latest out, and may possess improvements not found in the others, but the Stotevant is fitted with a cylinder for the shells which may prevent expansion.

R. A., Warren, Pa.—Inclosed find a photograph of my pointer Max. He is sixteen months old, and very fast in the field. We have nothing but upland shooting here in thick cover. He scents a long way, and is very apt to flush his birds. He is out of a Jersey setter bitch and an imported English pointer dog. He was raised in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. Please tell me what you think of him from his photograph and much oblige. If possible, tell me how I can break him of being so fast in the field. Ans. Judging from the photograph of your pointer, we would take him to be a thoroughbred, fine-looking dog. Age and hard work will no doubt tone down his speed, aad by the time you get him well broken he will not be too fast. While breaking a dog you can reduce his speed by compelling him to drag fifteen or twenty feet of stout cord.

SUBSCRIBER, Oshkosh, Wis.—I have a fine pointer dog two years old. When in the field he comes to a splendid stand for a few moments, then rushes in and flushes the birds. It makes no difference whether I shoot or not, he chases them until he gets tired. Have whipped him for it very severely, but it seems to do no good; dislike to shoot him, as some recommend. Who is the most responsible party near to this place that I could send him to and have him broken of this habit; also to retrieve? What would be the cost? Could he be broken by August 15th? Should I coaclude to break him myself, what course should I take? Ans. A 4-foot rawhide properly applied will break any dog from flushing and chasing game. We do not know of a breaker in your section of the country. In our issne of the 6th inst. you will find directions for teaching dogs to retrieve.

COL. J. V. O., Sparta, Ga.—Can you give me instructions how to raise gold fish? I have the tank, etc. Ans. Use any well, or creek, or river water that is not impregnated with mineral; change the water when the fish come to the top and stay there and breathe part water and part air. When you change the water take out nearly all, leaving enough for the fish to swim in, and fill the vessel with fresh water. Never take the fish in your hand. If the aquarium needs cleaning make a sort of mosquito aettiag and take the fish out with it. There are many goldfish killed by handling. Keep your aquarium clean, so that the water looks as clear as crystal, and watch the fish, and in a little while you will find out whether your fish are all right. Feed them all they will eat and anything they will eat, worms, meat, fish, wafer, or fish spawn. Take great care that you take all that they do eat out of the aquarium. Any decayed meat or vegetable in water has the same smell to fish in water that it does to you in air. If your goldfish die it is attributable, as a rule, to one of the three causes—handling, starvation, or bad water. We have printed considerable on this subject from Seth Green and others, and have mailed to you the papers containing the information.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, April 20th.—Rifle; annual meeting of the Aiken Schutzengesellschaft, at Charleston, S. C. Base ball; Boston vs. Lowell, at Lowell; Cambell vs. Kleintz, Philadelphia. Racing; New Orleans.

FRIDAY, April 21st.—Base ball; Centennial vs. Athletic, Philadelphia; Philadelphia vs. Quicksetep, Wilmington, Del. Racing; New Orleans.

SATURDAY, April 22d.—Rifle; Geiger bull's-eye trophy match, Creedmoor. Base ball; Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia. Racing; New Orleans.

MONDAY, April 24th.—Base ball; Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.

TUESDAY, April 25th.—National Field Trials at Shrewsbury, England. Base ball; Louisville vs. Chicago, at Louisville, Ky.

WEDNESDAY, April 26th.—Rod and Gun Club Bench Show of dogs at Springfield, Mass. Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association, Springfield; National Field Trials, Shrewsbury, England.

TURF, FIELD, AND FARM RACING RECORD.—Our contemporary announces that its "Racing Record for 1876" is now ready for distribution. This is a handy book of reference for turfmen and others. It contains summaries of all the racing of 1875, and the nominations in all the stakes to be run this year at Jerome Park, Long Branch, Saratoga, Baltimore, New Orleans, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia. The indices to past racing and stakes to be run are full and complete, having been arranged with great care by a competent gentleman. The price of the volume is $1.50. Every turfman should have it. Address the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, 37 Park Row, New York.

BUFFALO POULTRY SHOW.—Our Buffalo correspondent writes us that a poultry show larger than any ever before held in that city will probably be held next fall. The Forrester Club propose holding a Bench Show of dogs at the same time and also a large exhibition of game birds. Our correspondent says: "I have no doubt the Forrester's will do their best to make the show as much of a success as the poultry shows heretofore have been. I am assured by Hank Curtiss, of Black Rock, that he will be on hand with as full a collection of our local fishes as it will be possible to get together. When "Hank" sets out to do a thing of that kind he succeeds. Fred Mather knows that."

LONGEVITY IN MAN, AS PROVEN BY PHYSICAL INDICATIONS.

THE problem by which the span of human life is estimated is one of much importance. It is known that every living thing, either vegetable or animal, has its lifetime, which is governed by the fixed law of inheritance. It may be illustrated by taking seeds of different kinds so closely resembling each other as not to be easily distinguished. When planted and germinated, some will live for centuries as species of the oak, while others spring up, bloom and perish in a few hours, months, or years. In carrying this theory to the animal kingdom, we find the same theory exemplified; some of them live for a century or more, while others perish in comparatively a short period. The laws which regulate life are beyond mathematical calculations, and the subtle force of existence is beyond the determination and reasoning of science.

The life germ of some animals cannot be designated microscopically, yet one inherits longevity and the other does not. The foal of the horse and ass, when crossed together, is a mule, which retains the vital force of the stronger parent, and when the existence of the weaker parent is spent, the diseases incident to this parent are passed, and the offspring lives a new life, and not subject to diseases of the horse kind, and so far as longevity is concerned, is in reality an ass, although in size it partakes of the horse. Although anomalies are produced sometimes, life must be transmitted by its own kind.

Race has considerable to do with longevity. We know that the Esquimaux and Laplanders are a short-lived people, while Indians, Italians, and the Welsh are known to have inherited longevity. Persons may die young who have descended from long-lived ancestry, though we seldom see offspring live but a few years longer than the parents from which they sprung. This idea was advanced by Dr. Lambert in a lecture on longevity, and it is a point well worth considering. When longevity is inherited from one side of the parents and the reverse is the case from the other, some of the children are apt to droop at the time of the demise of the parent whom they are most alike; but should the offspring live beyond this time, the health improves, and the prospect for longevity is greatly enhanced, and may be prolonged to the age of the most robust parent. It is a favorable indication for the offspring to resemble the longer lived parent; when this is the case the stamina of constitution is also apt to be inherited. Individuals with particularly long bodies, when otherwise well developed, have physical signs of long life. If they are comfortably situated and free from anxiety, all things being equal, they physically have better promise of long life than those situated otherwise. Married persons, if happily connected, have a better prospect for long life than the unmarried; regular habits in either sex favor longevity; excesses and vices and violations of physiological laws tend to shorten life.

Persons inheriting longevity with correct habits, exempted from the cares and anxieties of life, rarely succumb to epidemic influences. This is noticeable in epidemics of cholera and yellow fever, and should they become prostrated from either sickness their chances for recovery are better than others. Sickness pervades both classes, though those who have inherited this principle of sustaining life to an advanced period are more capable of resisting disease and of living on than those who are not possessed of such vitality. It is asserted that three-fifths of the families in every community pay the burden of doctors' bills; this accords with the writer's experience. Those possessing constitutions capable of resisting disease seldom need the services of a physician. As a rule, diseases peculiar to a family pass from generation to generation. The indications by which long life may be inferred are many—figure, proportion, weight, height, complexion, features, color of the hair, eyes, teeth, and skin, texture of bones, muscles, etc.,—all have a special bearing on the length of time an individual may live.

It is affirmed that it cost no more to raise a person who is capable of living for a century than one who does not live more than half the period; but the profits to the nation accrue after the half century has passed—that is, the first half of life is consumed in paying the expenses of rearing, and the latter half of life develop the accumulated profits. Longevity has a direct influence on the prosperity of every race of people; of this class the Jews afford a striking example. The heavy work of life is usually selected by those who require long life for its accomplishment, such as statesmen, historians, etc. The names of Humboldt, Newton, Webster, Franklin, and Shakespeare afford examples. It would not be correct to say that genius could not be developed in short-lived persons, for the sparkling poetry of Byron, and the effusions of Poe and Pollock show to the contrary. Judges of live stock can tell at a glance the capacity of a cow for giving milk, and whether it will be of superior or inferior quality. The jockey, by inspection, can correctly determine the endurance and speed of a horse, and so can the probable longevity of the human species be determined by definite characteristics. They are as plainly visible to the practiced eye in the human as in the brute creation. Buffon was of the opinion that persons who arrive at full growth slowly live to a great age. Longevity in man is necessarily dependent upon sound lungs, with large capacity for respiration. Men of intelligence who study carefully nature's laws are enabled, by close observations, and by comparing the lives of individuals within the circle of their acquaintance, to judge of the prospects of longevity of their friends very nearly.

The indications of longevity are manifested by a strong voice, good appetite and digestion, excretions free and regular, hair rather approaching fair than black, beard shading lighter down the face, skin smooth and clear, feet broad and thick, not long and slim, hands large with fingers not too long, neck medium in length, head medium sized, sound teeth of a yellow cast, pulse strong and regular, chest deep and capacious, shoulders rather inclined forward, but not flat, thickly set but medium-sized stature, with strong bones and muscles.

In reference to the relative longevity of the sexes, according to tables prepared in Holland, and extending over a period of 125 years, females live three or four years longer than males. The mother usually transmits her constitution to the offspring, rather than that of the father. It must be admitted from established facts that long life is an actual inheritance, yet harmony is established by the laws of longevity, and each race or individual fulfills its destiny, and then gives way to be replaced by another. If this was not the case the earth would become unduly peopled.

RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD SPORTSMEN.—It is well to turn back betimes to the record of the past, that we may better estimate the things of the present. Such reminiscences as these that follow, and such as are occasionally contributed to us by contemporaries of this writer, will be read with more than passing interest, not only by the new generation, but by the survivors of the old. No doubt this gossip of a veteran, but by no means a retired sportsman, will arouse many recollections that will chime in sympathy therewith like the bells of a moss grown tower, and perhaps awaken responses from the ancient hills that our readers will be glad to hear. By such jottings as these we are not only enabled to compare the wonderful progress of our country within a brief period, but to recall and note the improvements that have taken place in all the arts, sciences, and arms. Foreigners can no longer throw into our teeth the charge that we are very new; that we have no past—no storied ruins that, crumbling at the touch, tell even in their decay of days and deeds so far gone by that the very distance invests them with a mist and halo of romance. They cannot twit us with having no traditions, to keep alive the flame of glory, and the fame of statesmen and jurists of renown. They can no longer sniff their noses at our primitive houses and the smell of undried paint. Not only do the reminiscences we print herewith gainsay it, but the report of a hundred years affirms itself in its completed and majestic cycle, exhibiting a century of such checquered life, strange experiences, startling changes, and wonderful progress, and crowded with so much to engage the time of the future historian, that the mere retrospect alone seems likely to disturb the accummulated dust. Our correspondent says:—

"Fifty years ago, say about 1826, or before the building of the Milldam Road, now called the Western Avenue to Boston, the tide ebbed and flowed over what is now the Public Garden, Arlington, and Berkley streets; as Mr. Emerson said in his Centennial poem,

> "Twice each day the flowing sea
> Took Boston in its arms."

There, where Washington bestrides his stone charger, I have shot ducks, and I well remember on a November day, being out on that wild and desolate marsh, in a gunning float in pursuit of water-fowl, I was overtaken by a snow storm, and with my companion had hard work to save ourselves from perishing in what is now the most valuable part of the city, and covered with the homes of millionaires.

Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, was at that period a noted resort of wild-fowl, and I have more than once seen the day break while lying in the marshes at the outlet, in a boat with that staunch sportsman Nat. Wyeth, waiting for flocks of teal. The woods of Newton, Watertown, and Cambridge, contained at that time many partridges and woodcock, and every farm had a covey or two of quails. Can you realize the fact, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent lived before the introduction of the percussion cap, and that his first fowling piece was exploded by flint and steel. In these days where the muzzle loader is almost obsolete, it may be interesting to know, that the dispute between the advocates of the new methods, the detonator or percussion principle, and those of the old and well tried flint lock, was as long and earnest as now between the friends of the muzzle and the breech-loader. It was acknowledged that the percussion system was quicker, but the old fogies declared that the flint lock threw the shot stronger. I, being at that time young and progressive, had my gun altered from a flint lock to a detonator, or as the gun smith persisted in saying, "he percushed it." This in spite of the disapproval of my elder sporting friends, particularly an uncle who gave me my first lesson in shooting on the wing, and who being a good shot with the old weapon, disbelieved in the new.

At that period, all the clear brooks about the vicinity of Boston contained trout, and many a good basket have I made in Smelt Brook, in Newton. The last brace I killed there weighed two pounds—this was about 1828—and was done with bait, these streams not being suited to fly fishing, even if we had known how, which few did at that time. There might have been half a dozen fly fishermen among the 40,000 inhabitants of Boston, and strange to say two or three of those were in the habit of going to Scotland for their sport, believing that the salmon of Canadian waters would not take a fly. We have had similar stories in these times concerning those of California."

S. C. C.

—Trapping in the Ottawa district of Canada has not been successful the past season, and it is evident that fur-bearing animals are becoming scarce.

IMPORTANT. Care should be taken in buying Fishing or Hunting Suits to get a genuine Hubbard Suit and not one of the worthless imitation which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

CLOUDS AND SHOWERS OF QUAILS IN CALIFORNIA.—We have heard of the abundance of quails in California, so great in certain sections as to be voted a nuisance by the farmers who devise all sorts of contrivances for their destruction; but we never expected to hear of their flying in clouds like the myriads that fed the congregated camps of the Israelites in Scriptural times. Surely, in that favored country, whatever the blessing may be, "it never rains but it pours." Now read what we find in a copy of the *San Barnardino Argus*, and put up your shot guns—sell them for old iron—cut them into sections for binoeles—you will never want them any more if you will only hunt in California. Like the green Irishman in America, who discovered a half-sovereign in Gold street—"all yez hav to do, is to stoop down and piek them up!"

"AGUA MANSA, CAL., March 30th, 1876.

"*Dear Argus:*—Seven miles west of Riverside, on the road to Spadra, is a beautiful valley called Sicamore Cañon. It is used by Francisco Alvardo as a sheep ranch. On approaching it I saw a dark cloud and heard a distant noise, and soon discovered that it was a great cloud of quails; they came by the thousands; the air was darkened with them; the cloud was accompanied with a noise that could have been heard at a long distance. The valley was so covered with them that an army of hungry men might have eaten to their fill. I had never seen or heard of such a case before, and strange as it may appear, there was a bright plumage on the quail's heads about four inches long.

"THOMAS B. KIZER.

Not the least remarkable part of this story is that the *Argus* believes in it, and actually vouches for the veracity of the relator, whose statements are authenticated and confirmed by other witnesses. Would that these showers of quail might immediately follow the showers of grasshoppers that plague the vast areas of Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. *Quail on toast!* Why, the amount of grain they would save if made into toast, would not only provide provender for all the inhabitants of those States, but furnish a "bang-up" dinner at Delmonico's or the Hotel Brunswick, for all the gourmands and epicures of Gotham.

By the way we notice with pleasure, that our esteemed contemporary, the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, is urging the introduction of foreign quail into this country for propagation. It is well, but of what need, when we have such an inexhaustible supply at our very doors; yea, even at the Golden Gate of the Pacific?

FIXTURES FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—The Centennial Commissioners have issued the following circular naming the proposed dates for the exhibition of agricultural products, live stock, trials of speed, etc:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—Pomological products and vegetables, May 16 to 24; strawberries, June 7 to 15; early grass butter and cheese, June 13 to 17; early summer vegetables, June 20 to 24; honey, June 20 to 24, raspberries and blackberries, July 3 to 8; Southern pomological products, July 18 to 22; melons, August 22 to 26; peaches, September 4 to 9; Northern pomological products, Sept 11 to 16; Autumn vegetables, September 19 to 23; cereals, September 25 to 30; potatoes and feeding roots, October 2 to 7; Autumn butter and cheese, October 17 to 21; nuts, October 23 to November 1; Autumn honey and wax, October 23 to November 1.

FIELD TRIALS.—Mowing machines, tedders, and hay rakes, June 15 to 30; reaping machines, July 5 to 15.

LIVE STOCK.—Horses, September 1 to 14; dogs, September 1 to 8; neat cattle, September 21 to October 4; sheep, October 10 to 18; swine, October 10 to 18; poultry, October 27 to November 6.

The above dates may be favorable for the assembling in Philadelphia of societies and associations interested in the specialties above enumerated.

The right to amend or annul this circular is reserved.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.

BURNET LANDRETH, Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1876.

FREE PASSES AT THE CENTENNIAL.—We commend to the public the following very sensible views from our esteemed contemporary, the *Scientific American:*—

"Every politician in office, every newspaper man, in fact everyhody who can conjure up even the shadow of a reason for the privilege, deems himself entitled to enter the Centennial grounds free, and the consequence is that the Commission is unable to fix any limit as to where this deadheading shall terminate. It seems to us that there is one, and but one solution, to the problem, and that is to issue no free passes at all. It must be evident that, in order that the Exposition shall pay back the money invested in it, a very large daily attendance will be requisite, even at fifty cents per head admissiou. Every free pass given, therefore, is simply a diminution of receipts, and when the number of passes swells, as it easily may, into thousands, the loss will be one to make itself felt. This deficit will have to be made up, and there is only one source available, and that is the pockets of the general public; so that, reduced to its simplest terms, the pass system involves the payment by the people for the admission of a privileged class. Of this class the individuals are ten times better able to pay for themselves than half the masses who will flock to Philadelphia.

"The only people who should have free entrance are the employees of the Commission, the exhibitors and their servants, and the judges. The only exception we would have made to the fixed tariff would be in favor of working men. It would be a sensible act for the Commission to sell them tickets at a reduced price."

—Lake Pontchartrain, below New Orleans, though some hundred of square miles in extent, is fast filling up by deposits from the waters of the Mississippi, both from crevasses which often let the waters across to the lake, and from settlements by the eddying of the waters as they flow round from the gulf. The annual filling up of this lake about four or five inches a year, and even within the time of the settlement of our country, has changed it from a salt to a nearly fresh water body, and the fish have all changed their quarters accordingly.

GAME PROTECTION.

PROTECTION IN MAINE.—The sportsmen of Washington, Maine, recognizing the necessity of some organization which shall have for its object the enforcement of the laws relating to fish and game, have issued a call looking to the formation of a club to be known as the Washington County Game Association. They say in their call:

"In this portion of our State, deprived as we are of many conveniences and luxuries, we yet have many sources of recreation, many sporting privileges which, if judiciously preserved, might be continued to us for years, and even exhibit an annual increase. But, on the other hand, a wanton disregard of existing laws, an indiscriminate onslaught upon the treasures of our woods and streams, and in a few years more we may idly wander through fire-seathed, *game-less* forest, count our last partridge, and include upon our list of *exterminated species*, the names of the deer, wild duck, and trout.

Now we appeal for co-operation to every lover of the gun and rod, to every man who recognizes the distinction between reckless butchery and a fair matching of 'skill against skill;' between the wholesale slaughter of deer, with dogs and during unseasonable months, or the occasional shooting of a single deer, within the few weeks which natural and civil laws designate as 'a proper season;' between the pot-hunter' who greedily 'bags his pounds of flesh,' or the man who delights in the health-giving air of wooded hill and balsamic lowland, who appreciates the charm of forest and lake—not voiceless and deserted—but, as the Great Giver intended, the habitat of active life and harmless increase."

—The New Hampshire Fish and Game League, at its annual meeting at Manchester, appointed a committee to confer with New England sportsmen, in order to secure uniform game laws in contiguous States.

—Our correspondent "Seneca," complains of the violation of the game laws in Onondago County. He says, (April 17th):

"Parties fish with dip-nets every day in Onondaga Lake, or its tributaries, and are unmolested, though Syracuse brags of two sportsmen's clubs whose objects, (according to the constitutions) is 'the enforcement of all laws and ordinances against the unlawful killing or selling of game and fish.' While I was out on the above lake last Wednesday after ducks, (unsuccessfully) I counted eleven of these nets in operation, though none of them seemed to be taking many fish. I was told by one of the operators that the principal catch was made at night, and that he had taken seventy pounds of fish the previous night, among them a "lawyer" weighing twenty-five pounds.

MINNESOTA.—We noticed recently the formation of the the Lake Popin Sportsmen's Club. Our correspondent, Dr. D. C. Estes, writes us from Lake City under date of April 7th, as follows:—

"As a club, we are making calculations to properly entertain all sportsmen that may come this way this season. Every member is to keep an accurate record of all game killed and every fish caught, with notes and incidents relating thereto, so when winter comes again, you see, we will have a fine time in our club meetings, in looking over these records and comparing notes. And then again you see, we shall find items for letters which no doubt will prove interesting to all. Aside from this every member is to make an effort to secure something for our collection, which is already large."

—We are glad to learn that they are taking hold of the game laws in good earnest in the Southern States. There is great need of a law regulating the killing of game which is done indiscriminately and at all seasons. Our correspondent "Guyon," of Corinth, Mississippi, writes:—

"We have a game law at last, such as it is, but as the old fellow said about some bill that he tried to get through the Texas Legislature, 'Owing to the astuteness of some of the members, and the tootasness of the rest, it is not what it should be.' It protects all birds and game animals from May 1st to September 15th. We have secured the services of the best lawyer in our city to prosecute offenders, and we will give them the best we've got in the shop if they do violate this law."

The following are the leading provisions of the hill:—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That it shall be unlawful in any place in this State to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent any wild buck, deer, doe or fawn, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of September; and it shall be unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent any wild turkey, between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of September; and it shall also be unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent any quail, sometimes called partridge, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of September; and it shall be also unlawful to catch, kill or injure or pursue with such intent, any turtle-dove, sometimes called mourning dove, or any starling, commonly known as field lark, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of September; and it shall be unlawful at any and all seasons to catch, kill or injure or pursue with such intent, the mocking bird, cat bird, or thrush.

SEC. 2. Prohibits the destroying the nests of any wild bird whatever, excepting crows, black-birds, etc.

SEC. 3. Makes it unlawful for any person to purchase or have in possession any of the birds or game mentioned in section one.

SEC. 4. Relates to and prohibits transportation of game during the close season.

SEC. 5. Names the fine as not less than three or more than ten dollars for each bird, and from ten to twenty dollars for each buck, doe or fawn.

SEC. 6. Relates to mode of prosecution.

SEC. 7. Relates to informers moities.

SEC. 8. Specifies the duties of sheriffs, constables, market masters, etc., under the act.

SEC. 9. Relates to trespass upon posted lands, the fine for same being not less than ten or more than fifty dollars.

Speaking of this hill our attentive correspondent, G. E. Eyrich, of Jackson, says:—

"It was signed by Gov. Stone, March 31st. The law met with a good deal of opposition from some of our Representatives, who 'wanted to hunt foxes in winter and deer in the summer,' etc.; the clause to prohibit trapping and netting partridges had to be stricken out, or else the Bill could not have passed, as a great many gentlemen in the House consider netting the acme of sport; at any rate they cannot eat them around here as the birds, having been shot at so much, will not drive worth a cent. Next session we will go for the trap in an amendment.

The law is at least a break in the old monotony of killing any and everything all the year around; as it is the law will be a dead letter, except near large towns. I am in hopes that we shall be able to form a club here to enforce the law around Jackson." Game clubs are now being organized in different parts of the State.

—Canadian Game Laws are evidently a nullity if they can be violated with impunity, as is shown in the following statements from the Ottawa *Free Press*. We are glad that there appears to be even a disposition to abate the evil and that the *Free Press* is lending its assistance. "The depth of snow this spring, and the crust formed after the moist weather, have exposed moose and red deer to the mercy of dogs and men. We are told that in the Gatineau and Coulogne regions several hundreds have been killed, their skins stripped off and the meat left to rot in the woods. Further east and south, on both sides of the Ottawa River, red deer have been hunted down and killed almost daily. Within fifteen miles of this city, near Eastman's Springs, seven were chased out of their yards the week before last and killed by settlers. It seems to be a common practice in the adjoining townships to let deer hounds and curs run loose among the deer yards, and drive out the animals so that the farmers and others can kill them near their houses and hide the carcasses at once. The local magistrates everywhere appear to think it no duty of theirs to enforce the game law. These poor animals are now perfectly helpless, the does having fawns, and the deep crusted snow preventing all chances of escape. The local governments should certainly do something to cause their statues to be respected, and the legislative assemblies ought to attach some responsibility to the owners of dogs which run these deer and worry their young, just as is done to protect sheep and lambs. We would suggest to sportsmen in this city the immediate collection of a fund to employ detectives and send them to find out the offenders, and trace up the owners of dogs doing so much mischief, and follow up the information obtained so as to make some severe examples."

For Forest and Stream.

THE END OF MR. BISHOP'S LONG JOURNEY.

THE "CENTENNIAL REPUBLIC" EN ROUTE FOR THE NORTH.

IN my wanderings up and down the rivers and lakes of Florida, I have met with many persons who had seen Mr. Bishop on his voyage, in the paper canoe, last year. The frequent mention of the name of one who had performed the wonderful feat of rowing from the Gulf of St. Lawreuce to Florida, and the appearance of his in frequent letters (only two, written exclusively to FOREST AND STREAM) kept alive the desire of meeting with him. Knowing that it was his intention to visit Fernandina before leaving for the North, I felt sure of seeing him, but it was only by accident that, at last, the desired end was reached. On the steamer Sedgwick, (last Friday, the 31st March,) among the passengers going North from St. Johns, was a native of New Jersey, who recognized, in passing, in the St. Mary's River, a Barnegat "sneak box." It was being propelled at a rapid rate, with long powerful strokes, towards the town of St. Marys, a few miles distant. We were convinced that it was Bishop in that boat, and strengthened in our convictions when the steamer blew him a long salute. The news of his arrival spread rapidly in St. Marys, for it was here that he received the most delightful tribute to his skill and courage last year, in the torch-light procession, the speeches of welcome, and hundreds of bouquets given him on the 24th of April.

Hastening to offer my congratulations, I found him in the hands of Mr. Fordham, the owner of Orango Hall, who insisted that he should first have something to eat and drink, and hurried him forthwith to the house. In the evening I called upon him with a friend and found him apparently fresh and strong, though rather sleepy. We, however, went over the voyage that evening, and from the notes given me then, and from our conversation during the two days we spent together in lovely St. Marys, I extract a few items of interest to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM. The last letter, you will remember, was sent from Apalachicola. From there, through Crooked River and Oklokonee Bay he passed into open Gulf waters and up to St. Marks. Here he received many attentions and proceeded on his journey after a short delay. All along this coast to the Suwanee River are immense marshes dotted with palms, and with long stretches of forest, oak and cedar swamp, massed behind them. The water is very shallow, and five miles from shore a depth of seven feet only is obtained. A strong gale off-shore will quickly reduce this depth of water to two feet, making especially hazardous an extended cruise along this coast. The details of the voyage from St. Marks were meagre, as Mr. Bishop groups and generalizes his facts in a manner that renders them only valuable to himself, or an eye witness who can afterward elaborate at leisure. That he kept both eyes open, however, his conversation attested, and I doubt if there is anything of interest to be seen and noted that he has not made a note of. At St. Marks, he obtained information respecting that "volcano;" but this, as well as his theory regarding it, I withhold for the present, considering it too valuable to lightly throw away.

At Dead Man's Bay occurred an incident that serves to illustrate his camp life. In the morning, after camping at night in the "Devil's Wood-Yard"—whether so-called from the character of the country, the fuel, or the inhabitants, I cannot state—as he pushed the little boat from shore, a man who had shared his camp discovered, lying in the mud, an alligator the length of the boat. From every indication, it had lain there all night with but a few inches of water between itself and the little boat—the Centennial Republic. Considering that it had had glory enough for

a season the 'gator moved upon the creek, incited thereto, probably, by a point-blank discharge of musketry. Here, about this bay, are splendid cedar hammocks with cedar squaring a foot, and the surrounding swamps are noted for their wildness, containing cattle never branded, who roam through these pastures secure from the hand of man.

In two days from Dead Man's Bay, the Horse-shoe Bay beyond Bowlegs Point, was reached, where the U. S. Coast Survey schooner "Ready," in command of Mr. Perkins, was at work. He was invited to their camp, and aboard the vessel, and was shown every attention that this department—ever attentive and courteous—could furnish. The marshes, vast, far-reaching, seem to have made strong impression upon him, from their very monotony, perhaps, in sight day after day, their waving billows unbroken by trees for miles; the sun glancing from a thousand plumed heads, reflecting their peculiar shimmering light, aggregating an immensity that wearied the mind to contemplate. When we reflect that he has had hundreds of miles of this monotonous marsh, with equally monotonous and level reaches of sand, that he has pulled steadily at the oar a thousand miles probably, in the aggregate, through such scenery, with no breezy bluffs to relieve the strain, no rugged cliffs to feast the eyes upon, we can begin to realize the dogged perseverance of the man. There is nothing so wearing and wearying as a dead-level to one who is traveling, whether by land or water. Innumerable creeks ran up into these marshes, and what may seem very strange, in these salt water creeks, he found fresh springs of water bubbling up, springs charged with sulphur, magnesia, and other mineral salts. His last camp was at the mouth of the Suwanee River, where he terminated his canoe voyage of last year, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Here he completed the circuit; he had joined together the waters of the Great Lakes and those of the Ohio and Mississippi. Here ended his studies of the great natural highways of the continent. Five thousand miles in a light canoe and small duck boat, had he rowed and paddled, studying the lakes, rivers, and lagoons, in a manner never so thoroughly done before—not likely to be again.

The day ended clear and bright. The sun sank beneath the waters of the Gulf, lighting up the marshes and bringing out in strong relief the only living object in sight, an alligator. The picture was one to be long remembered. The white sand heaved up from the blue water, shimmering in the leveled rays of the setting sun; the grim alligator, his usually repulsive form changed and glorified, clad in a mail of golden armor. The evening breeze rippled the water and tossed the little craft gently about, as its owner slept in camp for the last time.

The Suwanee, famed in song and story, was the river of all rivers in which to end a voyage so remarkable in its character and extent.

The next morning he rowed to Cedar Keys, being obliged to keep a mile from shore to obtain a foot of water till near that place, as an off-shore wind was blowing. Here he was most agreeably surprised in several ways. He found awaiting him, from the Southern Boat Club, of New Orleans, a silk flag, a duplicate of their own pennant. As Mr. Bishop had avoided so far as possible—all publicity—had, in fact, remained hidden in the marshes below the city, while detained by bad weather, and had but a few minutes conversation with any member of the club, such a token of their esteem was wholly unlooked for. It assists in illustrating the fact that courage and bravery are recognized wherever found, and to those who need repeated assurance of the good will of the best class of southern citizens, such a gift, to a Massachusetts man, may prove significant. It may show them that, were politicians fewer, more frequent would be such demonstrations of peace and good will. Whatever its significance, our northern readers will appreciate the gift of these noble citizens of New Orleans. The flag will be described in a future letter. Another mark of esteem was shown him by the Hon. Mr. Yulee, of Fernandina, who, as President of the railroad line from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, had telegraphed instructions to forward Mr. Bishop and his boat, free of expense to Fernandina. This was wholly unsolicited, for, from beginning to end, Mr. Bishop has paid his own expenses, and he has been particularly careful that no man, in his long journey, could say that he was making the voyage for money. As an evidence of watchful regard for his comfort, this effort of the President of the Florida road was particularly acceptable. Upon his arrival at Fernandina he was captured by the members of Mr. Yulee's family, and taken in their carriage to the beach, and afterwards to dine with them. The boat having been placed in the water, was taken possession of by the young ladies, who exhibited a proficiency at the oar that astonished Mr. Bishop, who received thus convincing proof that culture and refinement were not incompatible with a taste for athletic exercise. After bidding *adieu* to his kind friends, Mr. Bishop left Fernandina for St. Marys. But as it was late that night before he struck the St. Marys River, he camped on Cumberland Island, rowing to town the next morning where he was first seen by me.

This, in brief, has been his experience since he last wrote. He is now stopping at St. Marys, where he has a fine little property, and will leave that place on Friday next, on the Sedgwick for Savannah, thence home. His boat will be shipped to Philadelphia, where it is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

We have pretty thoroughly talked over the voyage together, and I have found Mr. Bishop as companionable as he is modest and brave.

The voyage will foot up about 2,700 miles. During the the whole four months no sail was used, and oars alone were used in propelling the boat. It speaks well for the builder of this little craft that she does not leak a drop, and seam or joint can hardly be discerned. Mr. Bishop has slept in the boat nearly every night while on the journey, and has found her just the boat for his use. Regarding her sea-worthiness I can speak from a little experience, having rowed her from St. Marys to Fernandina against a head tide, a heavy wind, and part of the way over a chopping sea. She rode the waves like a duck, and was as safe as a house. This was the last time she was in the water. FRED BEVERLY.

The Kiowa Indians, twenty-four in number, who are confined in the old fort at St. Augustine, Florida, planned an escape a few days ago, but their little game was spoiled by Pedro, who peached on his comrades. All of the conspirators were placed in separate cells, and the ring leaders were put in chains.

The Kennel.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

WE shall feel obliged if those gentlemen who have applied to us for pedigree blanks for the purpose of registering their dogs in the Kennel Register, will return them to us filled up as early as possible. We propose taking the Register to Springfield to be open there during the Rod and Gun Club Bench Show, when all who desire to do so can register their dogs. We shall also have a supply of pedigree blanks with us. The entries in the Register for the week ending Tuesday, April 18th, are as follows:—

SETTERS.—Mr. Plimpton's Juno; Mr. Huidekoper's San Miguel; Mr. Simpson's Mersey; Mr. Underhill's Waif and Maud; Mr. Donoghue's Daisy and Brussel; Mr. Fay's Fox and Belle; Dr. J. Fleet Spier's Duke, Dick, Daisy, Joe, Fan, and Gypsum.

We note with some amusement a remark in the Chicago *Field*, that "Mr. Burges had no sooner published his book than it was immediately imitated by a contemporary." In order to satisfy ourselves that there was not the slightest ground even for such an accusation, we addressed Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., the publishers of Mr. Burges' book, a note, to which we received the following reply: "It was published Saturday, March 4th, 1876," J. B. F. & Co.

Now as we gave notice of the establishment of the Register in our issue of February 10th, the book having been prepared some time previously, we can scarcely be accused of taking the idea from Mr. Burges, whose long promised book had been so delayed that it had come to be looked upon as something mythical. This is by no means the first occasion, however, when mis-statements regarding this paper and its affairs have emanated from the present editor of the Chicago *Field*, and, while we can admire a young journalist's efforts at "push," we would remind him that repeated misrepresentation is more likely to lead him to untimely grief than to result in the success at which he aims.

—Mr. Jno. T. Underhill, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., claims the names of "Waif" for a black setter dog with white feet and nose, and "Maud" for a black setter bitch, feet, nose, and eye marks, tan, small white spot on breast; both by Allerton's Shot, out of Wesson's Nellie.

Mr. Joseph E. Fisher, of Brooklyn, claims the name of "Royal Duke" for his red Irish setter pup, whelped December, 16th, 1875, out of his Belle, by Hamilton Thompson's Duke, (American Kennel Book 114).

—We are informed by Mr. Theodore Morford, of Newton, N. J., that he has sold his red Irish setter, Ranger, to Mr. J. H. Whitman, of Chicago. Ranger is the red setter imported by Mr. Jenkins, of Baltimore.

KENTUCKY STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—This association holds its second annual meeting, at Lexington, from May 9th to 12th inclusive. In addition to the pigeon shooting, there will be held, commencing on the 10th, a Bench Show of dogs. The following is a synopsis of the prize list:—

CLASS 1.—Imported English setters, or their progeny, over one year.
CLASS 2.—Imported red, or red and white Irish setters, or their progeny, over one year.
CLASS 3.—Imported black and tan, or black, white, and tan Gordons, or their progeny, over one year.
CLASS 4.—Native English setters, over one year.
CLASS 5.—Native red, or red and white, called Irish setters, over one year.
CLASS 6.—Native black and tan, or black, white, and tan, called Gordons, over one year.
CLASS 7.—Pointers over 50 pounds weight.
CLASS 8.—Pointers under 50 pounds weight.

In all the above classes there are two cups and two diplomas each for dogs and bitches.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

CLASS 9.—Best native English setter puppy, under one year.
CLASS 10.—Best English setter puppy from imported setter, under one year.
CLASS 11.—Best pointer puppy, under one year.
CLASS 12.—Best English setter bitch, with two of her puppies, under one year.
CLASS 13.—Best Irish setter bitch, with two of her puppies, under one year.
CLASS 14.—Best pointer bitch, with two of her puppies, under one year.
CLASS 15.—Best imported English stock dog, with two of his puppies.
CLASS 16.—Best native English setter dog, with two of his pups.
CLASS 17.—Best red, or red and white Irish setter dog, with two of his puppies.

In all the above classes there are three prizes, one cup and two diplomas. No entrance fee is required, and the said roads of Kentucky will carry dogs to and from the show free of charge.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As the managers of the coming bench show at Springfield, have made arrangements with the New York, New Haven, and Hartford R. R. Co., to put an extra baggage car on the 3 P. M. train, of Tuesday the 25th, would it not be well if all those persons who intend sending their dogs, were to notify your paper of the fact, stating the number of dogs going so that you could send word to the Company on Tuesday morning, and thus enable them to have sufficient accommodation prepared for the animals. I for one shall go up in the above train with certainly seven dogs, and perhaps ten or twelve. I believe all dogs will be transported free of charge, provided some one accompanies them. GROUSE.

We are informed that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will carry all dogs to and from the Springfield Bench Show free of charge, and the suggestion of our correspondent as to gentlemen advising us of their intentions of sending their dogs is a good one. We will see that the railroad authorities are notified.

NAMES FOR DOGS.—The Worcester *Gazette* prints some statistics taken from the records of the county clerks office, where dogs are registered, by which it appears that he has this year licensed 1,606 dogs, of which 161 were bitches. In the first 250 names Jack is entered eighteen times, while Jip appears nine times, Carlo eight times; Fido, Major, and Rover, seven times each; Don, Skip, Fanny, and Prince, six times; Dick and Spot four times; Topsy, Pedro, Captain, Sport, Fan, Dash, and Nellie, three times; Tige, Tiger, Jennie, Beauty, Sailor, Ned, Bruno, Charlie, Pink, Dick, Shepherd, Dot, and Dan, twice each; and beyond these a list of single names as Major, Zack, Spry, Duke, Ben, Ned, Pomp, Lion, Nero, Dick, etc., all of no special merit as names, or of oddity in application.

But there is oddity in the list, for one man calls his dog Bunkum, and another calls his Nigger, while Punch, Hauer, Duke of Kent, Pat, Sporter, and Wallace, are in the first two hundred and fifty names. Beyond these, all along the list of prosaic names we find such gems as Smartie, Bruiser, Pup, Patsey, Joke, Cutie, Turn, Gunner, Squiz, Gash, Gaston, Bear, Toady, Boss, Teaser, Doctor, Savage, Troy, Prime, Sig, Gloster, Sweep, Basher, Chico, Pilot, Wag, Tottle, Lady, Braman, Toupeti, "Dog," Neat, Danger, Moses, Scamp, Calvin, Chubba, Pepper, Saint, Josh, Chance, Carl, Rosa, Deacon, Tag, Steamer, Bender, Brandy, Posey, Merite, Turker, Curl, Judge, Mixey, Rather, Luke, Guess, Dutchman, Doggie, Shady, Slumbo, Web, Snib, Lucky, Limpey, Heater, Button, Faith, Joker, Primp, Veto, Rupee, Chippy, Satan, Loafer, Keeper, Smoker, etc., etc.

IRISH SETTERS—FALSE PEDIGREES.

KILLALOE, Clare county, Ireland, March 23d, 1876

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I desire, through your accomplished columns, to put breeders of American, as well as Irish sporting dogs in America, on their guard against a certain party on this side of the Atlantic, who, for some time past, has been exporting to the States so called Irish setters with fictitious pedigrees. Two years ago the person to whom I allude could not tell you the difference between an Irish setter and an English mastiff; he never had a dog of any kind trained for him in his life, nor ever saw a bird shot over a dog. About eighteen months ago, however, he chanced to get in exchange for a mongrel Irish water spaniel puppy, daubed with white (worth about half a dollar) an old cast-away, mangy setter bitch of a certain strain. It took him fully six months to even partially cleanse her of the abominable disease, after which he got her warded by one of the ugliest-looking dogs in Ireland. In due time five *yellow*-red puppies came of the union. Of these, three hardly survived the whelping, the other two died in about two months. These were the only puppies he ever had out of the old bitch, which latter he sold six or eight months ago for a few pounds. As to the bitch herself, she had no pretentions whatsoever to quality or style. Her color was a bad yellow-red, her head was as thick as an English bulldog's, she had not a particle of feather, and was untrained; yet on the strength of this scurvy old bitch he got printed a flash pedigree the length of my arm, which he sends to any one simple enough to write to him for a dog. Whenever he receives from America or elsewhere an order for an Irish setter, with the money of his dupe in his pocket, he scours the country round in quest of some red mongrel, which he generally picks up for a mere trifle, and then sends abroad under a false pedigree, in the meantime netting a nice sum by the transaction.

I sincerely trust that FOREST AND STREAM, as well as its many distinguished sporting contemporaries in America, will lend their powerful aid in putting down this barefaced swindler S. F. HARNEY.

P. S.—I send with this a copy of an Irish Provincial newspaper, in which you will notice an advertisement from our friend for a brace of all red trained setters and two brace of puppies. Now, I happen to be aware that he has at this moment in his pocket an order from America for a brace of trained dogs, and as he has not the like in his possession —I beg pardon, I mean in his "celebrated kennels"—you will see by the advertisement how he means to come by them. A nice little game, this, is it not?

[We should feel under obligations to our correspondent if he will mention the names of some of the dogs exported with false pedigrees. It is of importance to all sportsmen that this question should be ventilated, and that not only should a stop be put to such nefarious practices as those alleged, but that if we have dogs among us sailing under false colors that the fact should be known.—ED].

MR. BURGES' BOOK.

SING SING, N. Y., March 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to say a few words about Mr. Burges' work. "The American Kennel and Sporting Field," which I have lately received and read. I ordered the work without seeing it, expecting, from what I had heard of Mr. Burges, that he was competent to handle the subject properly, and that it would be, as the title warranted (and also the price), an exhaustive treatise on the Kennel and Field, one from which the amateur could derive (as far as reading goes) all necessary information in those branches. But after reading it I found my mistake. It owes its value, not to the amount of solid information it contains, but to the fancy decorations of the publisher; and its bulk to thick paper, wide margins, and large type; and shorn of these superfluities, which render it desirable as an ornament, but detract from its practical value, it would be reduced to one-quarter its present size and cost.

Now, I do not think that this is the book to meet the requirements of those who, like myself, seek for a text book by which they may become well posted in everything pertaining to the sporting dog. I do not say that what matter it does contain is not good; but I do say that the principal topics are treated in a very cursory manner, and are largely borrowed from works that have been long extant and accessible to every sportsman in the land, and the whole thing may be looked upon as a superficial abridgement, and *not* a thorough treatise.

And now I have made this statement, let me endeavor to prove it. The chapter on breaking, which I think is one of the most important topics, after being augmented by large type and plentiful margin, contains but thirty and one-third pages, and even these are largely taken up by methods for breaking old dogs and teaching setters to retrieve in water, leaving but a very meagre space for the much more important part of breaking young dogs to common field and cover shooting. It may be said that this art is not to be learned from books, and that experience and practice are the only teachers; but nevertheless I do not think he has done it justice. The chapter on the diseases of dogs and the proper treatment of them, is mainly drawn from Mayhew, which is well enough, for his methods are probably the best. But since in the small space that Mr. Burges devotes to this large subject, he cannot pretend to give more than a mere epitome of Mayhew, and because of the disastrous consequences which may follow from lack of thorough knowledge, had we better not consult Mayhew unabridged and be done with it? The subject of food is disposed of in less than half a page. Now, one would suppose in such a treatise as this pretends to be that a good deal of valuable and very necessary information should be given here, since in health and usefulness of a dog must depend, in a great measure, upon his food. In fact, a point can hardly be found in the whole book upon

which I could not ask a great many questions, which should be answered in the pages. It may be said that my ignorance is deplorable, but if one knows all about such things, he has no need of my book, and if he does not, he wants a book that will tell him. And just here, I think, lies Mr. Burges' fault. He knows so much himself that he overlooks the necessity of going into details for the benefit of those less learned. And, moreover, there are numerous points, legitimately pertaining to the subject, which he ignores entirely; for instance, the period of gestation of the dog, all remarks on the size, shape, and general structure of the kennel itself. In other words, he has made a small book out of what—in order to do any justice to its title—should be a large one, and the worst of it is that its high sounding title and corresponding price, and the name of the author, are apt to deceive those who are obliged to order it unseen into a wrong estimate of its real practical value, as they did your humble servant. VINDEX.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was well pleased to see in the FOREST AND STREAM of April 6th a communication from "B. S., of Kentville, N. S.," having had the pleasure of shooting woodcock over his dogs in the autumn of 1874, and thoroughbred little fellows they are indeed. I hope that I may see much more from the pen of B. S. in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM. Will he report the advent of migratory woodcock and snipe in the autumn for the benefit of New England sportsmen? And since he cannot hunt moose in Nova Scotia this year, let us have an occasional hunt on paper, and many readers will accompany him in spirit. The hunting days of my setters that he admired so much are now over, but I can show him a pair even superior to them when the opportunity arrives, which I hope it may ere another twelvemonth passes. ROAMER.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.—The first out-door match of the season was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday last, the occasion being the contest for the Luther Badge, at long range. The weather was very unfavorable, the wind blowing half a gale across the range, and the scores made much below the average. There were sixteen entries, the conditions being two sighting and five scoring shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The following are the scores of all the contestants excepting Messrs. L. Webber and T. Hyde.

Names.	Yards.	Score.	Total.	Gr. total
L. M. Ballard	800	3 5 4 5	5....22	54
	900	4 3 3 5	5....15	
	1000	3 3 5 3	3....17	
E. H. Raymond	800	4 4 3 3	5....19	52
	900	4 5 4 4	4....21	
	1000	4 3 3 3	2....12	
Lieut. Col. W. B. Farwell	800	3 2 4 3	5....17	50
	900	5 3 5 3	2....15	
	1000	3 2 5 5	3....18	
L. Geiger	800	5 3 5 4	4....21	50
	900	3 5 0 4	4....16	
	1000	0 3 3 4	3....13	
G. W. Yale	800	3 3 3 3	3....15	47
	900	3 2 3 3	3....14	
	1000	4 0 4 4	4....16	
Lieut. A. Anderson	800	4 4 2 3	5....18	46
	900	3 2 3 2	5....15	
	1000	2 5 3 0	3....13	
A. Rathbone	800	4 0 4 2	4....14	45
	900	4 2 5 2	3....16	
	1000	5 4 5 5	0....19	
S. G. Perry	800	3 5 3 5	5....21	45
	900	3 3 0 3	0....9	
	1000	2 0 5 3	3....15	
N. Washburne	800	3 3 4 0	3....13	45
	900	5 5 3 2	2....17	
	1000	4 4 2 0	3....13	
Homer Fisher	800	3 4 4 3	3....18	42
	900	0 4 5 0	4....13	
	1000	0 2 3 3	3....11	
A. J. Hennion, Jr	800	4 4 3 3	3....17	38
	900	3 4 3 3	3....16	
	1000	0 3 2 0	0....5	
E. M. Litchfield	800	3 0 3 3	3....12	28
	900	5 0 4 4	3....16	
	1000	0 0 0 0	0....00	
Major H. S. Jewell	800	0 3 3 4	3....13	27
	900	0 0 4 3	0....7	
	1000	0 4 0 3	0....7	
J. McGlensey	800	0 3 3 4	4....10	19
	900	0 0 0 0	0....00	
	1000	3 3 3 0	0....9	

So strong was the force of the wind that Capt. Anderson, whose wind guage was too short to permit of his making the proper allowance at 900 and 1,000 yards, aimed at No. 5 target and actually succeeded in hitting No. 6 nine out of ten times. The Luther Badge has now been contested for seven times, and the contest for it promises to be one of the standing events of the season.

CREEDMOOR JR.—The return match between teams of six, representing the employes of Howard, Sanger & Co., and the New York Life Insurance Company, took place at this range on Saturday, resulting in a victory for the latter by the score of 227 to 218.

The 2d Gold Badge of the U. M. Co. competitions was won by Mr. D. H. Stephens, of Riverton, Conn., on a total score of 210 out of a possible 250. The 3d prize was won by J. McGlensey, with a score of 209. The All-Comers Gold Badge was also won by Mr. McGlensey with the fine score of 223, out of a possible 250.

ANOTHER MATCH WITH THE IRISHMEN.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held on Monday last, the principal business of which was to consider a reply to the following challenge:—

IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION, No. 110 GRAFTON STREET,
DUBLIN, March 22d, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—I have been requested to acquaint you that at a meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:—

Resolved, That a challenge be sent to the riflemen of America (through the Amateur Rifle Club of New York) to shoot a return match on similar terms to those already shot at Creedmoor in 1874, and Dollymount in 1875, save as to targets and rifles, which are to be Creedmoor targets and "any rifles," according to Creedmoor rules, the match to take place as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Centennial matches.

May I request you will be so good as to lay this communication before your club, and accept it as the challenge which my association desires to offer.

I am, my dear sir, most truly yours,
HENRY H. FOSTER, Honorary Secretary.

To the Secretary Amateur Rifle Club, New York.

The challenge was accepted, and the Secretary directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter.

The bull's-eye trophy offered for competition by Mr. Leonard Geiger, of Hudson, N. Y., was accepted, and Saturday next agreed on as the time for the first competition, Major Joseph Holland acting as executive officer, the shooting to begin at eleven o'clock A. M. sharp. Entries can be made on the range till that time. The match is open to all comers; distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; firing to begin at 1,000 yards, at which range 20 shots will be fired; then 900 yards, where 15 shots will be fired, closing at 800 yards with 10 shots; no sighting shots; entrance fee, $1; badge to go to the competitor having the greatest number of bull's-eyes at the respective ranges; to be won three times before becoming property of winner.

—The first match of a home and home series between the Centennial teams of the Newark Shooting Society and New York Shutzen Corps will be shot at the Shooting Park, Newark, N. J., on the 24th inst. There will be prize shooting on the same day, in which all riflemen are invited to participate.

CONNECTICUT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Connecticut Rifle Association, at their meeting in Hartford April 6, appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Davidson, Hubbard and Pillard to consult with parties interested, and to locate the new range at Berlin, if suitable arrangements can be made with property holders. The site proposed for Connecticut's Creedmoor is near the Berlin junction, eleven miles south of Hartford, on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and withal a fine location, being easy of access from the principal cities of the State, and in a locality where a safe range of 1,000 yards can be obtained. It has not as yet been made public what success the committee have had towards securing the land, but it is hoped that the property owners will not stand in the way of the intentions of the association by refusing them the grounds.

BERGEN POINT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., April 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Bergen Point Rifle Association was organized in the early part of 1875, the membership limited to thirty, which was within a very short time filled with gentleman taking a lively interest in rifle practice, and as a natural consequence one may hear the crack of the rifle upon our range every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, both winter and summer. We have a 200-yard range, situated near Newark Bay, and a small club house erected on the grounds, which we use during the winter season and stormy weather to shoot from. Our practice is all done strictly in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association, and we now think that we can turn out quite a strong team. At any rate we stand ready to try conclusions in a friendly match with any of our New Jersey brethren.

Having just entered upon the second year of our existence, we can justly feel proud of the flourishing condition of the association, and with the warm interest taken by all the members in everything pertaining to the good and welfare of the club, we look forward to many pleasant afternoons, and indeed profitable ones, during the year. We intend making every three months, a quarterly average account of our shooting, which we would be pleased to forward you from time to time, if you think it of enough importance for publication. The following is the average for the quarter ending March 31st:—

Standing.	Names.	No. shots.	Total score.	Average.
1.	J. T. B. Collins	30	125	4.16
2.	F. Schilling	292	1194	4.08
3.	A. R. Warner	110	432	3.83
4.	Dr. J. Hickman	60	227	3.78
5.	J. C. Simmons	10	671	3.72
6.	H. J. Snilson	123	452	3.67
7	A. Vredenburgh	199	726	3 64
8.	H. Meigs, Jr	120	431	3.59
9.	R. V. K. Schuyler	10	35	3.50
10.	L. L. Spring	40	133	3.32
11.	J. Newman	64	209	3.26
12.	Col. C. W. Fuller	70	225	3.21
13.	C. H. Gale	30	95	3.16
14.	Dr. J. Finn	173	545	3.79
15.	S. K. Fox	47	145	3.08
16.	F. G. Payn	290	857	3.06
17.	A. P. Vredenburgh	90	272	3.02
18.	G. H. Kennedy	30	88	2.93
19.	C. Zuef	110	28 8	3.70
20.	H. Jones	84	226	2.69
Totals		2142	7366	3.43

A. P. VREDENBURGH, Secretary.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild duck, geese, brant, &c.

GAME IN MARKET.—A few canvas backs coutiuue to come into market from the South, although the season is over and the slight demand has sent prices down to $2 per pair; red-heads are worth $1; wigeon, broad bills, black ducks, etc., from 50 cents to $1, according to quality; wild geese, $1 each. English snipe are very abundant, and fine Jersey birds are selling for $2.50 per dozen; wild pigeons are worth $2.50.

SOME FINE GUNS.—We had the pleasure a few days since of inspecting one of the finest guns we have ever seen. It was made by Messrs. W. & C. Scott & Son, and imported by H. C. Squires for Mr. L. A. Brigham, of Jersey City. The gun is a treble grip "premier" with two sets of barrels, one 10-gauge, weighing 9¾ pounds, and the other 12-gauge, weighing 8 pounds; cost, $400, gold. At the same time we saw another fine gun by the same makers, and imported through Mr. Squires for a very intimate friend of our own. This gun has Messrs. Scott's new patent top action triplex lever grip, the strongest action known, and is a remarkably fine, though plain, gun. It has already acquitted itself on snipe to the entire satisfaction of the owner.

—Large flocks of pigeons are sojourning near Sandy Creek, Oswego County, this State.

—The Onondago County Sportsmen's Club will hold a tournament at East Syracuse at no very distant day, and contest for prizes to the amount of two thousand dollars.

—William Fage and Henry Gale shot for the Onondaga Club medal on Saturday last at Syracuse, and Mr. Fage won by the following score:—

Fage	1 0 1 1 : 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	11
Gale	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1	9

SENECA.

NEW YORK—*Rochester April 10th.*—Great flocks of pigeons have been flying over this city, and the woods along the lake shore east and west of the city are full of them. An army of sportsmen have started out for them, and pot-pies will soon be the standing dish.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, April 15th.*—Snipe are along. Your friend "Dry Land" shot the first one the 11th, and there are a few shot every day now. Uplands and killdeer plover are with us. Hawks numerous; other spring migrants are on time; bay ducks scarce; whistlers cleared out; a few sheldrake or mergansus left. I shot two bluebills yesterday afternoon. Weather and grounds "bangup" for snipe. Rifle shooting is taking a start in our vicinity. TEAL.

New Bedford, April 14th.—Birds are beginning to arrive quite freely—snipe, woodcock, etc.; plenty of geese flying northward daily. CONCHA.

CHOKE-BORING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The fact of some manufacturers having produced stronger and closer-shooting guns than the old and common bore, has given rise to a great deal of controversy as to whether the new system is an improvement or not. I have read the opinions of such writers as have expressed themselves in your columns, and I believe the new system receives more favor than of disfavor. There certainly is such a thing as carrying it to excess, as men are apt to with all new ideas. They have carried this one too far in some instances, and the evidence in such cases has thrown it into disfavor with a great many. The idea of boring guns in such a manner as to make them throw the shot into a small space is not new by any means. It has been discovered that guns were made with that particular point in view over a hundred years ago. Mr. Pape claims to hold a cup valued at $45, awarded to him for the original(!) invention of choke-boring. It appears to me that his claim to being the original inventor of this system is absurd, to say the least. I have seen no evidence of uniformity of system among the manufacturers in choke-boring. Each one appears to be using the system he happens to be possessed of or thinks is the best. A short time ago you informed one of your correspondents that choke-boring consisted in enlarging the bore a few inches from the muzzle. That system was in use, and probably may be now, by one or more makers, but not by the one who won the field trial of 1875. It seems to me, although I am not a practical gunsmith, such a system must of necessity weaken the gun where the enlargement is, and cause the wear and tear to be much greater.

Since the success of Mr. Greener at the field trial, I have learned that the system in use by him is the invention of Mr. J. O Robson, an old and experienced gunsmith of this city, and was suggested by him when in England a year ago last fall. In conversation with him a day or two ago he explained the system to me as nearly as he could. As you will see, the treatment of the barrels depends on their length. In the shorter barrels, commencing at the breech, the bore is gradually contracted by a certain rule of graduation, to within a short distance of the muzzle, when it is slightly enlarged—hardly enough to be perceptible. Longer barrels are contracted from the breech to the muzzle, forming a perfectly graduated cylinder. There are certain points to be understood and kept in mind when boring that cannot well be explained. In knowing how to graduate the contraction to attain any desired pattern is where Mr. Greener gets his superiority over other makers. It is not the result of guess work or accident when he turns out a gun that will make a pattern of 200 or more. The system has been perfected so he can furnish a gun the exact counterpart of any other made by him.

Some men have seen fit to characterize choke-boring as a great mistake. If they think so they are not obliged to adopt it. We all know that the shooting is not alike in all parts of the country; that in one place where one particular style or bore of gun is very efficient, another one with closer and stronger shooting qualities would be comparatively no good, and *vice versa*. Consequently sportsmen should be charitable toward those whose requirements are not the same as theirs, and who do not think as they do on some particular point or points as to the merit of a system of boring a gun.

Mr. Robson has a lot of guns on the way from Birmingham, which are claimed by the makers, Messrs. Clabrough Bros., to be the best guns they ever turned out, for accuracy, penetration, and pattern. They are bored on Mr. Robson's system. That the system is serviceable is shown by the fact of Mr. Greener's taking the prize for wear and tear.

I forgot to say that the first match at pigeons of the season for the watch presented to the Forester Club by Mr. Robson, will be shot during the first part of May. I hope to give you an account of it.

CHAS. BATTEY.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

NEWARK, N. J., April, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In looking through your bright and sparkling paper of the 16th ult., I notice a communication from Mr. Dittmar relative to the merits of his make of sporting powder. As the writer of this communication has had the privilege of experimenting with the Dittmar powder soon after its introduction to the public, some fifteen months ago, and has used and handled it from that time to this, it may not be amiss for him to refer to it again. A full account of these experiments was published in the columns of your able contemporary, the *Turf, Field and Farm*, soon after they were made. I have also compared it with the wood or Schultz powder, and find that, in color, evenness of grain, and freedom from residuum of any kind after firing, I think the Dittmar powder the best; and as the general results of my experiments, I think the Dittmar powder as good for practical purposes in the field as any black powder I ever used, and when you take, in addition to this, its almost perfect cleanliness, freedom from noise and smoke, it has advantages to the persons using it not readily overcome.

The Dittmar powder has some peculiarities, which at present we cannot account for, but which, after all may be the result of our want of knowledge. Among these peculiarities is the difference in the sound of the report at the firing of a gun loaded with it; it makes but little noise at any time, but to my ear there is a distinct difference in the sounds, some being more feeble than others, and this from charges that are as carefully prepared and measured, in regard to quantity, wads, etc., as is possible under ordinary circumstances. This exceeding light report gives the shooter a feeling of want of confidence in this powder (though my experience with it at target practice gives good and equal results in penetration, etc.,) which may have something to do with its want of popularity among sportsmen. A good loud report at every firing of my gun is what I am accustomed to, and whether I bring the game to bag or not, I feel that the powder is all right, and rather take the blame to myself, in case of a miss-fire, than give it to either the gun or powder. Now, it is just possible that being accustomed to a very loud report has something to do with the feeling that the Dittmar powder is not exactly the thing. There is one thing about this powder that I have faith in—it is certainly not more dangerous as an explosive than the black powder in daily use among sportsmen. That guns will be burst in using it I certainly shall not deny; so also do guns burst with use of ordinary black powder. But as gun bursting generally occurs, either from a defect in the barrels or from careless loading, I cannot blame the powder. I think in nine cases out of ten either of the above causes will be found at the bottom of any bursting caused by this powder. The only true way for sportsmen to get at bottom facts, and make up their minds fully about this powder, is to get some, and try such experiments with it as they may deem expedient; they will then be able to talk or write knowingly on the subject. RIP VAN.

—The latest "fish story" comes from California, where it is said that large quantities of wheat have been destroyed by fish during the winter, owing to the submersion of the fields by high water, during which the fish fed on the tender grain roots.

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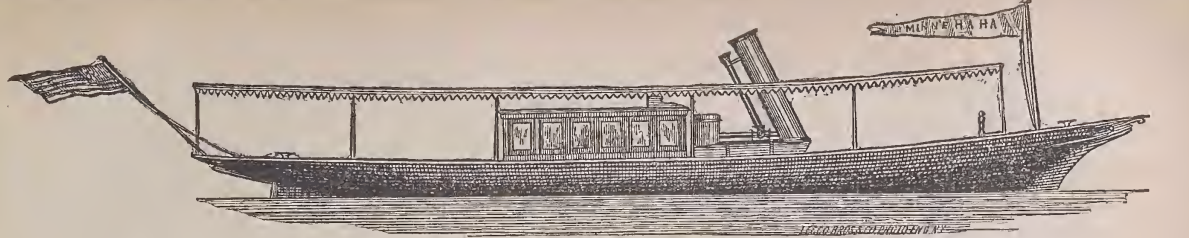
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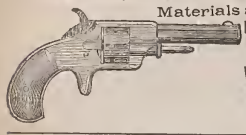
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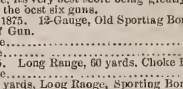
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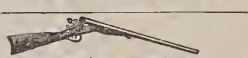
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Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and unreliable guns now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL and the ANGLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

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Guns gaaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

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LIVERPOOL.
aug26-tf Established 1780.

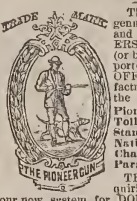
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The perfected cartridges for 10 and 12 gauges are now on the market. jy3 1y

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BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
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FROM STOCK.



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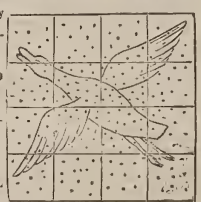
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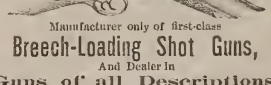


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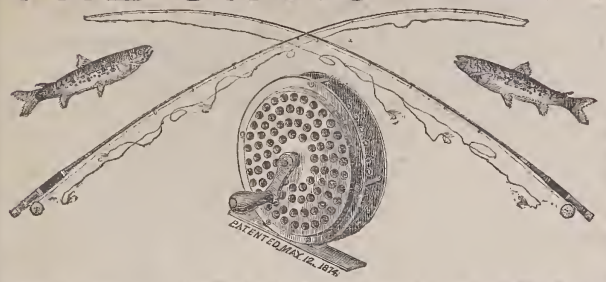
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Fishing Lines and Nets,

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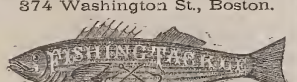
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Resists the destructive action of the atmosphere and dampness.
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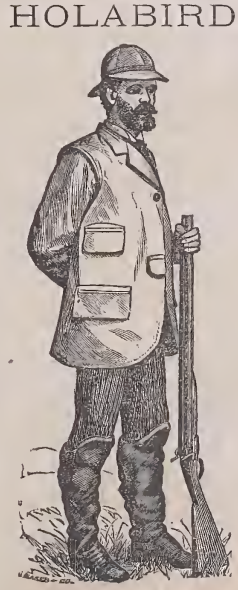
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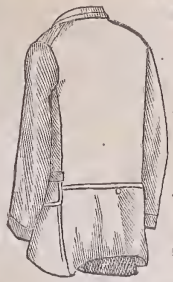
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A new feature in the Sporting Line. Forms a light and compact gun from eight to ten pound, giving to sportsmen the very thing so often wanted in all kinds of shooting.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns,

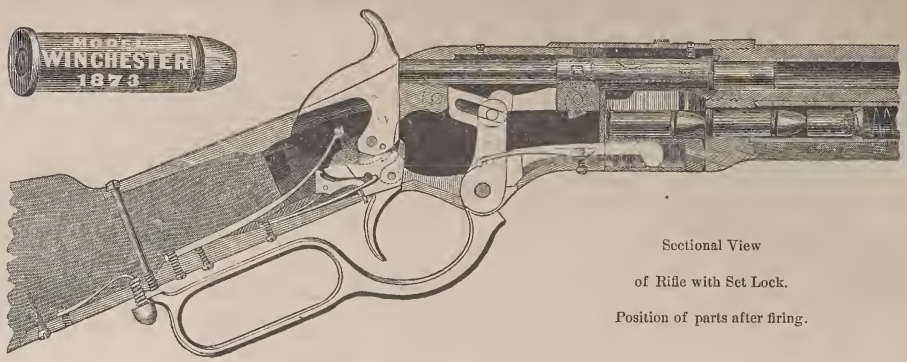
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of Rifle with Set Lock.

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The impossibility of accidental discharge in loading commend it to the attention of all who have use for a Rifle for Defense, Hunting, or Target shooting.

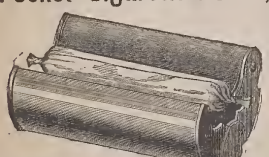
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Folds Very Small.
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Drawings take place every seventeen Days.
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This Vest affords the best arrangement yet fuvented for carrying cartridges. The weight is so evenly distributed that it is scarcely felt. Cartridges can be carried with the *heads down* in this vest, which is of great importance when brass shells are used, as when carrying them with the head up the weight of the shot often forces the wad forward, when bad shooting is the result. In ordering send measurement around the chest.
PRICE $7.50.
AGENTS FOR THE
Union Metallic Cartridge Company's Ammunition,
WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CHAS. GREEN,
Manufacturer of
Breech Loading Shot Guns.
The strongest and most durable snap action made. Shooting qualities first-class.
MUZZLE LOADERS CONVERTED TO BREECH LOADERS.
Same action as new guns. Send for circular and price list, No. 3 West Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
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This work will be of great service at this season to anglers selecting localities for fishing, either for Trout or Salmon. For sale at the office of Forest and Stream. Price $2. apl6 tf

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Sportsmen are cautioned against imitations of these Guns.



Winners of International Gun Trial.

Agents for Genuine
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BREECH-LOADERS.
Always in stock a full assortment of these noted Guns, which we send on inspection and trial. Also Greener's, Webley's, Westley Richards, Clabrough, Moore and others, from $40 up. Fine Bronze Yacht Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Rods, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c. Send for Circulars.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BREECH LOADING
GUNS AND Rifles, Pistols



Implements, OF ALL Kinds.
Cartridges, both Brass and Paper.
ALSO, GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS, CARTRIDGE VESTS, COATS AND BELTS, FLASKS, POUCHES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS. EVERYTHING IN MY LINE FOR BOTH HOME AND EXPORT TRADE, AT LOWEST CASH TRADE PRICES.
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THE REACTIONARY LIFTER.
A FAMILY GYMNASIUM COMPLETE.
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FOREST AND STREAM

Terms, Five Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 12. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Off-Hand Jottings in Texas.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

ON the great Georgian anniversary I started with my friend L. J. (his headless Irishman), and Mr. J. M., Abe, Tip, Jim, and Corn, two ambulances, my *fides achates* J. D., for Graytown, twenty miles south of here on the San Antonio. We had heard loud talk of the cranes, snipe, and contingent ducks and turkeys there to be seen and, peradventure, to be gathered into our game bags. The preceding day had been warm and of general Sicilian summery look. In the night the venetians of my north window began to bang and rattle. No mistake in the beginning of that. A norther had sprung up. We no longer felt anxious as to how our setters and Zip would stand the heat. Their initials were embraced in two letters—"O. K." As Sol raised his upper eyelid to see how the world was awakening, we sallied out of this ancient city of many days, and were on our way to the happy hunting grounds. I had my little Holland double rifle, and did not lack for targets in the shape of Mexico's national bird (*Aves mexicanus*), of the great Texan hare (*Rabbitus jackrabbitus*), or of that Shaksperean bird, which a knowing Irish prince could sell from a handsaw in certain conditions of the wind. There were prairie owls, à discretion, hawks that seem to have no hindrance in daylight, and which would sometimes rise, a dozen at a time, from the mesquite "perrayrer." I bowled over one of them on the wing with my rifle, as he sailed, as he sailed away, some eighty or ninety yards distant, never dreaming that I had read about Captain Kidd, or that the old New Bond street hunmaker's conical ball would catch up and overhaul him. Should not make B. E. believe (as I believed) that it was a hawk, in billiard parlance. He saw me cut the feathers of a hawk under similar circumstances, and would not be persuaded that it was not purely intentional on my part.

We went before the wind, and being protected by the thick curtain of the "avalanche," as Monroe calls it, did not suffer. How the poor Mexicans (Greasers) we met suffered would be hard to tell. Every beggar of them had his blanket or poncho tightly wrapped about his noble form, Moor in as the lower edge of his nose. Whenever it was possible they had stopped the transportation business, coiled under their wagons, the more quietly and comfortably to shiver, or else had taken out their oxen, built a fire of mesquite wood, and gone regularly into the business of keeping warm. It is comical to see them in our effects whenever what we call a bracing day comes. The candy and cake peddlers crawl into any chance sheltered nook, pull up their blankets, and go into a happy state of speechless misery. Their nature and aspirations differ entirely from ours. When we have that weather which makes us seek the shady side of our streets, they are in their glory; and when we sniff the northern breeze, and holding up our coat-tails towards the pole star, say, "Was there ever such a heavenly climate!" the Greaser's winter of discontent manifests itself in the flesh, as he wonders at the glorious summer behavior of the sun of (New) York. How in his heart he then despises "los Gringos" it is impossible for the pen to describe. They are a peculiar people, those descendants of the Aztecs. As teamsters, concurrent testimony fully establishes their excellence and worthiness of trust; as workmen with tools, tillers of the soil, or in the capacity of servants, they are docile and industrious; as to use thieves, even when a little gentle murder comes in handy, as a help in their game, they are unsurpassed. They subsist on nearly as little as a Digger "Injun" or the Neapolitan Lazzaroni. It frequently occurs to them to eat somebody's cow. With the peculiar curing influence of the air of Texas nothing is easier than to have the meat cured by simply cutting the beef into slips and hanging up anywhere out of reach of carniverous critters. With more of this, some red pepper and onions, or garlic, they seem to be perfectly independent of our Lone Star Delmonicos. An easy and common means of gaining their weekly fifty cents is to go off to the mesquite groves with their wagon and ox team, pay $3 a load for the privilege of cutting, and turn their head cityward. Every night, should there be no rain, they make up a fire, and sleep *a la belle etoile*, turning their hobbled oxen loose to forage for a living. At three or four A. M., they are up and on their way to the market plaza of San Antonio, where the careful citizen buys their load for $3.50. Then the Greaser exults. He has done well and wisely. He is in funds, and like Longfellow's blacksmith "can look the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man"—perhaps! I saw one the other day who had just received his 350 cents. Unfortunately my Spanish has broken loose and got away. I could not catch enough of Castile to soft soap the fellow (much as he needed it) and conversationally worm myself in his confidence. As a rule I believe the Mexicans of low degree cordially hate the American bidalgo. With regard to their morals, I fear it would be crooked truth to say that all their sons are brave, or that any of their daughters are Maria Edgeworths. Next year I hope to converse with the better class in their native lingo. I wish I knew it as well as I know the Teuton tongue. Although I don't speak that "fluidly," I can get along perfectly well in all transactions of business or pleasure.

These paisanos have put me off the track of my shooting narrative—*Revenons a nos moutons!* The country through which we wended our way was picturesque, after the manner of the rolling prairie I have more than once described. We crossed the devious stream on which we live, twenty miles south of the table on which I am now writing. The banks were very precipitous, needing not only strong application of the brake to our wheels, but also that L.'s Irish idiot should take hold of the rear spokes so as to check the (ambulance's) "avalanche's" fall as much as possible. The usual flying ferry-boat landed us at the foot of the other side's steep ascent. Then the only break of which we thought was that which might occur in some part of our harness. Luckily we met with no mishap of that sort, going or coming. Arrived at G—— town, the very obliging tavern-keeper, merchandizer, and postmaster, Herr Schute, not only directed us to the snipe and duck grounds, but took up his Ballard rifle and went with us, as guardian, guide, and friend. We were disappointed as to the game whereof such glowing accounts had been given us. Out of six discovered snipe we bagged five; out of a very fair number of ducks, unapproachable in their behavior, we only secured one, which the German shot, knocking off its head at a hundred yards with his rifle. I shot a blue-winged teal, and L. a mallard. Both fell into the tule grass, working retrievingly in which was impossible to our setters. H. would have been tickled to see the manner in which Jim swam out with L.'s big setter Tobe to the headless duck and took the bird away from the rival retriever; also would his muscles of appreciation have been brought into action had he seen Jim repeat his performance of making a beautiful stand on a fresh partridge as he was bringing me in one I had just killed, in his mouth. We had a hard night of it at Herr Schute's. His pretty little wife did her best to make us comfortable. My bed was composed of some planks, on which a tick with some corn shucks was placed. This was covered with a much-used and most venerable cotton sheet, that by two time-honored blankets of dark complexion, the which had surely given aid and comfort to many a son of the soil. In justice to Mrs. S., I must not omit to state that the lace edging on my pillow-case was at least one inch and a quarter wide. I took off but few clothes, and by using my big ulster, managed to come in contact with but little that was foreign. M. made us up a rousing fire of post oak and mesquite, and Morpheus mildly unanimitted us from misery. In the early morning M. had a cup of coffee that would not be easy to match. It was made from J. D.'s mocha-Java mixture and perfected by a big, rolling, teaspoonful of the condensed eagle milk. This, with fried pig, fried eggs, and a bit of bread set us up for the day. We traveled slowly home, shooting on the way. On turning out our bag after reaching the M—— Hotel, our score was 126 partridges, 5 snipes, 2 doves, 2 chaparral cocks, 3 hares, and 1 duck (gadwall). You must not forget that nearly all our shooting was done before noon of Tuesday and Wednesday.

I regret every day my ignorance of natural history; especially did I regret it yesterday, when I took a very beautiful "paesano," as the Mexicans call the chaparral cock, to be skinned by a Teutonic taxidermist. I mean to have him set up in New York. He is a carnivorous chap, feeding on mice, moles, lizards, and small snakes. He looks somewhat like a pheasant, as he struts proudly along with his handsome crest exalted and thin neck feathers spread out. His color is brownish gray, with shootings of green on the back and wings. Behind the ears are orange colored spots, about the size of a silver franc piece, denuded of feathers. These he conceals with the neighboring plumage, except when in full dress. His tail must be a foot in length, equaling in that dimension the body. In size and weight he is about the equal of a curlew. M. broiled him nicely for our dinner, bringing S. and me to the conviction that we had tasted nothing like its delicious flesh since we came upon the territory of Texas. I ought to tell you that his wings are shortish, and that he rarely flies. If you shouldn't forget it, you may hear more about Senor Paesano from some army officer who has had a hunter's experience down in these parts.

Five P. M., four hours later.—In buying a fresh newspaper yesterday, I asked the clerk if he could refer me to an ornithological account of my above-mentioned bird. He said "No, but I will try to find some one who does know." This P. M. he showed me that the name given by my former informants was pretty surely a corruption of the word "Faisan," which means pheasant. That which I have previously written (paesano) means "peasant"—countryman—and I was told had been given to the bird because he looked as though he were native and to the manor born. Alas! such is tradition! So many respectable and apparently truthful men had told me wrong, that I had quite accepted their rendering of the word. On our way we met many Mexicans traveling on horseback. Very often they had a horse, uncaparisoned, save by a halter; this was being led in order to be used when No. 1 should show signs of fainting by the way. In some cases the led horse was horrible to behold. His back—that part on which the saddle is placed—was one great sore. Mercilessly the unfeeling Greaser mounts him, frequently with a heavy load, when the time to change has come. I passed several steeds so wretchedly emaciated, and so lacerated as to their backs, that I felt like taking up my rifle and ending their miserable career. I am sure that Henry Bergh would have justified me in the act. Now there are no flies. Conceive the torture of said poor beasts in summer when their name is legion.

S. and I have just taken a walk to see our newly acquired territory. How I wish you and D. could have been along. At present there is endless room for the builder, farmer, and landscape gardener, not to speak of him with the vegetable prefix. The acequia or irrigating ditch runs through our northeast corner, and can be readily used whenever needed. I shall have some fencing to do, and have already sent word to Monsieur Lacoste, that pear, plum, and peach trees may be set out. Already we have pecan trees and figs. One of the former measures eight or nine feet in diameter six feet from the ground. Its spread is that of a giant elm. Dr. M., my next door neighbor, has some twenty banana trees, which will bear this year, barring a killing freeze. One side of our place has a fine hedge of osage orange trees. As I came along it a covey of nearly twenty partridges flushed at my feet, and distributed themselves on the grounds. One doesn't have to go very far to find game, you see. Did you ever see the Wallace sisters play? Mr. L. took me to the Casino last night to witness their performance in "Minnie's Luck." From the programme I inclose you can see what sort of a cast it was. The audience was large, select, and enthusiastic. I think I have seen *almost* as good acting at Wallack's in my

younger days. This comprises all the dramatic dissipation I have indulged in since we saw a play together. The "side-splitting" Alf Burnett manifested himself twice at the Alamo Literary Hall, but my sides were aching from a long and hard tramp and didn't need any splitting.

H. W. M.

San Antonio, Texas, March, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

OVERLAND NOTES.

NUMBER SIX.

Continued from April 6th.

THE dawn of a snowy morning had hardly made visible the banks of our narrow ravine before we were in the saddle, making our way to bring in the bison shot the evening before. Our path was the margin of the small stream that had in geological periods worn a cañon through the mountains. A low growth of willows hid the brook, except where frequent beaver dams had flowed a space that, filled with sediment, formed "beaver meadows."

The mountain slope facing north was densely wooded with spruce and balsam, the southern slope, too dry from exposure to sunshine, had but scattered trees; and upon this, where the dry grasses remained, cured into natural hay, we cast our eyes as we went along in file, with the hope of finding mountain sheep. Mr. Link was in advance, with his twelve pound rifle lying over his saddle, senuing with keen eyes the burned spots and fallen timber, when suddenly he sprang from his horse, and, resting his elbow on his knee, aimed carefully but quickly up the rocky cliff and fired. Our dogs rushed up the bank, and in a moment were tussling with a fatally wounded mountain sheep on so steep an incline that all came rolling down, together with dislodged stones and brushwood, an avalanche of snarling, yelping fur and wool. The animal was just passing some large rocks, giving Mr. Link no time to point it out to your correspondent, or even to wait his coming up, and consequently an only fair shot was lost. It was a fine animal—agile, alert, and thoroughly game; more so in all respects than the deer, than which the sheep is the finer trophy. Leaving it in the snow, observing the hunter's custom of laying by it some article that had been worn on the person, to keep off the "varmint" that recognize even by scent the presence of anything indicating man's royal prerogative to his game, we went on in the snow, that grew deep as we gained altitude, until it was up to the stirrups, and our animals could only make progress by putting first one and then another in advance to stand the fatigue of breaking a track. It was rough riding, stumbling over logs, stones, and snow-filled hollows, and an elevation was becoming so great that they breathed with difficulty.

To go light when an ounce becomes a pound, an aneroid barometer was left in camp, but by comparing our height with other formerly ascertained points, we made our final altitude about 11,500 to 12,000 feet, and when the snow squalls drifted away we gained views of wonderful variety and extent through rifts in the clouds, that hid them quickly again with their leaden billows.

Quite exhausted, we came at last where the bison had fallen, and thence following a deep and blood-stained path, where the wounded beast had rolled over the rocks, beating down the deep snow, we found the finest game animal your correspondent ever saw, lying a mass of superb glossy black hair, with his white horns thrown back and his jet black hoofs in the air, prone like a fallen oak.

How great a distinction naturalists make between the buffalo, or bison of the plains, and his kinsman of the mountains, let them explain. Very little anatomical difference will probably be found, but the noble specimen lying before us was far finer in all respects than any from the low land, and well might he be, for his home was in the pure air of the highest mountains, where the sparkling water and fresh verdure of a brief summer, and the keen air of a long winter, would bring to perfection all the qualities of strength, fine coat, and sure footed vigor that is so admired in game. A second one of the herd had been badly wounded, and had we brought up our blankets and provisions we should have followed the trail, now reluctantly abandoned.

The great head, skin, and legs of the bison made a heavy load for one of our horses, a load that would have frightened Tam O'Shanter, or the schoolmaster of Sleepy Hollow, more dreadfully than any they saw had they met it—head, horns, hoofs, and tail on a black horse by moonlight, and the quarters were staggering burdens for our two remaining horses, one of which, as an Irishman would say, was a mule, a wily beast, who, when our eyes were turned, would quietly lie down and roll out from under his load, and then stand looking at it with a look of serene satisfaction that was not disturbed by the liberal amount of kicks and curses that accompanied the laborious work of hoisting the meat up again.

Our camp was well supplied, and wishing to try our disappointed hand again at elk we broke up and went back to Mr. Louis Link's, whence with two horses, our blankets behind us, and our mugs and tea pot rattling to the saddle bows, Mr. Link and your correspondent started after elk, lying under trees, making our tea from melted snow, hoping by going light to overtake a band and win antlers as a trophy.

Before night we found a trail of eight elk, and followed it far enough to form an opinion as to where they were herded. Early the next morning we were up, and welcomed the sunlight as it came gilding the mountain tops. A spotless snow covered all—valley, plain, and mountain top—and eagerly we scanned the wide outlook for game. A sneaking wolf was slowly making his way from one copse to the next, sniffing the air, evidently unsuccessful and hungry after his night's prowl—the only living thing in sight except some gay magpies and camp-haunting meat birds; but as we were watching, a distant roar came faintly on the crisp air, and we recognized the call of the elk, and a response from some listening rival. Quickly, indeed, was our light breakfast made, and we were off. Fortunately there was no fine old china or rarely ugly "majolica" to wash up, nor had we a hotel bill to settle with a leisurely swell clerk. It was only a last pull at the girths and fresh cartridges in our rifles, and we were urging our horses to the point whence came the elk calls. A few miles brought us to the hill, where Mr. Link's long experience told him we were likely to find the game, and here the sign were abundant indeed. The snow was printed with many paths, some with hoof marks as large as those of an ox, but clearly distinguishable by being longer, narrower, and more clearly cut. Carefully choosing the freshest trail, one where there had evidently been a "monarch of the glen," with a royal crown of antlers, we followed it, with our eyes peering into every thicket, and with long pauses upon each knoll that gave us a chance to scan the valleys, and thus, with our rifles ready, we went for many a mile, or, to shorten a long story, for ten hours, only in the end to find that the band had retraced their steps nearly to our starting point and thence gone away, perhaps alarmed by our having been there. Further present pursuit we were unequal to. Our horses were jaded from their long travel through deep snow, and with great regret we made our way homeward, our time not permitting another hunt; but so charmed with the life here, and so impressed with the variety and noble character of the game of the Colorado Parks, that a strong impulse remains to try it again, when more time may admit a long chase.

Going again, we would use pack mules to carry camp necessities, and then, once on the trail of elk, sheep, or bison, keep upon it, camping where night should find us, and thus save the weariness and waste time of going miles back to camp. Thus success in the end would be certain, and delays and difficulties merely the enhancement of the value of the final triumph of a hunter's victory over the keen scent, the alert eyes, the acute hearing, and almost tireless speed of our finest game animals.

L. W. L.

For Forest and Stream.

THE NORTH AND MIDDLE PARKS.

IT has been my fortune to pass several years of my life in the western part of Colorado, in close proximity to the finest game country in America. The section comprising this being known as the Middle and North Parks, lying between two and three hundred miles west of Denver, on the Pacific slope, and abounding in all kinds of game. Large bands of elk, deer (both black and white tail), antelope, and mountain sheep roam undisturbed, save now and then—very rarely, however—by some hunting party of Utes, or by some trappers or venturesome tourists. The latter, however, principally come to fish, and the Eagle and Grand rivers, which abound in the most magnificent specimens of the *Salmo fontinalis*, afford ample opportunities for even the most unskillful, with the rudest of tackles, to thoroughly gratify his desire for trout fishing. To give you an idea of the size of these beauties, I will state that I caught from one hole on the Eagle eighteen, which averaged over a pound apiece.

On my first trip down the Grand, in company with Charley Utter, from Georgetown, the veteran hunter and packer, I well remember his amusement as well as amazement as I unrolled my hook of flies and lines, preparatory to attempting the capture of a few trout for supper.

"Do you think you can ever anchor a five pounder with that rig?" he asked, looking contemptuously at my light bamboo rod and small brown tackle. "Why, he'll string it from here down to the Hot Springs if you try to haul him out with that plaything."

"That's what he will have the opportunity of doing," I remarked, as, stepping forward to the edge of the stream, I spied a place behind a huge boulder, where the water seemed resting after its hard journey, and its surface was smooth and unbroken. "Just the place for one of your five pounders, Charley," I continued, as I cast my fly on the edge of the eddy and sent it skipping across.

I saw the flash of the long body as it darted upward, then a splash, a whizzing of the reel, and away rushed my captive with such force that I had no doubt that I had encountered one of Charley's "big uns." After several minutes' play, I landed him, much to Charley's astonishment and admiration, who affirmed that "he never would have believed it possible if he hadn't seen it done." It weighed over two and three quarter pounds, and was the handsomest fish I had ever seen.

The shooting is confined principally to the wooded slopes and bare tops surrounding the Parks. Here is the home of the noble elk, deer, bear (both black and cinnamon), mountain lion, and on the high tops above timber line, on precipitous and rocky ridges, one finds the mountain sheep, the noblest of game animals, and the one most prized by the sportsman. The California grizzly is not an inhabitant of this country. There is, however, what is called the range grizzly, undoubtedly a cross from the larger species, but never attaining the size of his formidable relative. It is, however, in the vicinity of North Park, which is north and west from Middle Park, that game is found in the greatest abundance. Here, indeed, is the sportsman's elysium. The ordinary tourist never thinks of venturing here. The journey from Middle to North Park is rough; the trail in many places hardly distinguishable. No civilized habitation within a hundred miles.

The best time to hunt is about the middle of October, when the game is generally on the move. Then it seems as if the country was fairly alive with elk and deer journeying south, while the Park itself seems fairly to swarm with antelope. I have frequently heard it asserted by hunters that a few years ago the Utes, during their fall hunt there, killed over five thousand head of antelope. I have no doubt myself but that while I was there I could have killed fifty elk a day by simply sitting down by their trail and shooting them as they passed by, in such great numbers were they.

On the 21st day of October, '73, in company with three others—a packer, guide, and J——, an English gentleman, and a most thorough sportsman—I pitched camp on the edge of one of the heavily timbered gulches in the southeast corner of the Park. After having eaten a lunch, I took my rifle, a Sharps .44 (which, by the way, I consider a perfect sporting rifle), determined to procure some fresh meat for supper. I crossed a low divide, on the other side of which I struck a small stream, and had followed it down for perhaps a half mile, and was standing gazing upon the multiplicity of fresh sign, principally elk, with which the ground was fairly covered, when a cracking among the chaparral bushes at my left caused me to raise my head; there, with head, neck, and shoulders exposed, stood a noble bull elk. His head, surmounted by a pair of magnificent antlers, was thrown back in a most graceful and majestic attitude, while the long dark mane around his neck gave to him an additional air of fierceness and beauty. He was indeed a veritable "monarch of the glen." Scarcely sixty yards distant, broadside on; no wonder I felt the blood rush through my veins as I raised the rifle to my shoulder. Just as the sight darkened back of the fore-shoulder I touched the trigger. The sharp crack of the rifle was followed by a frantic snort, and the old fellow, after making a few desperate leaps, fell dead. But now the bushes seemed fairly alive with elk; out they rushed in all directions; the work was sharp and quick. I soon had four more down, and might have killed the whole band had I so desired for the balance after retreating a short distance, stood like a flock of sheep, utterly confused by the sudden onslaught. At camp I met J——, who had been quite successful, having succeeded, after an hour's hard stalking, in getting on to a band of antelope and killing three of them. I killed that week twenty three elk, only shooting those with fine heads, however, although I had vowed after the first day not to shoot another one until we needed it; but the temptation was too great for me when an unusually fine head loomed up before me, and I constantly found myself giving away. We also had a great deal of sport running antelope with dogs. We would start a pair of fox-hounds on the trail, and then seeking some cover near where we thought the hounds would bring them, would take our position with a pair of beautiful greyhounds. The dogs would invariably bring them around. It was an exciting moment as a band of these graceful animals bore down upon us, their white bellies flashing in the sun as they followed some quick turn of their leader. Now they stop and gaze back at their pursuers, but the deep angry bay soon decides them, and they turn and dash on with renewed speed. Now the greyhounds spy them. See how their eyes flash and sparkle as, trembling with eagerness and excitement, they draw their long, sinewy bodies close to the ground, waiting for the decisive moment. Now, I say to J——. It is the work of a moment to slip them, and the noble fellows bound forward and bear down on the affrighted band with the speed of the wind. Now the antelope, conscious of their danger, strain every nerve to escape their swift pursuers. Away they go, pursuer and pursued, fairly flying over the smooth Park. "Ay! that's glorious!" shouts J——, his cheek flushing and eye sparkling with excitement. Nearer and nearer the dogs draw on to the antelope. Soon they seize one, a great cloud of dust arises, and running up we find them panting over their prostrate victim. It was indeed glorious sport, well worth the hardships experienced in getting there.

Since then a wagon road has been constructed from Georgetown to Middle Park, by way of Berthoud Pass, opening that country to the public, and consequently forcing the game back. It has also opened a path to the market hunter, and immense quantities of game are shipped to Georgetown and Denver. Not the slightest attention is given to the game laws, the people seeming to labor under the idea that it is impossible to drive the game away. Last winter, in the Middle Park, men were even shooting elk solely for their hides. To my mind, extermination is the work only of a few years; and what was a short time ago the finest game country in America will soon be entirely deserted by those noble animals that have for centuries roamed there rarely disturbed.

"SANCHO."

Jackson, Michigan.

For Forest and Stream.

STILL HUNTING ON MT. VANDERWACKER.

Editor Forest and Stream.—I have received from Charles Fenton, Esq., of Adirondack fame, the following incidents of a hunt which took place in 1857. It may prove interesting to your numerous readers. Yours truly,

FRANK BOLLES, JR., Windsor, Ct.

AFTER five days' bouncing over the Catamount, or Carthage and Lake Champlain Road, in a wagon containing our supplies for a two months' hunt, we reached the little settlement of Pendleton, where four or five families lived. The road had been given up as impassable several years before, and we asked a grave looking man what the chances were of getting over it. He shook his head doubtfully. Then we turned to our teamster. "Well," said he, "I hev driv this old team for twelve years in the woods, and I hev never seen that place so bad that I couldn't git through some way." And so we moved on. That our faith in his assurance was well founded, the sequel showed. The road getting from bad to worse, we came at last to a stand, where the corduroy was all broken up, and the mud holes unfathomable. Our party were some distance ahead, walking; and wishing to see what our teamster would do under the circumstances, we secreted ourselves behind some trees and watched. Well, as soon as he came to the place he rose up in his wagon, scanned the ruins of the old corduroy for a moment, then glancing his eye up the road to see if we were in sight, settled back in his seat, took a firm grip on the reins, and plunged in. Down, down, went the horses into the mud among the broken logs, the driver swinging his whip lustily and loudly urging on his horses. But it was no use; they floundered along until they got to about the centre of the mud hole, when one of them became entangled and fell upon his side. A few ineffectual struggles to rise only brought him deeper in the mire. Our driver was not discouraged by any means at this. He dismounted from his wagon and patted his horse on the head, telling him to keep quiet a little while, and he would help him. He then coolly sat down on a log, drew forth his pipe, charged it, and commenced puffing away as if nothing had happened. After awhile he took his ax, cut a lever, adjusted a fulcrum, run his lever under the horse, and commenced prying him up. At this turn of affairs we could hold in no longer, but revealed our hiding place by uproarious laughter. So we came to the rescue. A short time sufficed to extricate the horses, and we went on our way rejoicing.

Our camp was located at the base of Mt. Vanderwacker, one of the most imposing of the Adirondack mountains. I have looked on the Wilderness Map, but fail to find any mountain by this name. Probably the name has been changed. Do you know? It stands isolated from the surrounding mountains, and has a base of fifteen miles in circumference; its southern base is washed by the Hudson River, which was five miles from us. The first two days we spent about camp, making general repairs throughout, cutting wood, etc. On the third day I succeeded in securing a fine doe, but my two companions, who went in an other direction, got lost in an immense windfall, and spent most of the day trying to find their way out. So they brought in nothing. The next day, the weather shifting cold, froze the damp leaves so that there was no more hunting, as deer could hear us approaching much farther than we could see them in the thick woods. At last, after several days, came a light fall of snow one night, just enough to cover the ground, but not enough to make good tracking. However, as soon as it was light enough to see to

travel we struck out, each taking a different direction. My course lay up the mountain, I had not advanced far up before I came upon the tracks of two deer, a doe and a buck, and at once started in pursuit. It was very noisy under foot, and it required the utmost strategy to get a shot. But fortune favored me for they ascended the mountain until they passed the belt of deciduous trees, with which the mountain is girted to a certain height, and entered the thick evergreens. Here the ground was covered with soft moss, and I could walk much more quietly. Besides, moss furnishes excellent food for deer, and the marks indicated that they were feeding, and probably not far distant. I now advanced with the greatest caution and stealth, carefully scanning the ground foot by foot, before me. It was perfectly still. The trees were as motionless as the mountain on which they grew; profoundest silence every-where. I listen for some slightest sound; some cracking of brush or foot steps, that may indicate their whereabouts; but I hear only the pulsations of my own heart as it throbs with anxious expectation. Yet, another step, and there is the doe lying down behind an old fallen tree! I can see only about two inches of her head above the log. It is a poor shot but I must try it. So my rifle cracks, and all the echoes of the crisp morning air awake! Her head is lost to view, but in an instant the old buck reveals himself, rising from his bed, and making a few bounds toward me. When he reached the doe he stopped, turned around, and looked at her in utter amazement. The occurrence was doubtless beyond his comprehension. I brought the other barrel of my rifle to bear upon him and fired. He rushed madly down the mountain a few rods and fell dead. After him I went, and drawing him back to the doe I hung them both on one pole, and went in pursuit of more. I soon found an old buck's track, but he appeared to be on the travel, as he made no stop, but went in a zigzag course up the mountain. Higher and still higher he ascends, the air getting fearfully cold. The clouds sweep past me, shrouding me in a dense mist; but his course is still upward until we near the summit. Then from a pinnacle I gaze down upon a scene I can never forget, much less describe; words are inadequate. I am above the clouds and shut out from the earth beneath, but all around are mountain tops, glittering in the setting sun, which seem to rise out of an ocean of vapor, like islands from the bosom of the sea. For awhile I stood enchanted; then a feeling of loneliness stole over me. I awoke from my reverie and pushed on after the old buck. I soon got discouraged, however, as he made no stops, and I was perhaps no nearer than when I commenced following him; besides, it was near sundown, and I was three or four miles away from camp, and must start at once to reach it before dark.

I stood taking my reckoning from the compass, to see in what direction to travel, when suddenly I heard a great rustling among the evergreens just over a little elevation of ground. Supposing that I had at last routed the buck from his lair, I rushed to gain the elevation, and perchance get a running shot; but what was my surprise, on looking over the brow of the hill, to see not the old buck, but four bears, an old one and three cubs. They seemed to be going through a regular course of gymnastics, as they were playing all sorts of antics. Soon one of the cubs jumped upon a log, presenting an opportunity for a shot which I quickly improved. At the crack of my rifle he pitched off and rolled down the mountain like a hoop, doubled up and turning over and over. This at once put a stop to all bear play. They hustled about in great excitement, not knowing what direction to take to avoid this intrusion into their family sports. Soon they started off at a right angle to the course of the cub I had shot. The evergreens were very thick, and their motions were so active that it was impossible to discharge my remaining barrel with any degree of certainty; so I made a sharp noise to attract their attention, and the old bear suddenly stopped. I could only see her hind parts, but it was my only chance; I fired instantly, and they all disappeared. I first followed the cub I had shot, and found him dead about a hundred yards from where I shot him. I then took after the last one I had shot at, and soon discovered by the blood on the snow that she was wounded. The cubs soon left their dam, whether from instinct or by her dictation I cannot say. I pursued her nearly half a mile, when I saw her rise up from a pool of water and make off. I took a running shot, but without effect. Another quarter of a mile, and I saw her rise up not more than ten yards away and beat a rapid retreat. I sent a bullet flying after her, which struck her, but not in a vital part, though it crippled her somewhat, and she made for the thick scrub evergreen. Near the summit of this mountain is a thick growth of stunted evergreens, chiefly spruce, from five to ten feet high, the limbs growing close to the ground. You cannot see an object more than ten feet distant as a general thing, and even then one must creep on all fours in order to get through and see anything. They grow in clumps, with intervening clearer spaces, where there is not much timber. The wounded bear plunged into one of these hedges, if not more than three rods in diameter. I followed around the open space that enclosed it, but saw she had not come out. When I came around to her tracks again I thrust myself into the bushes, which routed her; then she made for a more extensive jungle. It was now so dark that I could not see the sights on my rifle, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could follow her. I would have left her till the following day, but there was so little snow that should it snow ever so little, or even thaw the least, it would obliterate the track, and I would lose her. I therefore resolved to pursue as long as I could see her tracks. So on my hands and knees I entered the thicket in pursuit; my hat was soon torn from my head by the thick bush, but I deemed it useless to replace, so I left it dangling in the branches and went on hatless. But hat or hair was of little importance to me now; it was the bear I wanted. She would go but a short distance and then lie down; then I would come up to her. It was so dark by this time I could only discern a dark object ten or fifteen feet distant; but getting as good a range as I could along the barrels of my rifle I would fire. A most fearful growling gnashing of teeth, would greet the discharge, but in the thick smoke and darkness I could scarcely see anything. I had a large knife hung by my side, and as soon as I fired I would place my hand on the handle, expecting to come to a hand to paw fight; but although she tore by me snarling most fearfully, and so near that I could almost feel her hot breath on my face, she refused to commence the attack. I fired four shots at her in this way in the thicket of spruces, and then drove her to more open ground, where I was able to obtain a better shot, whereupon she rolled over on her back and pawed the air as if inviting me to a hug. I supposed it was her dying struggle, and I went and stood by her side, when she suddenly rolled to her feet again and ran down the mountain faster than ever, and I had to follow some distance before I overtook her again. She again lay down, and I fired both barrels, which took effect, and she rolled over on her side with a groan. I rushed upon her and plunged my knife into her breast and she gave in. I gave one exultant shout and then turned my attention to getting to camp.

It was now total darkness, and I was near the summit of one of the highest of the Adirondack mountains. There was a road running along the base, made by lumbermen, and used in the winter. This road passed our camp, and I had only to gain this when I could easily find the shanty. I at once commenced the descent, but made slow progress, as there were many perpendicular ledges of rock, and I was obliged to feel my way down, banging on to the trunks of trees, and often sliding down on my back for many feet, bringing up against tree trunks and rocks. Although it was but two or three miles down to the road, it appeared at least ten. However, I at length reached the road and camp in safety, to the no small joy of my companions, as well as of myself. They had given me up as lost, and were planning a search for me in the morning. That night, as we sat around the blazing camp fire, I recited to them the exciting adventures of my day's hunt on Mt. Vandewacker.

Fish Culture.

THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SALMONIDÆ—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ARTIFICIAL CULTURE.

NO. NINE.

BY PHILO ICHTHYOS.

THE experiments of M. Vraski in artificial fecundation would seem to establish the fact that much more milt is used than is necessary. It is quite probable that a more careful study of embryology will establish the subtile properties of the spermatozoids, that they have such inherent power, and affinity for the ova that the inception of the minutest of these life-giving atoms into the egg is all-sufficient for its perfect vitalization. Mr. Thaddeus Norris makes pertinent mention in his "American Fish Culture" (page 54), of an experiment, in which Mr. Stephen Ainsworth, one of the pioneer fish culturists of our country, fertilized as many eggs as would cover the bottom of his pan with a single drop of milt. Spallanzani, the celebrated Italian embryologist and naturalist, records a similar instance of ova being vitalized with an infinitesimal quantity of male sperm. We need no better evidence than we can glean from the natural method of fecundation upon the spawning bed in the native streams where fishes breed that a minute quantity only is needed. It will also illustrate a fact that the endowment of the male of a superabundance of sperm is necessary when used upon the spawning beds, for more is borne away by the current than is lodged upon the ova, and the utilized portion must descend upon the eggs in a greatly diluted condition. Instances occur when the milt of the male is entirely devoid of vitalizing properties, barren, so to speak, and it can only be distinguished from that of the prolific males by the aid of a microscope, which develops an absence of active spermatozoa. It often happens that whole broods thus escape fecundation, which can only be positively ascertained after the eggs have been ten days upon the hatching boxes, the lack of vitality being known by the absconce of the volatile movement of globules. Before leaving this question, it is well to advise the use of the milt to the extent of rendering the water opalescent, or of a pearly hue, until experiments determine how much or how little is necessary for the establishment of vitality. We know, by experiments, that a drop of sperm in a half pint of water exhibits countless spermatozoids, when a single drop of the dilution is put between two pieces of plate-glass and placed under a microscope of high power. These vital atoms may be seen moving rapidly in every direction, evincing of themselves an inherent power to the extent that only a small particle is requisite to impart life to the embryo. After the eggs are permitted to absorb a sufficient quantity of the spermatozoids, more or less, during the process of absorption the water in the pan should be kept at an equable temperature, probably at 50°. No very great haste should be manifested in moving the eggs from the pan to the hatching troughs or trays. The process of impregnation is but a brief one, whether the wet or dry method is used. Embryologists, however, aver that the eggs are very easily injured if moved too soon. Therefore, when the temperature of the water in which they are still left can be easily maintained, a half hour or more of rest should be allowed the eggs before spreading them in the trays for incubation. After ample time has been given, and after thorough rinsing of the eggs they may be put into the trays. The washing is not absolutely necessary for the health of the spawn, but is resorted to more particularly for the reason that the opacity imparted by the milt is removed that the operator may see his way more clearly. The eggs should be so placed upon the grills of the trays that they do not lie one upon another. Great care must be manifested at first in handling the embryos, for any jar or knock will destroy them, while the initial vital processes are being exerted, which, in time, if care is taken, results in the development of the living fish. When the work of development progresses a little farther these germs of future fishes may be moved with impunity, even committed to the tender mercies (?) of an expressman for the purpose of journeying across the continent, or around the world. When the eggs are laid down for hatching upon their natal beds, no disturbing noises, jars, pounding, or hammering should be allowed within the hatching-house, for the concussion during the first stages of incubation will, no doubt, result in the destruction of large numbers of the ova. Upon their natural spawning grounds there is no noise, jarring or commotion, only the gentle and ceaseless rhythm of the waters is murmured, as the lullaby song of nature that attends upon their protracted transformation, and ushers the tiny being into life. It is a singular yet a persistent feature of ova life that cannot be ignored, that they will not bear transportation at a very early period after impregnation; a small percentage only will survive even a short journey at ten days after fecundation. We have, we trust, made this portion of our subject so plain that any intelligent person may fully comprehend it, and be able, with care, to practice all of the details of artificial fecundation. We will suppose that sufficient spawn has been procured to fill the hatching apparatus of the ample hatching house long since delineated and described. Not only did we provide an abundance of trays and troughs, but a supply of pure cold water sufficient for every emergency, to be had simply by turning a stop cock at the head of the hatchery, where the water had been subjected to repeated straining ere it could flow over the many thousands of ova placed in trays for incubation. The responsibility of the fish farmer really begins when the eggs are put down for hatching. Be a prudent man now, and do not "count your chickens before they are hatched." Fish farming has its besetments and drawbacks, and they really begin with the first practical business connected with the art. Every occupation has its peculiar embarrassments, and those men who meet these expected difficulties with manliness, skill, and perseverance, with such measures and appliances as are calculated to overcome them most speedily are the men who grow strong and efficient in their chosen pursuits, and succeed. In fish culture the truth of that old adage is strikingly exemplified daily. "A stitch in time saves nine." In the first place, the hatching boxes, as has already been hinted, should be covered with wire screens, or thick board covers, to keep out rats and mice, for they are especially fond of spawn, and are the bane of the fish farmer. Poison, judiciously managed, will soon rid the establishment of these marauders. Sunlight should be excluded from the building, or toned down to twilight. A small bull's-eye lantern, or one furnished with a suitable reflector, will greatly aid in the constant labor required in connection with hatching. *Dead spawn* soon show themselves, and the practiced eye will soon detect them from their peculiar *dead white* contrasted with the pearly *living white* of the healthy eggs. Remove them at once.

It is quite difficult to remove eggs with the fingers, as they are slippery and elude the grasp; hence numerous instruments have been devised for their removal. The best instrument in use is a wooden forcep or pincer, which can be easily shaped by an ingenious whittler, and it is so light that the fingers will not tire in using it. The mandibles have each small cavities, and this simple instrument is really a valuable acquisition for this business. Some fish culturists have pincers with pointed blades, pipetts and spoon-shaped scoops, the latter to be placed under the egg, which is to be thrown out with a dexterous turn of the wrist. These last mentioned instruments are clumsy, even if compared with the wooden forcep. Dr. Slack invented the bulb syringe, which has been adopted by many of our fish culturists, and he claimed for it that it is the most perfect instrument in use. He avers that 150 dead spawn were removed from a tray in one minute with one of these instruments. In the meantime the eggs should be carefully turned by means of a feather, so that the current of water may act upon the whole surface of the ova, and in carefully turning them from time to time, the *byssus*, or fungoid disease, may be more readily discovered—the bane and terror of all pisciculturists, a devastating blight, a pestilence so stubborn and defiant that it often attacks and destroys whole crops of eggs, and worst of all, there is no balm in Gilead, no physician there that can stay its march, unless the bold procedure of washing off the fungus with sand and water, as resorted to by Mr. John G. Woodbury, an assistant of Mr. Livingston Stone's at the United States establishment on the McCloud River, Cal. His method was to put a few hundred diseased eggs in a pail partly filled with water, in which was dropped a handful of fine river sand. Upon holding the pail containing the eggs and sand under a stream of water, the whirling sand being brought into contact with the whirling eggs, so constantly and rapidly, and yet so gently, that in a few minutes the fungus was entirely removed and cleansed from the eggs, while the eggs were not in the least injured. It is a tedious process, and would be a herculean task to treat several hundred thousand eggs in this manner; but the expedient will pay, rather than abandon the whole crop to the ravages and certain death, which would speedily ensue from the inexorable fungus. This vegetative growth is of a filamentous character, and gives the eggs attacked the appearance of minute balls of cotton. If the first infested egg is not removed, it will soon be communicated to others, and at once a focus of contagion is established, from which it spreads, as from a common centre, until all are involved in the common ruin. The dead eggs should be daily removed, then no nucleus of contagion can form.

The study of embryology, so conspicuously a part of fish culture, is a subject of more than usual interest to a person having an investigating turn of mind. If the mysterious processes incident to embryo life were more critically studied from the first day of incubation until the emergence of the fish, many valuable discoveries might yet be made of great consequence to the fish farmer. The expression of Aristotle—*omne vivum ex ovo*—was crowned long ago by the lamented Agassiz with new and fresh laurels, that will tend to preserve the adage as one of the truest utterances since the advent of the race. If we examine the egg when first placed in the tray, under a microscope of average power, it will be found to be filled with a gelatinous substance very nearly corresponding to the albumen of other eggs, on which float infinitesimal granules and oil globules. So versatile are these minute elements, that if we turn the eggs in any direction they quickly and invariably rise to the top. On the second day a separation may be seen to have taken place between the yolk and albumen, when the granules and globules will be found to have aggregated themselves into a minute drop or vesicle in the centre of the egg surrounded by a transparent zone in which it floats. This is the first indication of a *germ* whose composition is of very delicate cells, and is the *primum*

mobile, or first impulse of life in a tangible form, from which cell growth proceeds, as from a focal point. This phenomenon takes place about the fifth day, and the germ continues to extend by cell growth, until it forms an envelope around the yolk, which it at length entirely infolds. About the eighteenth day the enveloping growth has extended around one-half of the yolk, and the pointed end of the increasing substance is the embryo tail, while the other thickened and flattened end is the rudimentary head. On the twentieth day the eyes are outlined, and from this time onward the growth is rapid indeed. If the water is kept at a temperature of 50°, eggs hatch in fifty days; the period of incubation, however, is lengthened by a lower, and shortened by a higher temperature of the water. At the salmon ponds of Stormontfield, where the streams are icy cold, eggs laid down hatch in from 128 to 130 days. There is usually a difference of 50 days between those deposited in September and those spawned in December. At Huningue, France, salmon eggs have been hatched in sixty days, while the shortest period of incubation at Stormontfield is 120 days. A short time before the fish burst from the shell the investing membrane of the egg becomes of a dirty, yellowish color, and a filamentous or floss-like coating surrounds it, reminding the practiced eye of the fatal fungoid disease. The feeble movements of the fish, which have been apparent since the thirtieth day, now assume the form of convulsive action, which continues with more or less violence until the shell is broken and the tiny thing is born.

Some of the earlier writers on fish culture advise aiding the struggling fish in its efforts to merge from the already fractured shell, by gently passing over the body of the fish a delicate camel's hair brush. Nature is usually adequate in all such emergencies, while officious and meddlesome midwifery is usually attended with baneful results. Healthy fishes will easily place themselves outside of their long environment; but if they are sickly and feeble, this supreme effort usually ends in death, sooner or later. The expectant crop now having been liberated, and the new life begun, if the hatching has been conducted in gravel troughs, they should now thoroughly be cleansed from shells, or any *debris* which, by decomposition, may interfere with the health of the fish. If the Caron or Caste trays have been used, all such remains have been carried away by the water between the interstices of the grille, and the young fish also find a passage through to the tray beneath, from which they may be drawn off, by removing the cork into a pan; but as they are heavily encumbered with the yolk-sac, their removal should be conducted with gentleness and care. What dirt or egg shells may have followed the fish must be carefully floated off, or removed by nippers, or a bulb-syringe. If nursery troughs have not been arranged for the reception of the hatchlings, they may occupy the trays for a brief period, until complete arrangements may be perfected. In this case the grille is removed from each tray, the box thoroughly cleansed, and the bottom covered with fine gravel, which must not only be washed, but thoroughly boiled, that all of the larvæ of insects may be destroyed. Upon this clean gravel the fish are placed, and a gentle current of water allowed to glide gently over them. If nursery troughs have been provided, the wood should be thoroughly steamed or scalded, that all fungi or insects may be destroyed, while the gravel should be treated in like manner, for like reasons. The nursery troughs may be 20 or 30 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 3 inches deep. The troughs may be divided into as many compartments as they are feet long, by screens of fine copper wire, gauze, or iron coated with some pigment not made of lead, each division being sufficient for the accommodation of 1,000 or 1,200 fishes. The water supply must be carefully regulated; if the current is too strong, the fish will be too violently driven against the screens, and destroyed. In the regulation of the amount and force of the water, experience is the only safe and reliable guide, as in all the other delicate manipulations which are necessarily connected with fish culture.

DOMINION FISHERY REPORT.—The Report of the Canadian Fishery Commissioners has been before us for two weeks, but we are obliged to defer an abstract for one week more. We are indebted to Com. W. F. Whitcher and to two other parties for copies, an attention that we appreciate. There is no public document printed that shows greater care and accuracy in its preparation, or is more valuable or comprehensive in the statistics which it presents.

BLACK BASS IN WINTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of March 30th Mr. Thomas S. Roberts, writing from Minneapolis, Minn., refers to the article on the bass, written by me, wherein I said: "They are a summer fish, and it is doubtful if they feed at all in winter; they probably hibernate." I wrote this from only limited observations of this fish in Western New York. I kept one nearly all winter in an aquarium, and it did not eat, and seldom moved anything except its eyes. I have also tried to catch them from the small but well-stocked pond of Hon. S. H. Ainsworth, at West Bloomfield, without success. I have, however, seen those that were taken with a hook in Northern Michigan, in March, while it is still winter in that locality, and Mr. Roberts' experience would seem to show that they take the hook at that time in his vicinity.

After reading his article I wrote to Mr. A. W. Latham, Commissioner of Fisheries for Minn., residing at Excelsior, in regard to the matter, and he replies: "I believe that you are in the main correct. They spawn here during the month of May, and are plentiful during the summer and fall months. Occasionally they are caught through the ice, both with the hook and spear, but are comparatively scarce during the winter. They then lie low in deep water, and seem, after a fashion, to hibernate." It would be interesting to get the facts from many localities, and see if their habit varies in different places.

FRED MATHER.

RAVAGES BY THE POTATO BUG.—It is said that the potato bugs on Long Island are very numerous, and have already made sad havoc with the early crops. Mr. Jacob Schoemaker, a farmer at Flatbush, has had about $2,000 worth of early sprouts destroyed, and the farmers in that section, in plowing up their grounds, discovered bushels of the bugs.

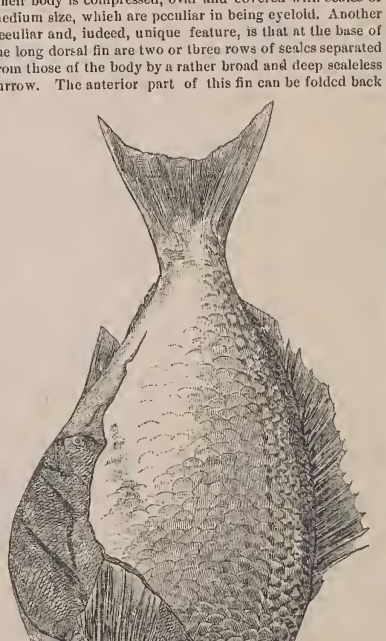
—The St. Augustine (Florida) hotels will close about May 1st, with the exception of the Marion, which will remain open during May and June.

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

A VIVIPAROUS PERCH.

WE present to-day an engraving of the viviparous perch of the Pacific coast, belonging to the *Embiotocoidæ* of Agassiz, concerning which we printed a letter from Dr. Yarrow in our issue of April 6. This wood-cut is from a photograph taken many years ago in San Francisco, where the young used to be served up as a delicacy. Professor Agassiz was much interested in these fishes, and wrote an article about them in the *American Journal of Science and Art* for November, 1853. He described two species—*Embiotoca Jacksoni* and *E. Caryi*—the latter after Thos. G. Cary, of Boston, who procured for him the specimens, and who has now kindly furnished us the photograph we have copied, and written us a letter upon the subject. The general appearance of the fishes of this family is that of our larger *Pomotis*. They are from 8 to 11 inches in length. Their body is compressed, oval and covered with scales of medium size, which are peculiar in being eyelold. Another peculiar and, indeed, unique feature, is that at the base of the long dorsal fin are two or three rows of scales separated from those of the body by a rather broad and deep scaleless furrow. The anterior part of this fin can be folded back



and concealed. The female genital apparatus in a state of pregnancy consists of a large violet bag, so transparent that one can distinguish through it the shape, color and formation of the small fish with which it is filled. The fish when ready to escape are miniatures of their mother in shape and color, and fitted to seek their own livelihood. This genital sack seems to be nothing but the widened lower end of the ovary, and the pouches into which it is divided within are merely folds of the ovary itself. In each of these pouches a young one is wrapped up as in a sheet, and all are packed in tightly. It is, therefore, a normal ovarian gestation. The external genital opening is situated behind the anus. As many as 19 young have been found in one fish. The males are not quite as large as the females, either in length or circumference. Mr. Cary writes that there is a great variety of these fishes, differing much in size and color.

When scientific attention was first attracted to them, four and twenty years ago, it was generally supposed that the discovery was a new one, but that was a mistake. In 1769 a transit of Venus was to take place on the 3d of the June. The event was of such importance that an expedition was sent from Paris to observe the transit at Cape St. Lucas, at the extreme southern end of Lower California. After the astronomical observations were finished the party went up the coast some distance. On their return to Paris, the naturalist of the expedition reported that on the coast of California were found sea perch which had their young alive, and when the small fish were squeezed out of the parent they would swim with great celerity. It is to be hoped that pains may be taken to arrive at a complete knowledge of the natural history of these viviparous perches; and especially that the embryology and the early stages of growth in the young may be investigated.

BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

The following is a partial list of the birds of Central New York, the area covered by the observations comprising the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, and Wayne. I expect to be able to add to its numbers and information during the present and following seasons:—

FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

Turdus migratorius. Robin. Abundant from April to November; only a few remain all winter.

Turdus mustelinus. Wood thrush. Arrives the last week in April. It is not a very common summer resident, and departs the first week in October.

Turdus Swainsoni. Olive-backed thrush. Arrives the second week in May, and remains a few days, after which all pass north to breed. It returns the last in September.

Turdus fuscescens. Wilson's thrush. Arrives the first week in May, and remains through the summer, but is not very common. It moves southward the first week of September.

Mimus carolinensis. Cat-bird. Abundant from the last week in May to the first week in October.

Harporhynchus rufus. Brown thrush. An irregular summer visitor, tolerably common some seasons, and not to be found others.

FAMILY SAXICOLIDÆ.

Sialia sialis. Blue-bird. After the first week in March it is abundant until November.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned kinglet. It arrives the last week in April, passes north to breed, and returns early in October.

Regulus satrapa. Golden-crested kinglet. Appears the second week in April, moving northward, whence it returns in October.

FAMILY PARIDÆ.

Parus atricapillus. Chickadee. Resident, breeding abundantly.

FAMILY SITTIDÆ.

Sitta carolinensis. White-bellied nuthatch. Resident, and abundant; breeds.

Sitta canadensis. Red-bellied nuthatch. Arrives about April 1st, and soon passes north, returning in October, and going south for the winter.

FAMILY CERTHIIDÆ.

Certhia familiaris. Brown creeper. Resident, but especially abundant in the breeding season.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Troglodytes ædon. House wren. Arrives in May; is not very common during the summer, when it breeds, and departs southward in October.

Telmatodytes palustris. Long-billed marsh wren. Summer resident; breeds.

Cistothorus stellaris. Short billed marsh wren. Summer resident; breeds. HARRY W. CANDEE.

To be continued.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—"Teal" (Salem, Mass., April 6th), says:—Woodcocks are numerous, some black ducks are about, and bay ducks are numerous. I have noticed the brown thrasher, snow-bird, chipping, song and fox sparrows; purple finch; purple and rusty grakles, and red-winged black-bird; fish and pigeon hawks, and a single unknown swallow. The last is unusual so early. Quails are doing well, but not a snipe has been heard yet....Chas. O. Gladwin (Higganum, Conn.) reports the first robins seen on March 17th, and red-headed woodpeckers on March 20th. April 6th and 7th many wild geese were flying northward, the wind being moderate. April 8th vegetation was starting, and the traveling arbutus was almost open....Mr. Thomas Bland informs us that Prof. Linden lately found on Gonave Island, N. J., hermit crabs inhabiting a land shell, and "moving briskly about in an old pasture at a distance of two miles from the nearest sea beach," This is surprising....C. Jeff Clark killed an albino robin a few miles out of St. Louis, Mo., on April 8th. The breast of the bird was the regulation red, and all the rest of the plumage was snowy white. Mr Clark also has a perfectly white live mocking-bird....A Lawrence County (Ohio) boy set a trap for crows. The morning after the trap was gone. About six weeks afterward a large owl attacking the chickens was killed, and attached firmly to his foot was the missing steel trap which weighed over a pound....Dr. C. C. Abbott promises to be our frog, turtle, and snake reporter during the coming season....S. M. Dunbar (Baltwinsville, N. Y.) writes us that he has secured an albino robin...."Wood Duck" (Englewood, N. J.) describes an albino sora rail which he shot on the Hackensack marshes last September. It had a white spot on its back the size of a silver dollar, and more white than is usual on the sides.

EUROPEAN WOODCOCK SHOT IN VIRGINIA—Ornithologists will be interested to learn that a specimen of the European woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) was shot in 1873, in Londoun County, Va., by a brother of Dr. M. G. Ellzey. All the particulars of the occurrence have been detailed to me by this gentleman, and there is no reason to admit a doubt in the case. This is the only instance of which I have become aware of the presence of this European straggler in the United States south of New Jersey.

ELLIOTT COUES, U. S. A.

A REPORT FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FARMINGTON, N. H., April 17th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The first appearance of birds in this region we have noted are as follows: April 4th, robins; April 8th, phœbe bird and an unknown hawk; April 9th, song-sparrow; April 11th, red-winged blackbird, and blue-bird; April 12, white-breasted (bellied) swallow; April 13th, red-tailed hawk; April 16th, chipping sparrow. The gap between the 4th and 8th was caused by a furious snow-storm, which must have driven the birds back south. Up to the 12th, the date of the arrival of each species differed very little from that of last season. Since then, the weather having become somewhat cooler, the migration seems to have stopped, as no new varieties can be found. S. S. PARKER.

RESIDENT BIRDS OF DANVERS, MASS.

DANVERSPORT, Mass., March 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you a list of our resident birds. I am glad that you have called for facts regarding our ornithology, etc., and I shall furnish any items coming under my observation which I deem of interest to the readers of your paper. The following birds remain in the vicinity of Danvers, Essex County, Mass., throughout the year:—

Robin. Abundant in summer, and a few remain in winter.
Chick-a-dee. Scarce in summer; common in winter.
Brown creeper. Scarce in summer; common in winter.
Cedar-bird. Common in summer; rather common in winter.
Purple finch. Common in summer; rare in winter.
American goldfinch. Common in summer; a few in winter.
Song-sparrow. Common in summer; a few in winter.
English sparrow. Common in most villages.
Meadow lark. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Crow. Abundant at all times.
Blue jay. Common at all times.
Belted kingfisher. Common in summer; rare in winter.
Hairy woodpecker. Never common.
Downy woodpecker. Common at all times.
Golden-winged woodpecker. Common in summer; and not uncommon in winter.
Great horned owl. Rather rare at all times.
Mottled owl. Common at all times.
Long-eared owl. Rather common, both summer and winter.
Barred owl. Rather common.
Acadian owl. Rare at all times.
Red-tailed hawk. Somewhat common in summer, but rare in winter.
Sparrow hawk. Not very common.
Ruffed grouse. Common at all times.
Quail (*Ortyx Virginianus*). Always in plenty.
Black ducks. Somewhat rare at all times. ARTHUR F. GRAY

THE LABRADOR DUCK.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In answer to Prof. Baird's call for information about the Labrador duck, I would say that twenty-five to thirty years ago it was not uncommon about the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Soon after it mostly disappeared, so that it was very rare that a fully plumaged male was taken. I have not heard of one for twenty years, but about five years ago I secured a female. These ducks were called by the gunners "pied ducks," and "sand-shoal ducks." I have a pair, male and female, in my collection which were mounted many years ago.

GEORGE A. BOARDMAN.

A MARYLAND CALENDAR.

BOONSBORO, Md., April 12th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was so impressed with the utility of the suggestions contained in your "Invitation," that I secured a calendar at once, and have been careful to watch and make note of the arrival of the spring birds of Washington and Fredrick counties, situated on the northwestern border of Maryland, in the Cumberland Valley. I have good opportunities for observation. Snow-birds, English sparrows, blue birds, meadow larks, and cardinal grosbeaks, have been here all the winter, as is usual for them. On February 12th a few robins were seen, but the weather becoming very cold I saw no more till March 6th, when large numbers came. On February 14th song-sparrows were seen; March 5th, crow-blackbirds; March 6th, red-winged blackbirds in large flocks, and killdeers; March 10th, pheebes or peewees; March 11th, a few snipe, and some wild geese dying northward; March 14th, I saw three snipe, which are never very plentiful here, and a golden-winged woodpecker. The house martins first came April 4th, and by the 10th were in large numbers. W. B. WHEELER, M. D.

ANIMALS BREEDING IN CAPTIVITY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Three prairie wolves (*Canis latrans*) were born at the Zoological Gardens on Sunday morning, April 9th. The period of gestation was sixty-four days. The mother will not allow any one near her babies. Probably this is the only case known of the wolves breeding in captivity. On the morning of April 11th the Javan porcupine (*Hystrix javanica*) gave birth to a fine young one, after an unknown period of gestation. It lived but a few hours, owing to the parent refusing to nurse it. It measured nine inches long, and was well-covered with dark, almost black embryo quills from an eighth to half an inch in length, with long white quill hairs interspersed on the back. The lower part of the neck and belly was clothed with a quantity of dark hair. The whisker hairs were one to one and three quarter inches long. The eyes were open. Two teeth were in each of the jaws, upper and lower, one-eighth of an inch long. Its weight was three-quarters of a pound. Believing that these are the only Javan porcupines ever brought to this country, it is encouraging to be able to report them breeding, although unsuccessful raising their first-born. WALTER K. ASHMEAD.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One English rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*); one pair tigers, male and female, (*Felis regalis*); one jaguar (*Felis onca*); one bittern (*Ardea virescus*). HCON.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—One yellow-bellied woodpecker (*Sphyrapicus varius*. Presented by E. J. Dechenhuck; captured on 9th avenue, New York city. One loon (*Colymbus torquatus*). Presented by Dr. Samuel W. Francis, of Newport, R. I. One wood duck (*Aix sponsa*). Presented by Jacob Ruppert; captured in Westchester county, N. Y. Two dog-faced baboons (*Cynocephalus ropcarius*). W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

"OLD RELIABLE."—The Sharps Rifle Company of Bridgeport, Conn. (formerly of Hartford), has adopted the above trade mark—an exceedingly appropriate one under the circumstances, for of the hundreds of thousands made and sold during the past twenty-six years no Sharps rifle, whether in the hands of soldier, hunter, or marksman, has ever failed, when put to the test, to prove itself an "OLD RELIABLE" indeed in all the essentials of simplicity, safety, accuracy, and execution. During all these years the company have been from time to time improving their arms, and are justified in claiming, as they do, that Sharps rifles were "*the best in* 1850, *and are still the best in* 1876." Owing to a long and vexatious litigation among the members of the original Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Company, the production of Sharps rifles was for several years almost discontinued, but in 1875 all of the patents, machinery, etc., were sold to an entirely new organization, specially chartered by the Connecticut legislature. This company has erected extensive works at Bridgeport, where large numbers of these arms are being made. Indeed, the company is now compelled to run extra hours in order to fill their orders. No rifle is permitted to leave their armory until it has been severely tested for strength and accuracy, and every purchaser of a Sharps rifle can rely on having bought a gun that *won't* shoot backward, and *will* shoot just where it is aimed.—*Adv.*

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Salmon, *Salmo salar*.
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor*.
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Shad. *Alosa*.
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.

FLIES IN SEASON IN MAY.

Black Moy, No. 10.—Body, black; feet, black, wings grayish hyaline.
Cow Dung, No. 10 *and* 11.—Body, and feet, brownish yellow; wings, yellow gray.
Great Dun, No. 9 *and* 8.—Body, purple brown; feet, gray brown; wings, dark gray hyaline; setæ, dark brown annulated with gray.
Red Spinner, No. 10 *and* 9.—Body, bright claret, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, brick color; wings, gray hyaline; setæ, pale brick color.
Yellow May, No. 10.—Body and feet, pale yellow; wings, pale yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, yellow.
Coachman.—Body, peacock herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings white.
King of the water.—Same as queen of the water, with scarlet body instead of orange.
Gold Spinner.—Body, orange, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, pale red hackle; wings, bright gray.
Captain.—Body, posterior half, peacock herl, anterior half, gray; white feet; red hackle; wings, gray; setæ, scarlet green, and wood duck feathers mixed.
Soldier.—Body, crimson; feet, red hackle; wings, gray.
Kingdom.—Body, white, ringed with green; feet, peacock herl, and red hackle; wings, gray, mottled with brown.
Black Palmer, Brown Palmer, Red Palmer, and *Gray Palmer,* are made respectively of the different colored hackles that distinguish them.

FISH IN MARKET.—Since the Lenten season has expired prices have fallen somewhat, and the supply, owing to the fine weather, has also been ample. We quote: Striped bass, 15 cents per pound; smelts, 15 cents; salmon, Kennebec, $1; California, 50 cents; frozen 50 cents; mackerel, 25 cents each; shad, North River, 40 cents; Connecticut River, 70 cents each; weak-fish, Southern, 15 cents per pound; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, frozen, 50 to 75 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; cod-fish, 8 cents; black fish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; turbot, 20 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per hundred; white-fish, 16 cents per pound; pickerel, 18 cents; brook trout, Canada, 50 cents; Long Island, $1; pompano, $1; hard shell crabs, $3.50 per 100.

—The shad fisheries of the Hudson River between Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee are yielding finely, the average of each lift of the nets being 3,000 fish. Messrs. Dunlop, Ludlow, Acker, and Davis are the largest operators. Something like 40,000 fish were taken in four days.

THE MANUFACTURE OF FISHING RODS.—The little village of Woodbury is most picturesquely situated on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railway, some six miles from Turner's Station, and about eleven from the City of Newburgh. West Point is only four miles distant, and Sumnit and Cromwell's Lakes are in the immediate vicinity. Here is located the factory (the only one, we believe, in the country) of Messrs. Conroy, Bisset and Malleson, the old-established and well known dealers in fishing tackle. We enjoyed the pleasure of inspecting these works last week, and the time not devoted to the "shop" was passed, in company with that well-known fisherman Mr. John Mullaly, and Mr. Malleson, in wandering along the banks of Mineral Spring stream, as lovely a trout brook as one will find within a day's journey of the metropolis. The stream, like all other accessible ones, is "fished to death," yet the persuasive skill of Mr. Mullaly provoked many a rise, and his creel presented a fairly satisfactory appearance at the conclusion of the day. The factory itself is well worth a visit, if it is only to see the automatic lathe which, when adjusted to the proper gauge, will turn out buts, second joints, or tips, of any size, from the lightest fly-rod to the heaviest Newport bass rod. Another peculiarity we noticed was that the ferules, sockets, and bands were formed of solid pieces of metal; that is, they were not soldered. Any one who has witnessed the manipulation of metallic cartridges will have noticed how the metal, from one solid piece cut from a sheet is first bent into a cup-like shape, and then drawn out by powerful machinery to the required thickness. This is the process used in making the metallic work of the rods. Green heart, ash, and lance wood are the woods principally used, the first named being imported from Surinam, and the latter from Cuba. Twenty-five thousand rods are turned out from this factory in the course of a year, and the use of improved machinery in place of hand-labor enables the manufacturers to sell rods at half the prices asked a few years since. The processes of varnishing, finishing and proving are all very thorough and interesting. Water power is the motive used for turning the machinery, the factory being situated at the foot of a beautiful pond, over the dam of which the water falls thirty feet or more. Several trout of a pound weight have been taken from the pond recently and as it is fed by a fine stream in which Messrs. Conroy, Bissett, and Malleson have placed some 15,000 fry, they will soon be able to supply their friends, not only with the paraphanalia requisite for fishing, but with the sport itself. The work at Woodbury comprises, besides the making of rods, the manufacture of gaug-books, spoons, cases, etc., to which will shortly be added lines, water-proofing, and, in fact, everything coming under the head of fishing tackle.

—The annual meeting of the Ogdensburg Angling Association was held at the office of the President, 10 Warren street, New York, April 11th. The reports of the officers exhibited a very satisfactory condition of affairs. Last season was financially successful. Very many large brook trout were taken, several exceeding five pounds in weight. Messrs. Page, Kimball, Reed, Allerton, Williamson, Lazell, Whitehead, Fryc, and Dr. Otis were elected trustees. The officers for 1876-7 are: President, Geo. Shepard Page of New York; Vice President, J. H. Kimball of Maine; Secretary, L. P. Reed, of New York; Treasurer, James A. Williamson of New Jersey. Gentlemen desiring to visit Camp Kennebago, Rangeley, will address the President or Secretary.

—Seth Green has sent us one of his needle point fish hooks with which he claims to have killed 60 brook trout, one of them weighing three-fourths of a pound. It was a fly once, but it shows so much hard service that it is scarcely recognizable, "the fly part being about eaten up," as Mr. Green says in his letter. There is a very considerable belly to the bend of the hook, and the point is longer than usual in proportion to the length of the shank. Mr. Green claims that he can catch one third more fish with it than with any bearded hook.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia, April 24th.*—The shore fishing at Gloucester, N. J., began on Monday last. The gillers all along the river are in full blast, and have been for several weeks. On the 15th a gill-net that left the Water-works wharf at Richmond, caught in one drift forty shad, one sucker, and a wild duck. The duck got entangled in one of the float lines, and the catch, according to the captain, was "promiscuous." Up river the catch is good, the fish being plentiful and of fair size, not so good, perhaps, as last year, but away ahead of three or four of the preceding seasons. Of about fifteen gill-nets that went out of the Rancocas last night, the largest catch was 32 shad, and the lowest about 20. Some large rock-fish, and a few sturgeon have been taken down the river.

SCULLS.

VIRGINIA—*Leesburg April 19th.*—Some few (about thirty-six in all) bass have been caught on Goose Creek, near its mouth, at the foot of first dam next the Potomac. The most were caught with angle worms, and some few with minnows, a few weighing over two pounds, the balance small. Two were said to be spawners, but we think the season for spawning will not fully set in until May, continuing until the latter part of July. They seem to have commenced an upward movement from the Potomac into the creek *preparatory* to spawning. As the season advances they will be found higher and higher until about 20th July, when they will be caught anywhere on the creek. They rise but sparingly to the fly, though they have not been tried on a warm day or below the first dam, where they seem to have congregated in greater numbers than elsewhere. T. W.

MARYLAND.—There seems to be no end to the amount of fish caught in the Great Choptank River. A single shipper has sent over the D. & D. railroad over a thousand shad in one day.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The mackerel fleet of forty odd sail have winged their way southward, and others will soon follow. No mackerel have as yet been reported, but in another week it is anticipated that the first catch of the season will be made. There have been 36 arrivals of the cod and halibut fleet the past week, 33 from Georges and 3 from the Banks, landing in the aggregate 96,000 of Georges halibut, 208,000 lbs. Banks halibut, and 825,000 lbs. Georges codfish. Fresh halibut have fluctuated in price; the last sales were for 6½ and 3½ cents per lb. for white and gray. Georges round fish, $1.75 per cwt. Shore fresh fish in light receipt, sold at $2 per hundred pounds, for cod and haddock.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, April 21st.*

SPLIT BAMBOO RODS.—A Philadelphia correspondent sends the following opinion as to the proper method of constructing bamboo rods. There are certainly excellent rods made by methods very different; and while their respective merits are conceded, it may still be well to discuss and determine, if possible, which is the best:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your correspondent H. (in the number of April 13th,) offers me a problem in metals and their relative power of resistance in different forms. A scientific question of interest, but of no particular value in our argument on tips. The question is not "whether a hollow link will break away sooner, or withstand the strain any longer than a solid pin of equal weight," but "whether a vent and glued bamboo tip is better with the enamel inside or outside." I claim that it should be made with the enamel *inside*, because in working down you retain the strong part of the material instead of cutting it away. J. B. C.

WATER-PROOFING FISH LINES.

STUDIO 41 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, April 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In recommending boiled linseed oil for water proofing silk lines, I ought in have said, for the benefit of anglers who have a fancy for preparing their own lines, that common boiled oil does not meet the requirements perfectly. It should be boiled for the purpose by a process that will neutralize or destroy the gelatine which all oil contains a small portion of, and which, unless removed will leave the lines stiff and hard, which is of course to be avoided. The only person that I know of who fully understands what is required, and who knows how to prepare the oil, is Mr. J. Babcock, No 21 Magazine street, Cambridgeport, Mass To those who do not care to take the trouble of water-proofing their own lines, (and I would not recommend any one to do so for it requires much labor and careful manipulation, such as oiling, rubbing, and singling off the small fibres, &c.) I will say, that Messrs. Bradford & Anthony, of Boston, always have on hand, both salmon and trout lines prepared in the best manner. WALTER M. BRACKETT.

GREENWOOD, Mass., April 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper of the 13th I notice an article on "Water-proofing Fish Lines," soliciting information on the subject. It is a well-known fact that linseed oil, when applied to cotton or linen, soon produces heat, causing the line or fabric to oxidize or rot. Several years since patents were granted to myself for water-proofing all porous substances by the application of paraffine dissolved in naptha or benzine, since which the process has come into extensive use as applied to a great variety of articles. Its adaptation to fish lines, fishing nets, sporting suits, &c., has proved of great utility, increasing their strength and durability two-fold. The application of paraffine by this process forms an invisible varnish, and as paraffine is a non-absorbent and a repellant of water, moisture will not penetrate the substance treated. The substance will be saved from rot, (oxidization). Paraffine is neither decomposed by chlorine, strong acids,

nor alkalies; it also resists in great measure the action of corroding fumes. Unlike linseed oil, it is cold by nature, and cannot generate spontaneous heat. The experience of years has proved it is next to impossible to remove it from my line or fabric when once applied. Fish lines water-proofed by paraffine will run much better through the guides, always having a smooth surface, never leaving the line or net till the same is actually worn out. Sportsmen need have no fear of reeling up a line wet or damp, or leaving it from day to day in a moist condition as they are proof against fungi or mildew. Paraffine prevents the formation of animalculæ and fuagi, or mould. If dark spots appear, they arise from the decomposition of the gluten, generally used at some stages of the manufacture of the lines or fabrics. The preparation remains permanently united with the fibre. Articles treated by it will not grow tenderer after a lapse of time: a permanent increase of strength and security is imparted to them; all colors are given a deeper and richer shade, and made fast. C. TOPPAN.

TWIN LAKES.

CANAAN, Ct., April 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Twin Lakes were open at least two weeks earlier than usual, and are now as clear of ice as in mid-summer. Day before yesterday there were "lots" of ducks on the larger lake, shelldrakes, black ducks, &c., but next day they departed. Quite a good many have been shot by different and indifferent sportsmen, and some wild geese have been seen, but too wildly out of range for anything but a rifle shot. Considerable fishing has been done through the ice, and with good success—the pickerel of larger size and more numerous than for many years—thanks to the successful efforts to put a stop to the depredations of the spearsmen, the Salisbury Game Protecting Company, taking the lead in the good work. So far not a torch-light has been seen on either of the "Twins," though in former years dozens of them might be observed from where I write, in a single night.

Trouting began in good earnest on the 15th (the law being off at that date in Connecticut) and our resident artist took three dozen, which weighed five pounds; it will be seen that there were no fingerlings in the lot. The day before, Friday, he tried the hooks over the border, in Berkshire county, Mass., where the law has been off since the 20th of March, and hooked out four brace that measured about ten inches each; and it is told that the four brooks fished gave him a brace each, viz: Sages Ravine, Schaopp brook, Canda brook, and Bartholomew brook, all nice streams when the water is not too high or too low. For ourself, we made an early start on the afternoon of Friday, paid a visit to our young friend Corbin, of the Union Hotel, Canaan, (and a bill of $1.50 for supper, bed, and breakfast) and were off at 6 o'clock next morning on Conn. Western Railroad, to West Norfolk station, and were in sight of the stream, on a not very genial April morning soon after sunrise. Arranging our tackle at the little one horse depot by a good fire, (!) we were soon on the stream, and—*presto!*—out came our first trout of the season, in less time than it takes to write the words. The "take" was not large in number or weight, and as the sun got higher, the snow and ice from old "Haystack Mountain," began to pour into the already swollen stream, there was no more fish on the rise for that day. Hoping (angler like) for better luck, by going farther, we footed it across lots to "Roaring Brook," that comes with a hop, skip, and jump, down the north side of Canaan Mountain, and found the stream on the extreme rampage, flooding its banks and the meadows, and with minature glaciers spanning its ravines, and no trouting to speak of, unless in very emphatic terms. In a month or so it may do to try it again, but not till "fly time" will these turbulent brooks be in all their glory of picturesque and piscatorial beauty; and not till their tributaries are stocked anew will they afford sport as in the olden times, when we (old 67) could go out of a morning and catch with the rudest tackle, from ten to twenty fine trout out of any decent "hole," with scarcely water enough to cover their back fins.

To return to our Twins, our State Commissioners paid us a visit this P. M., and placed some ten thousand *Salmo confinis* into Lake Wanshining, or in the brooks that run into it rather, and it is hoped that these and the 4,000 lake-trout we helped put into it a year ago, will begin to tell in the way of legitimate sport. The same number were placed in the Lakeville Lake—Mon on-scop-o-nuc—and if it can be stocked, this is a good beginning. Yours piscatorally, JIP-SAY.

The Kennel.

WIDE RANGING DOGS.

THE question "How can I break my dog from ranging too widely?" is one which is frequently asked us. In answer let us say that this fault may be overcome with some dogs entirely without punishment or speaking a word to them. And as an instance of the effect of the remedy we allude to, many years ago, while residing at Trenton, N. J., the late Edward Garduer, of Boston, visited us for the purpose of having a week's shooting, and had with him a large-sized black and white setter named "Gull." No doubt some of the older sportsmen of Trentou will remember Mr. G. and his dog "Gull." This dog was one of those wide ranging, high self-willed fellows who kept his master almost constantly calling in his loudest voice in order to keep him anywhere within proper distance, and the constant bellowing for "Gull" we could only endure a day or two. When we suggested to our friend that unless he intended to wake the dead of that neighborhood he had better stop bellowing for "Gull," "well," said he, "what in thunder am I to do? don't you see that as soon as 'Gull' gets into covert he is gone out of sight and hearing?" "Now," said we, "let us ask you one question: Does he not, when he gets off and lost from you try to find you again?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "as soon as he finds he cannot hear me call he commences to look for me very earnestly." "Now," said we, "let us keep on losing him until he gets tired of that kind of thing." So we started in to cover, and kept changing our direction from time to time, and then stopping until he would find us, and the consequence was that before the end of that day he ("Gull") was thoroughly broken of his disagreeable habit, and worked as well as could be wished.

In breaking a young dog he should be made to obey the whistle, and turn at the first sound of it. Some young dogs are so fleet and rash as to require to attach to them a stout check cord heavy enough to check their speed and tire them down. Few dogs, however, are too fast, if they have good noses and are staunch on game. Many persons judge of the speed of their dogs before they have time to run off the wiry edge. We have frequently taken to the field those runaway fellows, but not one of ten of them will keep up the gait more than three or four hours.

—Mr. Chas. F. Bancroft, of Baltimore, has received from Mr. John M. Niall, of Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland, a pair of fine red Irish setter puppies, Guy and Bess, purchased through Mr. Dawson, our Consul at Queenstown. Mr. Niall writes regarding these dogs, "that there is no strain now extant that has the double cross of Hutchinson's famed Bob but his; and that purer, nor better blood never crossed the Atlantic." They are full brother and sister, though of a different litter, to Mr. Jarvis' Kathleen. Guy and Bess have been duly placed in the Kennel Register.

—Dr. S. Fleet Speir, of Brooklyn, has one of the finest kennels of Gordon setters in the country. Visitors at Springfield will have an opportunity of inspecting them. They are all registered in the Kennel Register.

—Mr. Theodore Morford, of Newton, N. J., whose strain of orange and white setters are unequalled in this or any other country, visits Springfield with Don, a son of the celebrated Shipman's Joe, May, and Puss.

THE SPRINGFIELD SHOW.—As our paper is put to press on Wednesday morning we, of course, can give no particulars regarding the great Bench Show of the Springfield Rod and Gun Club, more than to notice the fact that a large party of gentlemen left this city on Tuesday afternoon with their dogs, and that delegations were *en route* from every part of the country. New England will be particularly strong in representation. A very successful show is anticipated.

—Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., has had the misfortune to loose his fine imported Irish setter bitch Vic, full sister to Shamrock. She died on the 11th inst. Mr. Jarvis had succeeded in getting her to work nicely on game, and she promised to be an extraordinary good one as well as very handsome.

—Mr. C. F. Demuth, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has sold his Irish bitch Kelpie, by Rufus out of Friend, to H. W. Ganse, of Wilmington, Del.

THE IRISH SETTER.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper of the 2ith February "Nimrod" took up the gauntlet in reply to my article on the question of the color of the Irish setter, which appeared in your columns on the 10th of the same month, and, like many others, he claims red as the only color which the true Irish setter bears. At the same time he left himself unguarded on many points of his argument, thereby exposing himself to the home thrusts of any sportsman who had ever seen one of the "pure type," or who has ever read the oldest writers on the subject. He is much mistaken when he says: "I imagine every setter bred in Ireland to be an Irish setter." I no more consider such to be the case than I do an Englishman born in Ireland to be an Irishman. Any sportsman who has ever seen an Irish setter of pure blood would never fail to know one wherever met, be his color either black, orange or white. He differs as much from an English or Scotch setter as the respective breeds of greyhounds do from each other. In truth, he is what may be termed a gentleman dog, and always shows his nobility no matter what may be the color of his coat or how ragged it seems. To a sportsman there is something in a pure Irish setter which can be seen and felt, but cannot be described. But I am digressing from my point. What, may I ask, did Stonehenge, one of "Nimrod's" authorities, know about the Irish setter? He did not exist during Ireland's best days, in the times of Irish gentlemen, and when their strains of setters were noted all over Europe for their intelligence and purity of blood, but years afterwards, when the Irishman's place was filled by foreigners, and not till then did his works appear, and of what were they made up so far as they relate to the Irish setter? of opinions formed on those of other men, from letters which appeared in the London *Field*, from statements of gentlemen who perhaps owned dogs themselves, or whose friends possessed them of the color in question, and, of course, nothing was left unsaid in its favor. We do not find him referring to other writers, or giving any authority in favor of his assertion, merely mentioning red to be the color, leaving every one to select his own peculiar shade from the crimson, or blood red, to a dark liver. I am well aware that Stonehenge is considered the standard English authority on this subject, but even that does not prove his statements to be correct, and the same may be applied to other writers of the present day. When authors are engaged upon any subject which is intended to interest their readers, they must to a certain extent adopt public sentiment, otherwise their words will not please them. For instance, a Frenchman writing on the Franco-Prussian war would not say France was in the wrong, but should a German treat upon the same subject it would be the reverse. We, therefore, who are really interested in any matter must, of course, search well for authority, and on it base our judgment, but that authority must be reliable. Now let us see how Stonehenge stands as an authority. He says the hair of the setter must be coarse, but gives no reason, no authority for the assertion. Now we all know that all spaniels from the Irish setter to the King Charles have fine wavy hair, while that of the English setter is also fine. This dog, according to writers before Stonehenge, was a cross between the Spanish pointer and Irish setter, and is indebted to the latter for his fine, soft coat. Feel the hair of a setter whelp and that of a pointer one, and see in whose favor the decision will be made. In this matter, then, I do not consider Stonehenge an authority. Again, his authority says liver color is a low g nde indicating a cross of the water spaniel or pointer, and gives no authority in this instance; and herein he is wrong. In the first place there are no liver colored pointers or spaniels. They are, however, of different shades of brown, called liver, and before they shed their hair their color changes, becoming, as it were, faded, the brown having the appearance of a dirty orange, thus showing that their color is made up of orange, red, and black. The true liver color belongs to but one dog, and that dog is the Irish setter, for when he sheds his hair it turns but lighter in color, and shows no orange. The liver color of the Irish setter cannot be made up. We could not obtain it by crossing the light red and black, for that would have an orange tint. The theory of Stonehenge might stand did we have, or could we obtain, a pointer or spaniel of a pure liver color, and did all of his first-class colors belong to no other dog save the setter. This we know is not the case for all colors of the setter, but liver can be counterfeited. Let us see in what manner this may be done, taking first the American reds, called Irish, all shades, from a cigar box to a light crimson. Cross an orange Irish, all shades, from a cigar box to a light crimson. Cross an orange and myself, where a solid brown pointer bitch crossed with an orange and white dog produces light red whelps. Next, the blood red of the latest importations. Cross the liver Irish with the orange and you will have the red which indicates an Irish setter of the purest blood, according to Stonehenge, all the later authorities, and owners of such dogs. Next, the orange. Cross an orange pointer and setter, and you will have that color in all its perfection. Should you have no such pointer, doubtless a number of curs could be found which would fill the figure. Next, the black and tan. Cross the colley, the hound, or the bright red dog with a black one and you will produce this fine color. Again, the black and white. You can find water spaniels, Newfoundlands, springers, cockers, pointers, and any number of curs which will answer your purpose and produce these colors.

According to these facts, then, the authority of Stonehenge does not hold good. What do the writers who lived a hundred years ago say on the subject? They wrote the popular opinion of that day, and for want of older proof to the contrary, we will have to accept them as authority on the subject of color. They say the Irish setter, to be pure, must of necessity be a deep chestnut. There is no person but will have to admit that the fruit of the chestnut tree is a dark red, and that when the word deep is applied to the color, it means the deepest shade it ever arrives at. The height of red is crimson; it lightest shades fade to white, and its darkest deepen into black. Deep chestnut, therefore, means the darkest shade of red, which is liver color. The old authorities do not admit of any other shade of this color, nor do they take any man's dog as a standard, but merely refer to several Irish sportsmen who kept their dogs pure.

Mr. Knox, one of Stonehenge's authorities, states that white should appear on only the breast and forehead, and this is also contrary to what the old writers say on the subject. "Nimrod" says that Frank Forester is not looked upon as an authority, and yet we find the English judges referred to by Stonehenge quoting Forester's opinions. Stonehenge places color according to merit, taking orange and white first, and the Belton Greys fourth. To-day the English judges place the latter at the head of the list, thus showing that the opinion on color is, like the wind, extremely variable, blowing in one direction to-day, in another to-morrow. "Nimrod" quotes Stonehenge as an authority, and at the same time condemns and contradicts himself; for Stonehenge does not admit red in all its shades, with more or less white, which "Nimrod" does, without any authority for such a statement that I am aware of.

"Nimrod" says the man who buys a liver and white dog may look to the purity of his kennel, forgetting that liver is one of the shades of red, and according to his statement, that red in all its shades is the color of the Irish setter. Who are the parties who claim red only as the color of the pure Irish setter? In a majority of instances they are the owners of the red dog of the present day, and would have us believe no other color is pure save that which their own dogs bear. When they claim that particular red only as pure, they condemn their own dogs, for it is only by crossing the orange with the pure liver-colored Irish setter that this color can be obtained, and if orange is not a color belonging to the Irish setter, then all the red dogs which are called Irish are mongrels. The English breeders no doubt produced this particular color by care and attention in breeding, for we cannot find any mention made of it in the old writers. Those of the present day speak mostly of this color in referring to dogs which were bred in England, but the fact of their having been bred there is an proof of their purity; for if English breeders will deliberately make mongrels of their setters and pointers, it cannot be expected they would preserve the Irish setter pure.

I have seen many red dogs, native and imported, called pure Irish setters which differed from the English setter only in color, which is the only point by which unscrupulous dealers are enabled to sell them as pure Irish setters. Many of our sportsmen are taken in by foreign as well as domestic breeders, thinking that all red setters are Irish, not one in a hundred knowing the difference between the Irish and English dog. "Nimrod" says it has been the practice of some dealers to sell to sportsmen dogs of all colors as the pure Irish setters, giving no further evidence than their own word which is as genuine as the dog they sell. This may be so, but such dealers sell at least ten red mongrels for Irish setters to one of any other breed, the color helping them in the fraud.

Should an honest dealer procure a brace of the finest chestnut or liver-red Irish setters coming up in every point to show the purity of their blood, the very same dealers "Nimrod" refers to would condemn them at sight, on account of their color, saying they were impure; that their sterns were too short, their ears too much covered with hair; that by reading the latest authorities on the subject you would find them to be but water spaniels; and finally that the Irish setter should be red—a bright golden red—as "Nimrod" expresses himself, which expression would apply very well to the dog, but not to the deep chestnut color. In this way would the dog of pure extraction be condemned that the golden red mongrels might be advanced, and as nineteen out of twenty purchasers know nothing of the dog, except what they have read and heard from their friends, who perhaps are the owners of some of these golden reds, they are not only taken in and imposed upon, but are at all times ready to condemn every other man's dog which does not come up to their's in color, and to come out in public print and call any man a knave or a fool who asserts that an Irish setter is or may be of any other color than red or red and white, forgetting to add the orange or golden tint, or that it is from that color—the orange—that it gets its brightness. Did our sportsmen study the anatomy of the dog more than his color there would be better dogs in our country and less chance to commit fraud.

The color of the Irish setter, according to the oldest and therefore the best authorities on the subject, was red, or red and white of a deep chestnut—that is, according to the definition of the words deep and chestnut, the darkest shades of red are meant, those of old dark mahogany or the color of a beef liver. Compare these and a chestnut of the darkest hue, and I think you will admit I am correct. The old authorities do not admit that red alone in all its shades is to be accepted as showing the true Irish setter. Black, black and white, orange, and orange and white are equally pure colors, for the same means which changed the color from a deep chestnut or liver-red to all the lightest shades of red, would also change these, and there are to day a greater number of pure black and black and white setters, especially the former, which are in their anatomy finer specimens of the Irish setter than scores of those which are red and red and white and called by the same name. The liver red and the black are, I think, the two colors in which to-day the pure Irish setter is found, for the reason that the first cannot be imitated, and the latter has not been tampered with by the English breeders half as much as the orange and red of lighter shades. The blood red became fashionable only on account of its beauty, and breeders resorted at once to such crossing to secure it that Mr. Laverack might well have said the grand old Irish setter had degenerated when, through ignorance or intention, the pure dog was passed by and the mongrel of one or two shades lighter would be regarded as a perfect type of purity. Has "Nimrod" ever seen a pure liver-red dog? If he had, I do not think he would affirm that water spaniels had such a color in all its perfection. Had he read Thornhill and the other authorities of a hundred years ago, then examined a dark chestnut and a piece of fresh liver, and then referred to Webster's definition of the word deep, he would not have tried to have the shades lighter than nature intended them to be, or as they were described by the older authors, but would have left out the golden tint, and confined himself strictly to the deep chestnut. Hutchinson's "Bob" was a magnificent specimen of the blood red Irish setter, but it was a hundred years before his time, and when he became so noted in Europe, that Ireland was famous for her setters, and it is to those times and their writers that we must refer to find out what the pure Irish setter should be.

"Nimrod" refers also to letters in the London *Field* from, as he says, the most noted of the Irish breeders. Are they bearing the names of those who made Ireland noted for her setters, or are they Irish only by adoption? They must certainly be the latter, for I doubt if there are many of the descendants of those old Irish families who pride themselves on the purity of their setters who are now in a condition to follow in the footsteps of their forefathers. He might as well have referred to English breeders in England as English breeders in Ireland. Their opinions running in the same direction, they follow fashion, and can in no way become identified with the noted Irish breeders of a century ago. "Nimrod" says this subject has caused quite a number of letters to be published in this country and in Europe. In this I agree

with him; but the reason seems to me a plain one. There are probably a hundred light red dogs to one of any other color called Irish, and as the word red was used by the old writers, the breeders and owners of such dogs would force on the public the opinion that a dog of any other color could not be pure. The old color will ever be condemned in favor of the light red, and as the latter is in the majority the weight of evidence, as far as numbers go, will be in favor of it. They are not satisfied with claiming parity in their own dogs, but would try to prove all others mongrels that did not come up to the standard of their own. This may possibly arise from a want of knowledge of the Irish setter, and in fact the premium lists of some of our late bench shows will prove it. For instance, a class is made up of red setters, called Irish, as though the red color was the only difference between the Irish setters and those of other breeds. This will continue until the Irish setter of pure blood is run out, or when premiums are offered for him taking the anatomy of the dog and his get to be the base upon which judgement is to be built. GEORGIA.

THE IRISH SETTER.

April 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Perhaps there has been enough said on all sides in regard to the color of the Irish setter, but I want space only sufficient in your columns to reply to one or two statements of your correspondent "Charge," and to thank him for the kind advice he gave me. But, perhaps just a little of that advice might as well have been kept at home. Pull the beam out of your own eye friend "Charge," before you try to take out the mote from a neighbor's eye. In your letter of the 7th, you said, "Now, I have a copy of his author, and have searched in vain for the paragraph quoted, and while I do not accuse the writer of a false quotation, I think there is some mistake to this case." I am sorry your search was in vain and that it bore no fruit, for had it been otherwise it possibly might have saved you the trouble of writing your letter. I am convinced that it is with this color question as with many other things, that "none are so blind as those who won't see."

Now, I beg to inform "Charge" that my quotation was not false, that there was no mistake in the case, that I did not say that "Stonehenge" "speaks of the great reputation of the Irish setter," that I have read his works through and find he is consistent. However, I could point out where "Stonehenge" speaks of the excellent qualities of the true Irish dog, but we are not discussing that; and so I'll pass it. The only proper place to discuss that is in the field and before the gun.

And now I have a new bit of advice to give you, my friend "Charge," look before you leap, read not only through the work, but the works of an author when he has more than one on the same subject. If you, who gives such good advice, had done this, you would not have looked in vain for my quotations. I quoted in my former letter from 'Idstone," and from "Stonehenge's" works, whom "Idstone" acknowledges the greatest living authority, and backed them both up by Laverack, and one and all undeniably assert the same thing. I quoted from the best acknowledged breeders in Ireland, and the story is the same. I ignore no authority of modern times, but state my belief upon the side that contains the greatest and most trustworthy evidence. Modern authors have got the necessary data to establish the color of the Irish setter, and if they establish it different from that which certain ones desire, why, then these certain ones try to establish a type to suit themselves. But to do this is rather up hill work, and so they will find it. "Charge" would have us believe that "Stonehenge" is not authority. If he is not, who the deuce is? It ought to be some one, I suppose, who says the Irish setter, Simon pure, is to be found of all colors. You can make me believe that when you prove that "Stonehenge," "Idstone," and "Laverack," did not know what they were writing about.

When "Stonehenge" speaks of judging dogs by their color, or rather of choosing dogs by their color, he does not refer to the color of the Irish setter, but only to the choosing of a puppy from a litter, with an idea that because it happens to be marked like a noted ancestor, it will also be a noted dog. And now a parting, word, my kind friend "Charge," and I too am done on this color question. Don't ever again advise a friend to read through the work of an author until you have yourself read not only the work, but the works, of that author. It is not from the reading of one book we gather knowledge, but from the reading of many. One swallow does not make a summer. I am glad "Charge," that you desire to investigate further search among modern writers, for it is too evident that there are *some* who need to make that search. MONT CLARE.

ANOTHER WAIF.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, April 20th 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I notice in Kennel Department of FOREST AND STREAM of April 20th, 1876, that Mr. John T. Underhill claims the name of "Waif" for his black setter dog with white nose and feet. Although I do not suppose but that there can be 100 dogs named Waif, this name is rightly, and at the same time, almost a year ago was given to my orange ticked setter dog, out of Glidersleeve's Nellie, by Pride of the Border. Waif will be one year old May 26th, 1876, and with his sister Orphina, was raised by me on the bottle, never having sucked their mother, and for the reason that they were motherless the names above were given. T. ROAN.

[Mr. Roan's dog certainly seems to come rightfully by the name, and, no doubt, Mr. Underhill would "waif" his claim to it. However, as the dogs are of different strains and colors, and are widely separated we question whether it is of much consequence.—ED.]

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Apr. 27	1	33	11	14	9	33
Apr. 28	2	31	morn.		10	31
Apr. 29	3	31	0	17	11	31
Apr. 30	4	36	1	23	eve.	36
May 1	5	29	2	28	1	39
May 2	6	43	3	29	2	43
May 3	7	40	4	25	3	40

CENTENNIAL BOATING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 24th, 1876.

The arrangements of the Committee for the Centennial Regatta are going steadily forward. Of course no entries have as yet been received, nor at this time can any be expected. The crews that are certain to be here from Great Britain, as guaranteed by Col. Sanford of the British Commission, are not yet announced. This much is known, however, that Dublin will send from her two clubs one four, and a sculler (Mr. Labat). During their stay they will be the guests personally of Commodore Ferguson, and as a club, of the Bachelor's Barge Club, where their boats will be quartered. One of the other fours will be from Cambridge, and another from the London Rowing Club. The remaining one will be from either the Leander or the Royal Chester. I hope in my next to be able to give the names of the crews, or at the very least, say authoritatively what clubs the crews will represent. France is certain to be represented, as her champion sculler will come alone if he cannot bring a four-oared crew as he hopes to do. If the Schuylkill Navy would arrange for all the races that are proposed there would not be time in the whole summer to row them.

The Committee has been asked to make a place for barges, four-oared, six oared, ten-oared, and twelve-oared; for a whale boat race; for a canoe race, and are daily expecting to receive an application to offer a prize for a race open to Chinese junks.

Crews are coming from everywhere, with all sorts of boats, but how the Schuylkill Navy is going to house and care for more than those who will accept their invitation is more than any one can say.

Places will, no doubt, be made for a number of races other than those on the programme, but the Regatta Committe cannot be expected to provide prizes for them.

The Freshman's Rowing Association, of Halifax, would like to see the professional races rowed on the Delaware, so that a five mile course could be secured, but the propricty of of an association calling themselves the Schuylkill Navy, and organized as it is, holding a regatta on the Delaware is more than doubtful. According to the circular of the Committee the amounts of the purses for the professional races should be announced by the first proximo. This amount is not rapidly forthcoming, but before the 11th has passed no doubt it will be all in hand. The amateur prizes have all been selected, and the designs promise the handsomest ever offered.

Mr. E. R. Craft, of the Argonauta Club, has been very active in furthering every interest of the regatta, and if, outside of Philadelphia, a half dozen others on whom the Committee has as great claim, would exert themselves as much all trouble would be ended. SCULLS.

—We are informed that the report which has been published recently, to the effect that Mr. Eldred, stroke of the Argonauta crew, who was so unfortunately shot while in Florida, will be unable to row again, is incorrect. Mr. Eldred will in all probability retain his place in the crew.

—Gesling, the champion oarsman of France, will take part in the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia.

—The Baltimore boat clubs intend to make the season active. The Undines have already challenged the Ariels and L'Hirondelles to a four-oared shell race in June.

—The Boston and City Point clubs are now in daily practice on the Charles River for the race on May 6th.

—It is said that the Cambridge winning eight will visit this country, but we doubt their coming as an eight.

—The sloop yacht Undine, Brooklyn Yacht Club, went down the bay Saturday afternoon, and the schooner yacht Comet, W. H. Langley, New York Yacht Club, made her first trip for the season the same day.

—Gilbert Smith, of Hempstead, has just completed a handsome new sloop yacht, rigged in first-class style, 31 feet keel, 14 feet beam, and 3½ feet depth of hold. She is called the Josephine.

—H. Floyd Johnsou, of East Rockaway, has just completed a sloop yacht 30 feet keel, 37½ on deck, 13 feet beam, and 3 feet 2 inches depth of hold.

—An entertainment in aid of the Harvard University crew will be given under the auspices of the Harvard Club of New York City, at the Theatre of the Union League Club, Monday, May 8th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be procured by addressing Montgomery D. Parker, 21 Brevoort Place, or at G. P. Putnam's Sons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue; price $2.

—Through an oversight, the new edition of the Constitution and By-laws of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen does not contain the proper text of Regatta Rule No. 2. The following is the true wording of the section, as recommended by the last special meeting of the association, and adopted at a meeting of the executive committee, held January 20th, 1876. We would suggest to our boating readers that they clip it out and put it in their copy of the "Manual," if they possess one:—

2. Any member of the club to which the individual whose status is being investigated belongs, who shall be required to so do by the committee having the matter in charge, shall furnish said committee with his written declaration upon honor, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the oarsman in question is eligible under the association's definition of an amateur; and if an entry is designed to be made for a regatta, that he has been a member of the club from which he then proposes to enter, and has not been entered in any race from any other club, for three months preceding the date of said regatta.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

L. L. V., Beverly, Mass.—Will you please inform me through your paper what to do for weak eyes in a young dog? Ans. Take of borax 20 grains; camphor water, 3 oz.; bathe his eyes with this two or three times a day.

H. C. J., Springfield, Mass.—Will you favor me with your opinion as to where I can find the best description of spaniels, cockers, springer, Irish water, and retrivers? Ans. Stonehenge on the Dog, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

L. H. J., Quincy, Ill.—Do you think the Frank Wesson 32-calibre 20-inch barrel pocket rifle accurate at 200 yards, and of whom can I get them in Chicago? Ans. 200 yards is rather too far for a 20 inch barrel. You can buy them of almost any gun dealer in Chicago.

FRANK, Allentown, Pa.—1. Where can I get a paper that is all full of Gun Dealers and Ammunition? 2. Where can I get the Cape Ann *Advertiser*? Ans. 1. We know of no paper that is devoted exclusively to Guns and Ammunition. 2. Published at Gloucester, Mass., every Saturday.

SUMAH, N. Y.—Where can I purchase a good railroad map of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which gives names and populations of post offices under 5,000; also state the price of such, if known? Ans. From G. W. & C. B. Colton, No 172 William street, this city; prices from 50c. to $1.50.

HENRY, Cambridge, N. Y.—I intend to take a trip to Oregon soon. Which is the best route? Where will I find the best salmon and trout fishing? Ans. Rail to San Francisco, and thence steamer to Kalama on the Columbia; thence rail and river to best fishing points, both for trout and salmon.

EXTRACTOR, Newton, Mass.—I have a finely-made, double-barreled breech-loader, 12 gauge, 30-inch barrel. A friend advises me to have the barrels shortened to 28 inches. Do you do the same? Ans. We consider 30 inches the proper length for a barrel, and would not advise you to reduce it.

B. A. M.—Will you please inform me where can be bought bamboo cane, and also live quail, and what would be the price per dozen? Ans. You can buy bamboo of Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, No. 65 Fulton street. Too late for live quail. Messrs. Whitley & Morris, of Washington Market, deal in them.

J. A. B., New York.—Will you be so kind as to tell me the weight of the sneak boat spoken of in your issue of the 23 ult., and if it would stand being made of ¾-inch boards, instead of 1? Ans. We do not know the weight, but will ascertain; ¾ inch boards would be rather light, but if properly ribbed and fastened, would answer.

A. B. M., West Meriden.—Please give me some good receipt for waterproof blacking or boot grease. Ans. Take ½ pound of shoemaker's lubbing, ½ pint linseed oil, ½ pint strong solution of India rubber. Dissolve the whole with a gentle heat (it is very inflammable), and apply with an ordinary blacking brush. One application will insure dry feet for several months.

H. H. J., Greenwich. 1. Where can I get the book, American Kennel and Sporting Field, by Arnold Burges, and what price? 2. Where can I get Dinks, Hutchinson, & Mayhew, and price? Which is the best by which to train a young pointer or setter? Ans. 1. From Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., this city; price $4. 2. We can send it; price $3. Both contain instructions for breaking.

FISHER, Alleghany, Pa.—Where can I find good fishing for bass, etc., in the vicinity of Pittsburgh? Ans. At Conneaut Lake. Take Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad to Transfer Junction, then rail to Evansburg and a hack two miles. Go to old Phil Miller's house. He will minister to all your wants at low rates. Distance is about 100 miles. Don't know of any good bass fishing in the rivers.

C. L. I., Philadelphia.—Will you please inform me when the "Catalogue of Guns and Game Laws of all the States, and Summary of the London Gun Trial," advertised by H. C. Squires as "ready March 1st," will really be ready? I sent for it two months ago, and have not received it yet. Ans. The catalogue will be issued within two weeks. It has been delayed in order to get some cuts from England.

M. O. W., New York. 1. Do you think I would find any ducks or snipe on the New Jersey coast between the 1st and 15th of May, and if so what kind? 2. What size shot do you consider best for ducks? What for snipe? 3. Would it be necessary to have a boat to hunt ducks in, and would I have to have a guide? Ans. 1. Rather late for ducks and snipe. 2. No. 4 for ducks; No. 9 and 10 for snipe. 3. Yes.

SALMO, Windsor, Nova Scotia.—Is there any pleasant part of Virginia possessed of a healthy climate and good schools for children, where a family could settle on a small farm and live comfortably on a capital of $8,000 and an additional income of $1,000. A neighborhood where good shooting and fishing are to be had preferred? Ans. We can recommend Marion, Smyth Co., Va., without hesitation. It completely fills the bill.

NERO, Dubuque. 1. Can you tell me the address of P. Powell & son, mentioned in last weeks paper by J. H. D., Milwaukee? 2. Can you tell me the address of some good gunsmiths, who have on hand good muzzle-loaders. All of the gunsmiths advertise breech-loaders but I do not want one? Ans. 1. Messrs. P. Powell & Son are in Cincinnati. 2. All of the gun dealers advertising in our paper keep muzzle loaders as well as breech-loaders in stock.

J. W. S., Providence, R. I.—How can you tell the difference between a twist and a laminated steel barrel; also what is the difference between a plain and a stub twist? Ans. To the twist barrel the lines run with perfect regularity; the laminated barrel being hammered, the surface presents an irregular appearance. In a stub twist barrel the material is rolled as in Damascus or laminated, but less twisted. The common twist is made of inferior metal and scraps, but is also twisted.

TAHAWUS, Newark.—Can you inform a subscriber whether Blue Mountain's Lake in the Adirondacks can be reached by way of the Adirondack Railroad, and whether there is a hotel there? Ans. Leave the cars at North Creek for Long Lake *via* Minerva, and for Washburne's on the Indian River; Jackson's on the Cedar River, and Blue Mountain Lake *via*. North River. There is a new Hotel at Blue Mountain Lake, finished last year, and there will be a fair carriage road this year to the lake. This side of Jackson's the road is good.

HUNTER, Newark.—Will you kindly inform me through your Correspondent Columns if there is any thing I can do for a young setter (10 months old) that has got a poor nose. She is well broken in every respect, but does not seem to scent a bird well. She had the distemper very bad this winter and I think that is the cause. The nose is very dry and feverish; feed her on boiled meal and scraps? Ans. If time, plenty of exercise, and such food as you are feeding your setter, does not bring her around all right, we do not know what will.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—1. Where in Philadelphia can the Kay concentrator be bought, and how much are they worth a hundred? 2. Is the $100 Greener breech-loading shot gun considered a good and safe gun? 3. What is the standing of the Remington $45 gun, how do they shoot and wear, and are they considered as safe as higher priced guns? Ans. 1. At John Krider's gun store, Second and Walnut streets, price $3.50 per 100. 2. Yes. 3. The $45 Remington is a good, safe, serviceable gun. Their $65 and $75 guns are better finished, and worth the difference in price.

QUAIL, Boston.—Will you kindly inform me, through your columns, what is the best time to stock a piece of ground with quails, within fifteen miles of Boston; also where they can be procured, and what they will probably cost per pair or dozen? Ans. Much depends upon the season. The birds should be put as soon as there is a reasonable prospect of fine weather; this year, for instance, the middle of April would have been soon enough. The earlier birds are out the sooner they will breed. It is now too late to procure birds, but we will assist you in getting them for next season.

TARGET, Lowell, Mass.—1. What shell had I better use for one discharge, to be then thrown away? 2. Is English shot just one size smaller than American of same nominal numbering? 3. Where can I get Kay's shot cartridge; can find none except Eley's in hands of Boston dealers, and they claim that these—Eley's—are the best. Is it so? 4. Is a pattern of 88 to 103 with one oz. No. 7 Tatham shot, 30-inch circle, 40 yards, straight bore, 12 gauge, 28-inch barrel, 7¼-pound gun as good as should be expected from a $200 Scott gun, and if not, what would be an ordinary good pattern? 5. As I have the gun mentioned which answers for light shooting, what weight, length of barrel, etc., breech-loader, would you advise getting for shore shooting from middle of Aug. to close of season? 6. If I try to get one for $60 or $75, what American maker can you recommend as safe and serviceable? Ans. 1. Union metallic brown shells or Eley's brown shells. 2. Tatham & Bros. N. Y. shot No. 6 has 218 pellets to the ounce. Walker & Parker English shot No 6 has 280 pellets to the ounce. 3. Kay's improved concentrating cartridges are decidedly the best, and can be had at any of the gun dealers advertising in our columns (certainly in this city). 4. 100 pellets would be a good average. 5. Your gun is large enough for bay bird shooting, but for ducks you should have a 10-gauge, 32-inch, 10-pound gun. 6. A $60 or $75 Remington is a safe and serviceable gun.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, April 27th.—Bench Show of Dogs, Springfield, Mass. Base Ball: Louisville vs. Chicago, at Louisville; Hartford vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn; Boston vs. New Haven, at Providence.

FRIDAY, April 28th.—Rifle: Spring meeting Yonkers Rifle Association, at Yonkers. Base Ball: Boston vs. New Haven, at Fall River.

SATURDAY, April 29th.—Rifle: Yonkers Rifle Association, at Yonkers. Base Ball: Chicago vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; St. Louis vs. Louisville, at Louisville.

TUESDAY, May 2d.—Racing: Nashville, Tenn. Trotting: Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, May 3d.—Racing: Nashville, Tenn. Trotting: Washington, D. C. Base Ball: St. Louis vs. Louisville, at Louisville.

OUR CENTENNIAL HEADQUARTERS. — Friends of our paper visiting Philadelphia during the Centennial will find a warm welcome at the office which we have fitted up for their reception and entertainment at No. 123 South Third street. It will be under the special charge of our Mr. Harris, assisted by M. M. Barker, Esq., who is already well known to our Western friends. The office is fitted with easy chairs, writing materials, files of papers, etc., and we place it and its facilities freely at the disposal of our readers. When tired of sight-seeing drop into the FOREST AND STREAM office and rest and read the papers.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.—Dom Pedro is now enjoying the sights and climate of the Pacific Slope. Long journeys for crowned heads are coming into vogue, but probably our present visitor has taken a longer trip by rail than has ever fallen to the lot of any other potentate. He chose the Erie Railway for the first stage of his journey, and has enjoyed the comforts of a palace even while in motion.

BROOK TROUT.—We are glad to see that E. Sherman Pease's two pictures of trout were sold from the walls of the Academy of Design, (late water-color exhibition,) at the good price of $60 for the pair. They were in water-color, and found special favor with artists who saw them. There is a trout picture, in oil, in the present exhibition, that some of our picture-buying readers may be glad to look at.

FOREST AND STREAM AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE "HUNTER'S CAMP."

IN view of the near approach of the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, it may be well to state what this journal (FOREST AND STREAM,) has been doing within the past year to add to the attractions of the show.

It was an early conception of ours to bring together at Philadelphia a collection of all the apparatus and implements used by sportsmen, by land and water, or that might legitimately fall within the province of sport, and also to illustrate the habits and life of sportsmen and the creatures they pursue, by an exhibition of a genuine hunters camp and appliances; methods of trapping, fishing and shooting; specimens of wigwams, canoes, tents, etc. Accordingly in February, 1875, we intimated our purpose to the Exhibition Directory, and arranged for an inner space of 1,200 feet in the main building, where guns, tackle and the like might be on view, and for an outside space on the grounds where the camp might be located. Six months afterwards, learning that Professor Baird was engaged in a kindred project, and aware of the importance of a unity of action, and the facilities he possessed for collecting, we arranged with him to incorporate our display of sportmens goods and implements with his, for what is known as the Government Exhibition. Ever since then we have worked in behalf of the joint and consolidated enterprise, the supervision and labor of collecting the materials of certain departments having been assigned to us.

We are pleased to know that the collection will possess an absorbing interest to all persons fond of field sports, natural history and out-door pastimes.

But what we aim more particularly to impress upon the public is the fact that the most unique and original part and feature of what was intended should comprise the FOREST AND STREAM exhibition, namely, the "*Hunter's Camp*," has not and never had any touch, foundation or handiwork other than our own, and it stands to-day in all its primitive grotesqueness as one of the most attractive objects on the Exhibition grounds. It is located in a deep ravine near the Horticultural Hall, which overlooks it, and only a few rods from the grand music stand. It is but five minutes walk from the principal buildings. Its central object is the log-cabin built in hunter fashion, standing near a natural mountain stream that tumbles over rocks, shaded by a grove that will make the place delightfully cool in summer. A genuine trapper, in full panoply of beads and buck-skin, is in attendance, and some one of the backwoods fraternity, either Pale-face or Red-man, will always be found on hand throughout the season. As completed, the picture shows venison and other game hung up near by, with camp equipage and cooking utensils at hand, the blue smoke of a camp fire rising; canoes partly drawn on shore from a pool of still water made by an eddy of the stream, and other features which Adirondack visitors will recognize at once, and some, perhaps, from which they can gather instruction.

The locality of this "Hunter's Camp" will be indicated by finger boards lettered "*Forest and Stream Camp*," which the Directory have kindly given us permission to erect, and we cannot express our thanks too warmly toward Mr. Goshorn, the Director General; Mr. Schwarzman, the Chief-Engineer, and Mr. Hamill, Secretary, for the special efforts they have made to promote our efforts and make the exhibition attractive and a success.

Having said this much, we may be pardoned for referring to the following paragraph which has been printed in the Oswego *Times*, and copied freely:—

"Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, has written a letter to Mr. John A. Nichols, of Syracuse, inviting him to take charge of the Sportsmen's Camp at the Centennial Exhibition. The camp will consist of a log cabin, tents, canoes and all the apparatus necessary for complete outfit of a hunter's encampment. The appointment is an excellent one, and we know of no one so well qualified to fill the position as Captain Nichols."

The above is altogether a misconception—Captain Nichols has kindly placed his hunting and fishing outfit at the disposal of FOREST AND STREAM, and we propose to place it in the Sportmen's Outfit Department in the Government building, which department, as we have said, was placed under our special charge by Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institute. There will be but one "Hunter's Camp" upon the Centennial grounds, and that one is solely the idea and property of FOREST AND STREAM. We are in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Nichols, which speaks for itself:—

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 22, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:—

The paragraph published in various papers, announcing that Prof. Baird has tendered me the charge of the "Hunters Camp" at the Centennial, is a mistake. I have had no correspondence with Prof. Baird, and have no connection with the "Hunters Camp," which you so happily conceived, and which I found on a recent visit to Philadelphia nearly completed, and so admirably representative of life in the back-woods. The collection I promised you of hunting and fishing goods, is now being packed and will be forwarded at an early date.

Yours very truly, JOHN A. NICHOLS.

Our contemporaries, particularly those in the northern part of this State, will please make a note of the above.

—Strawberries are selling at twenty-five cents a quart in St. Augustine, Fla.

—A moose six feet high is on exhibition at Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is to go to the Centennial.

COACHING.

AT least one of the pastimes peculiar to England, and which might be termed "amateur coaching," has been successfully introduced into this country, as was made amply manifest by the splendid display of the Coaching Club on Saturday last. In fact, it might almost be called a triumphal procession so great was the excitement and anxiety to witness the turn out. One not knowing the cause would have imagined that a procession was in order, or that the "Seventh" were having a parade, from the appearance of Fifth avenue. Those stately mansions, whose closed shutters invariably suggest the idea that the family are living in the back parlor, were thrown open and displayed some signs of being inhabited. Six four-in-hand teams started from Madison square shortly after four o'clock and proceeded up Fifth avenue and through Central Park as far as Stetson's, where they turned and retraced their steps, following the avenue as far as Washington square; thence to Madison square again, where they disbanded.

When the start was made, Mr. William Jay led with his English coach, formerly of the Dorking Road, drawn by two bays, a brown and a chestnut horse. Next came Mr. Frederic Brousou's drag drawn by four spanking bays. Mr. Delancey Kane, who will soon begin running a public coach from the Brunswick Hotel to New Rochelle, followed next with what he calls his "city team"—the four horses which will draw the public coach—a black, a bay, a brown, and a chestnut. Mr. James Gordon Bennett followed, driving four fine chestnuts; Mr. Leonard Jerome with four bays, and Mr. William P. Douglass with four bays. A number of guests, both ladies and gentlemen, were on the tops of the coaches, and the leaders of fashion on the box seats divided the admiration of the crowd with the leaders on the teams. Horns were conspicuous by their absence, and we were glad to notice the omission of this snobbish accessory. Before the next display more fine teams will be added to the club, and coaching will have become firmly established. For those who can afford it, there can be no more popular or healthy amusement. It necessitates out of door exercise, and inculcates self reliance and readiness. By the by, Mr. Bennett's twenty Polo ponies have arrived from Texas in charge of two Mexicans. They were not in first-rate condition, (the ponies we mean, we are not informed as to the *Mexicanos*,) but have been turned out to pasture, and will soon be ready for the first lessons.

HORSE SHOES AND SHOEING.

ON an average horses require shoeing once a month. The length of time a shoe will wear depends much on the kind of service a horse is doing, and on the kind of road he is daily travelling. A team horse in heavy draught does not wear out as many shoes as one used in a hack; quick motion grinds shoes down more rapidly than slow use. Some pavement is harder on shoes than an ordinary road, while the friction of a gravelly road wears them away rapidly. Wooden pavement is but a little saving to the wear and tear of shoes, for the grit and dust which become impacted in the interstices of the wooden block grinds away shoes like the friction of an emory wheel.

The hind shoes wear out first, and there is more strain and friction on them than on the forward shoes. It is impossible and improper for a horse to wear shoes more than six weeks, for the growth of the foot shortens the shoe, as well as changes the shape otherwise. The neglect will cause the shoe to encroach upon the soft textures of the foot and produce lameness.

The greatest amount of custom to the blacksmith comes from the teamsters and expressmen and livery men. Omnibus and railroad companies have their own forges and do their own shoeing.

The process of making a horseshoe is familiar to every school boy, who has often lingered at the smithy door and listened to the wheezing of the asthmatic bellows, and when the foot is paired woudered that it did not bleed. Again, he has seen the strong-armed workman pluck the piece of glowing metal from the bright fire, and with the hammer give it repeated blows, and give it shape by curling it over the anvil point. Heating again and again, the iron he pounds maliciously causing the hissing sparks to fly in all directions, until at length a shoe is formed complete.

This tedious process is superceded by machinery, and now like a doughnut a shoe is cut out of a sheet of steel, shaped, creased and punched precisely as if done by hand. More shoes can be made by machinery in one day than a blacksmith can make by a forge in a week, and, too, equally as good in all respects.

The matter of horseshoeing is of great interest to owners of horse flesh, for every one has an idea how the shoe should be shaped and fitted to enable the beast to travel to his notion. If he overreaches, interferes, or stumbles, the blacksmith is held responsible. It is true a skillful mechanic can do much to remedy these evils. There are but a few practical mechanics who have sufficiently studied the foot of the horse. It is not enough to know the anatomy of the foot, and where to insert a nail not to cause pain, but the foot should be studied in the state of nature before the mechanism of man has by artificial appliance been distorted it. The shape of the hoof of the wild horse, or of one who has never been shoed, should be taken as a model. The foot is then properly balanced, neither too long nor too broad, but it has adjusted itself to nature

and the muscles and tendons are not strained by travel. Confinement and unskillful shoeing changes the anatomical relations of the foot, and the best judgment of the mechanic is often taxed to correct the growing deformity—from unskillful shoeing. When a reasoning, skillful mechanic is found the horse is safe in his hands, for he only preserves the normal shape of the hoof, and adjusts the shoe to protect it.

The frog in the hoof of the horse is placed there for a particular purpose and should not be cut by the shoer. If this is allowed contraction and lameness will follow. The shape and weight of the shoe should be accommodated to the purposes for which they are designed. The track horse requires a shoe lighter and without corks, while the draught horse must have a heavy broad shoe with corks to enable him to obtain foothold and travel with the least possible strain. The sporting horse should be shod lightly with a swell at the heel and toe; the best nails should be selected, and care used in clinching, for the casting of a shoe during the chase is of great inconvenience, and might throw the horse and jeopardize the limbs and life of the rider.

CONCENTRATING CARTRIDGES AND CHOKE-BORES.

It is with much pleasure we are able to say to our brother sportsmen that at length a shot cartridge has been invented which is surely effectual in preventing the too wide spreading of the charge at long range, and one which distributes the shot evenly, and at the same time making a decidedly better penetrator than a loose charge. We allude to the cartridges invented and manufactured by Messrs. Kay & Co., of Newark, N. J. There are few sportsmen, if any, who have given this subject more attention than we have, and we found many years ago that an ordinary gun would scatter the shot to such a degree that few, if any, guns could be depended upon to kill, surely, beyond a distance of from thirty-five to forty yards. It is true that a gun that will kill clean at forty yards, when held right, shoots as close as it is desirable to have a gun shoot for all ordinary upland shooting. Every skillful shooter knows that in quail, woodcock, and ruffed grouse shooting that at least eight birds out of ten are killed within thirty yards; one-half are killed within twenty-five yards, and very many are killed by snap shooting, in dense coverts, within twenty yards. Consequently choke-bore guns, or concentrating cartridges, would not be as effectual and desirable for such shooting as loose shot from an ordinary gun for the reason that in shooting in such coverts with a choke-bore or concentrating cartridges the birds would either be missed or so mutilated with shot that missing had been better. And if it was only for such shooting as the above that we needed a gun concentrating cartridges and choke-bores would be useless, but all shooters know that such is not the case. Owing to the increase of population in our country the draining of swamps and clearing of coverts game is becoming much more difficult to approach, and that something is required to meet the emergency; and then, for grouse shooting on the prairie after the 10th September, for duck shooting, for snipe shooting when the birds are wild, and for any kind of shooting outside of forty yards it becomes absolutely necessary that we should have something better than we have heretofore used, and this important point has been attained in two ways, one by the choke-boring of guns, and the other by the invention of the Kay concentrating cartridge. Some of our shooting friends who are using choke-bore guns for long range shooting speak in the highest terms of them, and if such guns will continue to hold their form so as to concentrate the shot there will certainly be a great demand for them from those who do most of their shooting at long range. But the very important qualification of the concentrating cartridges is that it enables the shooter to use the *same* gun for long or short range shooting. During our long-continued experience in field sports we have thoroughly tried all the different styles of concentrators to be found, and about twenty-five years ago we had a machine concentrated, with which we thought cartridges could be made which would concentrate the shot, but like all others which we had tried it was a failure, for with this and all other so-called concentrators which we have ever tried we could find no regularity in the distribution and penetration of the shot. Some of cartridges would not open at all, and consequently the load was lost. Some would break up in the gun, and then not be as effective as loose shot. But last week we devoted a day to experimenting with the Kay concentrating cartridge, and after full and careful trial of them we are fully convinced that we at length have a concentrating cartridge which we may entirely depend upon to do what is expected of it, viz., make an exceedingly close, uniform spread of the shot and deep penetration. We did the shooting with our 12-gauge 7½ to 30-inch Tolley gun; 40 yards; target 30 inch diameter; 3¼ drs. powder and 1⅛ oz. shot, with the following result: 5 shots with No. 9 shot, the average was 400 pellets; with No. 7 shot, the average 234; with No. 6 shot, 160; with No. 4 shot, 84; with No. 2 shot, 68.

Minnesota.—At the regular meeting of the Rochester (Minn.) Sportsmen's Club, March 4th, 1876, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:—G. K. Saylor, President; Thomas Ireland, Vice President; L. E. Crane, Secretary and Treasurer; A. M. Ellethorp, Aaron Ozmun, Executive Committee. The Club have a valuable library, and all the leading sporting papers are found on the tables. Thirty-four members are enrolled, among whom are found the best citizens.

GAME PROTECTION.

—The residents of Prince Edwards Island have organized a club for the protection of fish and game.

—One branch of the Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting, under penalty of $10 fine, the having of dead trout in possession between October 1st and April 1st.

—A sportsman's club has been formed in Geneseo, to be known as the Geneseo Sportsman's Club. It starts with twenty members, all "good men and true," and has for officers the following gentlemen:—President, John Rorbach; Vice President, M. HawleyRector; Secretary, W. T. Howard; Treasurer, I. J. Statton.

—The Mississippi Legislature has amended the Game Law which we printed last week, so that it is necessary to substitute the 15th of March for the 1st of April, 1st of May, and 15th of May wherever such dates occur.

Our correspondent Von G., of West Meriden, Ct., urges the desirability of uniformity in the laws of the New England States regulating trout fishing. He says:—

"The season for trout fishing in Connecticut is now from April 15th until July 1st, and there exists much dissatisfaction among the lovers of the rod, for the reason that the pot fishers clean out the streams before the law is off, leaving poor pickings for those who respect and obey the laws. Some of our soundest sportsmen claim that the law should be the same in all the New England States, and that trout fishing should begin on the 1st of March.

"Not a hundred miles from here is a brook in which occasionally a few trout may be caught, and on Fast day, one day before the law was off, a few young men and boys patrolled the banks of the stream all day determined to prevent the large number of pot-fishermen who usually congregate there, from fishing in the brook, and I understand they drove away from the stream *no less than thirteen of the potters.* Well done! The Connecticut Sportsmen's Association will meet next month at Hartford, and I think there will be a larger attendance of sportsmen than ever, for all now see the necessity of obtaining good game laws such as can be enforced, or else the game and fish in this State will soon be played out."

—The report of the Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society of Nova Scotia, contains the gratifying information that the steps taken by the Legislature for protecting wild animals and birds have been successful. The moose which, by reckless killing, had been nearly exterminated, are again becoming numerous, and by the time the present law expires will have recovered from the effects of over-hunting. This is the case not in one or two localities only, but all over the Province, and districts once celebrated as favorite haunts of the moose promise to become as good hunting-grounds as ever they were. While the people, as the report says, are becoming more accustomed to the law, and more ready to acknowledge the wisdom of its provisions, and the necessity for its enactment, measures will nevertheless have to be devised to prevent the wholesale slaughter of the moose after the present prohibitory law expires, as all the good done during the three years close time may be speedily undone. Some restrictions will have to be placed on the number of animals killed by any hunting party, and these restrictions will have to be enforced as strictly as the actual law. There are now 38 wardens to enforce the law, and the Government pays the cost of prosecution when the offenders are too poor to pay. The reluctance of witnesses to give evidence in court is a serious obstacle to prosecution for offenses.

—At the meeting of the Livingstoo Sportsmen's Club, held Monday night, a letter was read from Henry Knapp, who has been engaged by the club to secure birds for the State shoot, stating that he was in Buffalo waiting for the flying birds to settle, that they would probably settle either in Michigan or Pennsylvania, and as soon as there was any prospect of their settling he should start and commence work. The time for holding the State shoot cannot be announced until the birds have been secured. One week's notice will be sufficient, however, as all the preparations will have been made.—*Syracuse Standard.*

San Francisco, Cal., March 30th, 1876.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I have the pleasure to inform you that a sporting club is about being formed here, chiefly for the protection of our game, but also for the purpose of affording its members all proper, legitimate, and good facilities for the enjoyment of sport with the gun and rod. I have but little doubt that 100 to 150 persons will soon be found who will unite to form an effective association, and by paying twenty dollars each for membership and one dollar monthly, will raise a fund to carry out its purposes, one of which will be to improve a house and premises already in existence close to Lake Merced, and near the ocean, only about six miles from the heart of the city. There they will have rooms and sleeping berths, sheds and stabling for vehicles and horses, and a boat house on the shore of the lake, conveniently situated for their use in fishing, etc. There will be no bar-room, but the members will carry their own provisions and what beverages they may desire. Of course they will have a custodian of the house and boats, etc., and probably a cook. Lake Merced is already well stocked with salmon and Lake Tahoe trout. It is a noble piece of water, well sheltered by hills, on the ocean side mostly, and is about two and a half miles in length by about half a mile wide. It may be said, indeed, to be two lakes connected by a narrow shallow small strait or passage, at one end nearest the sea, at which place and from which it is separated only by a high hill or large sand embankment. Along most of the sides of the lake, near its shores, there is a species of reed which affords good refuge and shelter for the fish, and near to which most of them are captured, either by bait fishing or trolling from a boat with a spoon bait. The baits chiefly used are raw or boiled shrimps, mussels, and sometimes the earth worm and small fish. The spoon bait is a flashing twirl of gold on one side and silver on the other, with a triangle of small hooks. Sometimes for a while one made of these kinds of fishing is successful, and sometimes the other. Last year a large number of both silver salmon and Lake Tahoe or Truckee River trout were captured. The lake is replenished annually with these two sorts of fish, and this year we anticipate even better sport than we had last. The trout run generally larger in size than the salmon. They have no access to the ocean, and the water of the lake is entirely fresh. Salmon in fresh water will not attain to a great weight, but we are contented to have them in such water even only of a moderate size. Our acclimatizing society had leased the lake for the purposes of their angling, but we expect they will amalgamate with the new club about to be formed, to the mutual advantages of both societies. All, at present, is rather in an embryo state, and I cannot give you all the particulars of this new move, but may soon be enabled to send you a fuller and more explicit account of our arrangements and proceedings.

E. J. Hooper.

Elks for Blooming Grove Park.—A pair of live California elks (*wapiti*) were turned into the breeding-park at Blooming Grove last week. They were captured in the northwestern corner of Iowa, and arrived in good condition, via., Dunkirk and Erie Railway to Laxawaxen, from which place they were led by men fourteen miles to the Park. Mr. Luppelman, of Fremont, Ohio, their former owner, writes as follows to John Avery, Esq., President of the Association:—

"In answer to your inquiries regarding elks. They are dangerous in October to strangers, but to their keeper seemed always gentle; still it would be advisable to be careful at that season of the year. A fence five feet high will keep them safely inclosed; I do not think there is any danger of their jumping out. The cow bears but one calf at a birth; the one sent will calve in June. It is necessary to let them have access to water; they are very fond of wading, and plunging about to rid themselves of flies during the summer, and the larger the range of ground they have the better for them. I have another pair I would dispose of as my park is too limited in space for the number I have. Since I shipped to you, I lost a fine yearling cow. I think want of ranging room caused her death. Their food is any thing that a cow will eat."

—We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Wakeman Holberton, so long known as a good sportsman and artist, has secured an interest in the Sportsman's Emporium, No. 102 Nassau street, formerly Eaton & Co., and now Eaton, Holberton & Co. The business will hereafter receive his whole attention, and be under his management, aided by Mr. Geo. B. Eaton. Mr. Holberton has long been known as a skillful fly-fisherman for black bass and speckled trout, and after an experience of many years in shooting and angling feels that he knows what sportsmen require. He is an expert in fly tying, and in that line has no superior. For a number of years he was in the employ of the celebrated gun firm of W. J. Syms & Brothers, and has a thorough knowledge of guns, pistols, and everything connected therewith. The new firm will, as before, continue to supply everything necessary to the complete outfit of sportsmen, both for the camp and field, and at the same time give more care and attention to guns, rifles, and fishing tackle. We hope all sportsmen will give them a call at their quarters, 102 Nassau street, to which they have returned.

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Now that the organization of an Imperial British team, under the leadership of Sir Henry Halford, has been definitely abandoned, some of the small bore experts of England are turning their attention towards the possibility or advisability of organizing an independent team on the plan of the Scotch and Irish. To be sure, the letter of Mr. Wells, Captain of the English Eight, to the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, does not look very favorable toward such a consummation, for he says:—

"I do not think, even if there were in the present case no special reasons against it, that any other country than our own is the fittest place for deciding the rifle superiority of any territorial divisions of our common country, be they those of England, Ireland, and Scotland, or of any of their respective counties.

But apart from this consideration, I should say that, owing possibly to a misunderstanding as to the nature of the invitation from America, the teams that will go from England and Scotland, and to some extent, I believe, from Ireland, though of this I am not so sure, would not represent the real shooting strength of these countries."

To which he adds: "It is, I believe, notorious, that some of the best shots in Scotland are not to join the team which is to visit America." Now, unless we are sadly misinformed, Mr. Wells is not only in error, but he will find numbers who are ready to join issue with him on this point. In fact, his remarks bear on their face the evidence of an effort to belittle any match which may be shot in this country, whether it may result in victory for the Scotch, Irish, or ourselves. Our English contemporary mentioned above takes a very just and sensible view of the case, and considers that it would be an over-strained scrupulousness for the English riflemen to stand longer aloof. He says:—

"Such a course is certain to be misconstrued by the Americans, and is, in fact, an implied censure on the Irish riflemen, who behaved with perfect loyalty to the "United" scheme, until it was defeated by the action of the Scotch."

To say that the Irish, who have two defeats to wipe out, would not send their best shots, is simply absurd. We have all along contended, and do so still, that the presence of a British or Imperial team would add greatly to the interest of the international matches; but since, through the course of our own National Association in making the invitations general, that cannot be, we would most heartily welcome an English team to compete with their Scotch and Irish brethren against their American cousins, or against all comers, for the rifle championship of the world. And we trust that among the small bore shots of England—and their name is legion—there will yet be found a team who are willing to cut their leading strings and act independent of those whose greatest opposition to their going lies in the fact of their being unable to have everything arranged strictly according to their own views.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.—The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting on Friday, Gen. M. T. McMahon in the chair. The members present were Inspector General Woodward, Gen. Knox, Major Holland, Major Jewell, Judge Stanton, Robert Johnson, and G. S. Schermerhorn. Judge Stanton, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, reported that he had received a subscription of $2,500 from Messrs. Poppenhusen Bros., and had their assurance that ample facilities would be provided for the transportation of people to Creedmoor during the international matches. The time-table during the meeting would, he said, be made up in accordance with the wishes of the joint committee. On motion of Gen. Knox, the Treasurer was directed not to disburse any of the funds belonging to the committee without an order from the Finance Committee. On motion, it was decided to invite Gen. Shafter, President of the National Rifle Association, and Col. Mitchell, President of the Amateur Rifle Club, to participate in the meetings of the joint committee hereafter. The meeting then adjourned.

CREEDMOOR.—One of the leading matches on this range last season was that for the bull's-eye badge presented by George Crouch, Esq. The trophy having been finally won by Mr. Leonard Geiger, that gentleman has in turn presented to the Amateur Rifle Club a trophy to take its place. The present medal is a gold coin of the value of fifty dollars, suitably mounted, and is shot for under somewhat peculiar conditions, which will probably be modified ere long. These are—20 shots at 1,000 yards, 15 at 900, and 10 at 800, commencing at the long range. The weather during the forenoon was fine, but in the afternoon the wind varied between southeast and southwest, blowing half a gale. The scores therefore, are not first class, considering the the previous records of most of the contestants. Maj. Fultou was the winner with 18 bull's-eyes, although Mr. Ballard beat him on the total score. Mr. Geiger, although declining to compete for the badge presented by himself, shot with the others, and made the top score, viz.: 19 bull's-eyes and 176 out of a possible 225. The scores made by the competitors were as follows:—

Names.	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	total.	Bulls-eyes.
Maj. Henry Fulton	38	62	59	159	18
L. M. Ballard	44	52	68	164	17
G. W. Yale	38	62	59	159	15
J. L. Allen	35	59	57	151	14
W. B. Farwell	43	57	50	150	14
A. Anderson	34	49	56	139	14
R. Rathbone	44	51	49	144	14
W. S. Elmendorf	48	53	43	144	13
L. Webber	46	46	44	136	12
N. Washburne	50	38	39	127	10
H. Fisher	43	46	40	109	9
E. H. Raymond	43	41	34	122	8
S. G. Perry	40	44	41	133	7
F. Hyde	40	51	37	148	7
A. J. Mennion, Jr.	46	34	25	95	4
Col. C. McNab	15	21	31	67	2

CREEDMOOR, JR.—The return match between the teams representing respectively the New York Life and the Continental Fire Insurance Companies, was shot at this range on Saturday, and won by the first mentioned. The scores were as follows:—

NEW YORK LIFE. Name.	Total.	CONTINENTAL FIRE. Name.	Total.
H. C. Harrison	43	W. Ellsworth	42
L. Fosdick	4[illegible]	G. Hope	4[illegible]
L. Darnee, Jr.	41	R. L. Roberts	40
C. W. Pontez	4[illegible]	A. E. Earnest	3[illegible]
J. S. Conover	30	W. Townsend	31
Total	201	Total	191

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The St. John's Guild Rifle Tournament, given at this gallery in aid of the Floating Hospital for the poor, sick children, is an immense success, and will realize a liberal sum for its object. About one hundred competitors have entered. It is respectfully announced that this contest will positively close on Saturday night, April 29th, 1876. All comers are invited.

HELLWIG'S GALLERY.—The prize shooting held at Hellwig's Gallery, 271 and 273 Eighth avenue, ended Thursday April 19th. The first prize, a flue rifle, was won by Fred Kessler, the second, a cap rifle, by M. B. Engel, and the third prize, a parlor pistol, by R. C. Wheeler.

—The Rod and Rifle Club of Jamaica, L. I., are making extensive preparations for the coming season. A few days since Mr. Creed, President of the club, showed us two handsome and appropriate medals gotten up by Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, one to be known as the Champion badge, and to be competed for on the third Wednesday of May and the second Wednesdays of June, July, August, September, and October, becoming the property of the member who shall have won it three times. The other is to be known as the Challenge badge, and is to be shot for on Saturday of each week, commencing May 6th and ending October 28th, becoming the property of the member who shall have won it the greatest number of times during the season. The club now has two 200-yard targets on their range, one being found insufficient for the number of contestants in the matches.

MORSEMERE.—The Yonkers Rifle Association are about organizing an off-hand, short-range team to represent it at Creedmoor and elsewhere. With such good material to select from the team should be a remarkably strong one. In the meantime it is a pity that the long-talked-of match between this association and the American Rifle Association cannot be brought to an issue.

The spring meeting of the Yonkers Association will take place on Friday and Saturday, April 28th and 29th. The programme is as follows:—

MATCH I—*Man Target Match.*—Distance, 200 yards; time, 5 seconds per shot; position, standing; weapon, any rifle; rounds, five; no sighting shots. Entrance fee, twenty-five cents. Re-entries allowed.

This match to be open during the entire meeting. First and second purses will be awarded to the highest scores at the end of each day. Entries close at 5 P. M.

MATCH II—*Short Range Match.*—Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle; rounds, ten; no sighting shots. Entrance fee, fifty cents. Re-entries allowed. Prize, a nickel plated revolver. Match to be open during the entire meeting. Entries close at 5 P. M.

MATCH III—*Team Match. Special Target.*—Open to teams of five from any rifle club. Distance, 500 yards. In addition to the 22-inch bull's-eye, there will be an 11-inch carton, which will count six points. Position, any; weapon, any rifle; rounds, ten; two sighting shots. Entrance fee, one dollar per man. Each club may send as many teams as they choose. Prize, a lemon glass. The winning team will compete among themselves after the spring meeting for the ownership of the glass. Match opens at 10:30 A. M. Entries close at 11., Friday, April 28th.

MATCH IV—*Carton Match.*—Distance, 500 yards; position, any; weapon, any rifle; rounds, five; two sighting shots; bull's-eye 12 inches. Entrance fee, fifty cents. First and second prizes, the winning cartons suitably inscribed. Open at 2 P. M. Entries close 5 P. M., Friday, April 28th. Re-entries allowed.

MATCH V—*Mid-Range Match.*—Distance, 500 yards; position, any; weapon, any rifle; rounds, seven; no sighting shots. Entrance fee, fifty cents. Prize, a field glass. Open at 10 A. M. Entries close at 12 M., Saturday, April 29th.

MATCH VI—*Individual Match.*—Distance, 500 yards; 11-inch carton; position, any; weapon any rifle; rounds, ten; two sighting shots. Entrance fee, $1. Prize, a Creedmoor cartridge box. Open at 2 P. M. Entries close at 5 P. M., Saturday, April 29th.

All entries to be made with the score keepers on the range.

The matches are open to all comers, and shooting will begin each day at 10 A. M. The Amateur Rifle Club have announced their intention of sending a team to compete in Match III, and many of the celebrated shots will compete. The attendance should be large.

On Saturday last the following scores were made in a team match at 500 yards, 40 shots per man: The target was regulation size in every particular, the bull's-eye being 22 in. in diameter, but inside of it was an 11-inch carton, which has one-fourth the area of the old bull's-eye, and for hitting this an extra point was counted. We give the count both by Creedmoor and Morsemere. It will be seen that the Shonnard team wins by 10 points, Creedmoor, and 14 points Morsemere:—

SHONNARD'S TEAM.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Charles Dusenberry	5 5 6 5 5 4 5 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5—100 5 6 6 3 5 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 5 6 4 6 5—100	200
Grand Total		216

Creedmoor Style.	Grand Total.
Total.....95—97	196

Name.	Score.	Total.
A. H. Jocelyn	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 6 4 6 4 5 5 3 5—93 5 5 5 4 6 4 4 6 5 4 6 5 6 6 5 6 5 5 6—102	195
Grand Total		195

Creedmoor Style.	Grand Total.
Total.....97—95	185

Name.	Score.	Total.
A. D. Hodgman	3 3 6 6 6 4 6 5 5 6 6 5 5 3 5 3 6 4 5 5—96 6 5 3 4 6 6 5 4 5 4 6 5 6 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—96	192
Grand Total		192

Creedmoor Style.	Grand Total.
Total.....90—91	181
Grand Total of the team 791. Creedmoor style, 743.	

SMYTH'S TEAM.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Douglas Smyth	6 4 4 3 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 4 5 6 5 5 5 5 5—102 4 4 4 6 3 5 4 5 5 6 6 3 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 4—99	201
Grand Total		201

Creedmoor Style.	Grand Total.
Total.....95—91	186

Name.	Score.	Total.
Chas. Hodgman	4 5 5 6 6 6 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 4 5 2 6—98 6 5 5 5 6 4 6 4 3 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 4 4 6 6—98	196
Grand Total		196

Creedmoor Style.	Grand Total.
Total.....93—92	185

Name.	Score.	Total.
H. L. Garrison	6 6 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 5 4 4 3 5 6 4 6 6—96 5 5 4 3 6 4 5 5 4 6 5 4 6 5 6 5 4 4 4 5—95	191
Grand Total		191

Creedmoor Style.	Grand Total.
Total.....90—91	181

Name.	Score.	Total
G. L. Morse	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 6 5 6 4 4 6 4 4 4 4—91 4 5 6 6 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 6 6 5 5 4 5 4 5—98	189
Grand Total		189

Creedmoor Style.	Grand Total.
Total.....87—93	180
Grand Total of the team—777. Creedmoor style, 732.	

NEW YORK STATE.—The Board of Directors of the Ninth Division Rifle Association, whose headquarters are at Syracuse, have announced their programme of this spring meeting, although the dates on which the matches are to be shot have not yet been fixed. The programme is as follows:—

I. DIRECTOR'S MATCH.—Open to Directors of the Sixth Division Rifle Association.

II. SIXTH DIV. N. G. MATCH.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry in the Sixth Division.

III. REGIMENTAL MATCHES.—Open to teams from different companies or to individuals of the regiment or company, according to the discretion of the donors of prizes.

IV. CAVALRY MATCH.—Open to teams of five from any troop of cavalry in the Sixth Division.

V. SPORT RANGE MATCH.—Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards.

VI. LONG RANGE MATCH.—Open to all comers; distance, 800 and 1,000 yards.

VII. MID-RANGE MATCH.—Open to all comers; distance, 500, 600, and 700 yards. Handicap match.

VIII. OFFICERS' MATCH.—Open to all general, field, staff, and line officers; distance, 200 yards.

IX. CONSOLATION MATCH.—Open to members of the Sixth Division and competitors in the foregoing matches who have not won a first, second, or third prize; distance, 500 yards.

A team of three from the Amateur Rifle Club, of Rochester, shot on the 21st, at Geneva, three matches with an equal team from the Geneva Rifle Club. Distance, 800 and 150 yards. At the longer range the position was any allowed by Creedmoor rules by the Rochester men; muzzle rest allowed to Geneva. The Rochester men used Remington rifles of ten pounds weight. Gaylord, of Geneva, used a thirty-two pound muzzle loader, with rest; Miller, a twenty-one pound muzzle loader in the same way, while Smith used a Sharps Creedmoor without rest. The wind blew fresh directly across the line of fire, making necessary an allowance of eight or ten feet for the wind, in spite of which the scores were satisfactory for amateurs. It will be seen that Rochester won by eight and fourteen points:—

FIRST MATCH—800 YARDS.

GENEVA. Name.	Total.	ROCHESTER. Name.	Total.
Smith	39	Rider	45
Gaylord	45	Hart	43
Miller	39	Stillson	43
Total	123	Total	131

SECOND MATCH—800 YARDS.

GENEVA. Name.	Total.	ROCHESTER. Name.	Total.
Smith	36	Rider	48
Gaylord	36	Hart	39
Miller	33	Stillson	32
Total	105	Total	119

At 150 yards the shooting was off-hand, and the Rochester riflemen held their own against their doughty opponents, but not with so much advantage as at the longer range. Fifteen shots were fired by each man, with the following aggregate out of a possible seventy-five:—

150 YARDS—OFF-HAND.

ROCHESTER. Name.	Total.	GENEVA. Name.	Total.
Rider	61	Smith	60
Hart	58	Miller	57
Stillson	57	Gaylord	56
Total	174	Total	173

After the above, an off-hand match was shot between Mr. Smith, President of the Geneva Club and the President of the Rochesters, ending in a victory for the former by a score of 64 to 58.

It is but fair to state that Gaylord's piece of artillery broke down after the sixth round of the second long range match, after which he used the smaller muzzle-loader of Miller, but the matches have demonstrated that we need no longer fear the muzzle-loader in long range shooting.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association held their third prize meeting of the season at the Spy Pond Range on the 18th inst., the conditions being fifteen shots each at 200 yards, the contestants being divided into three classes in accordance with their previous standing of scoring. In the first class the prize was won by J. B. Osborn, second by W. H. Jackson, and third by J. N. Frye. In the second class E. B. Souther took the first prize, C. E. Hebbard second, and J. F. Wheeler third. In the third class the honors were conferred on J. L. Stevenson, W. F. Symms, and E. W. Johnson, respectively.

The following is the score made by each individual by both the Creedmoor and Massachusetts methods of reckoning, the first figure representing the former method and the second figure the latter:—

First Class—J. B. Osborn, 158–69; W. H. Jackson, 146–64; C. E. Sanborn, 145–65; J. N. Frye, 145–65; S. C. Noyes, 144–65; S. C. Ring, 144–62; J. N. Frost, 142–63; W. Gerrish, 132–61; C. C. Wemyss, 142–63; J. W. Wemyss, 134–62; A. P. Clark. 132–61; S. Plummer, 124–51. Second class—E. B. Souther, 141–68; C. E. Hebbard, 141–60; J. F. Wheeler, 138–63; G. H. Adams, 134–62; E. Lawrence, 133–61; J. N. Brown, 127–56. Third class—J. L. Stevenson, 139–63; W. F. Symms, 135–60; C. A. Parker, 108–53; E. B. Hull, 108–54; E. W. Johnson, 111–56; H. S. Harris, 107–59; W. E. Gerrier, 100–51.

At the close of the shoot, Mr. Gerrier having made the lowest score, he was awarded a small toy gun by a member of the association, which he took amid shouts of applause. It was announced that Major Henry Fulton had presented a Remington rifle, Creedmoor pattern, to the association, to be contended for by the members under such conditions as the directors may decide.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The first annual meeting of the Scranton Rifle Club will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 24th and 25th, when one hundred dollars in prizes will be shot for. The officers of the club are John Nichols, President; J. N. Gardner, Secretary, and Enoch Page, Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Rifle Club had a lovely day for target practice on the 16th inst. The wind was rather strong, still there were some very fine scores made. The members were out in full force. The following are the leading score:—

Centennial Target, 25 half inch rings, off-hand.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
A. Wattenhoffer	155	E. J. Weock	151
M. Winteler	153	Jules Pifiant	149

Wimbledon, off-hand, out of a possible 50.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
M. Winteler	43	A. Jung	42
Jules Pifiant	42	A. Wattenhofer	41
E. J. Weock	41		

At the Crescent City Rifle Club the attendance was very good, and until three o'clock in the evening the firing was very brisk. A very strong wind was blowing directly across the targets. The following are the leading scores:—

200 yards off-hand, possible 75.

Name.	Score.	Total.
L. B. Daponte	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 5 4	64
J. L. Revol	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4	67

500 yards without artificial rest, possible 75.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Dr. Geo. Howe	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	71
R. G. Eyrich	4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5	68
John Glynn, Jr.	5 5 5 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5	68
Dudley Selph	4 3 4 4 3 4 5 4 3 4 3 4 2 5 5	59
Jules Pifiant	2 4 3 5 3 5 5 2 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	60
L. B. Daponta	5 4 3 5 2 2 5 4 4 3 4 4 3 2 5	55
J. L. Revol	4 5 3 4 3 3 5 3 2 4 2 5 3 4 3	53

1,000 yards.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Geo. Howe	5 3 5 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 3 4	59
John Glynn, Jr.	3 4 3 4 4 5 2 5 3 3 5 2 4 3 4	54
Wm. Arms	3 5 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 5 4 3 4 3 0 4	50
Dudley Selph	3 5 5 5 3 3 4 0 0 0 4 4 2 3 4	45
A. C. Smith	3 2 5 3 5 3 0 4 2 4 3 3 0 0 3	40
John K. Renaud	3 4 0 0 4 2 3 3 4 5 2 4 5 3 0	50

A team calling themselves the Unknown have issued a challenge to shoot a match with a team from any other club in the State of Louisiana, at 1,000 yards. As there is no other club in the State that has a longer range than 200 yards, we of course expect lively times. GUSSIE.

MILWAUKEE RIFLE CLUB.

MILWAUKEE, April 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The first competition for the Brodhead field glass prize, at 500 yards came off several days ago. C. D. Turner made 72 out of possible 75, and wins the glass once. The second competition for the 200 yards prize, came off last Friday the 14th inst. J. M. Arnold made 42 out of possible 50, and wins the glass once. Score at 200 yards; 10 shots off-hand:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. M. Arnold	42	C. Turner	37
E. Fielding	41	C. Shoonds	32
John C. Wells	41	D. Frankenberger	31
John Mennier	41		

Off-hand shooting, according to the Milwaukee Rifle Club rules, means: Stand up on your feet like a little man, pull down your vest, keep the whole of the left hand forward of the trigger guard, and both arms free from the body, excepting where they hinge on the shoulder.

WAN WAN.

CALIFORNIA.—Capt. H. J. Burns and Mr. Philo Jacoby, two expert rifle shots of San Francisco, recently shot an interesting match at Buena Vista Park, the conditions being twenty shots each at 200 yards off hand at a Creedmoor target, the hits to be measured, however, instead of counted in the usual way. The match was brought about because Mr. Jacoby believed that the Creedmoor target did

not give sufficient credit to the superior marksmen; but these who witnessed the match were convinced that, for simplicity and economy in time, the present Creedmoor, or rather Wimbledon plan, was much superior to the old system of string measurement. At the expiration of the twenty shots it was found that Capt. Burns' string measured 130 5 16 inches against 185 15-16 inches of Mr. Jacoby.

Gen. Batterman, of Virginia City, Nevada, has offered to match five men against any five men of the Second California Brigade, and a match will probably be made.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

GAME IN MARKET.—English snipe are unusually plenty, selling from $1.50 to $2 per dozen, principally Western birds, however, an indication, taken in connection with the scarcity along the coast, that the birds are taking a western flight. Wild pigeons are also very abundant, selling for $1 per dozen. There are still a few ducks in market, selling at last week's prices; the season, however, expires on the 1st proximo.

—We have a letter from Mr. J. W. Kinsey, of Barnegat Inlet, controverting the charge of extortion preferred against himself and the baymen by our correspondent Long, M. D., in our issue of April 13th. Mr. Kinsey hases the discomfiture of the Doctor's party upon their error or misfortune in coming at the wrong time of tide, when the yachts were aground and the birds out of reach. The charges for yacht, etc., were the stated charges of $2.50 per day and "found," which means board for the gunner and ammunition. Mr. Kinsey is inclined to attribute their objections to parsimony rather than sufficient cause. The bayman especially complained of, as he states, was Capt. Joel Ridgeway, whom many of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM know favorably. Moreover, no notification of the coming of the party was received in advance; and Mr. Kinsey gets the laugh on them in the respect that they engaged a yacht at half price, and found to their chagrin that she was only a skiff. The letter is spiey, and on the whole good natured, but it is evident the dislike was mutual all around. As the letter occupies four pages of foolscap, we have no room to print it all.

—The members of the First German New York Hunting Club have resolved to visit the Centennial Fair on the 10th of June next, to meet their fellow sportsmen of the Kensington Hunting Club. At a recent meeting of the club at the club rooms, No. 384 Pearl street, the following officers were elected to serve for the current year: J. Kunz, President; L. Maisch, Vice President, H. Zahn, Treasurer, L. Schuler, Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, *Canada—Chatham, April 21st.*—Wild geese are not very plentiful along the coast lagoons this spring. The fine weather brought them along, but they found their usual feeding grounds covered with ice, and they have gone away again in large numbers. They will doubtless return again before the season is over.

CONNECTICUT—*West Meriden, April 17th.*—We are now having a little snipe shooting here. Two sportsmen bagged nineteen birds near New Haven on the 10th of April, and I have heard of some smaller bags since. VON.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, April 24th.*—Since my last note there have been not more than a dozen snipe shot around Salem. At Newburyport there have been some killed, the best being eight between two guns. The grounds are good, but the season is late, and seems more so each year. Water birds are scarce, only a few loons, sheldrakes, and an occasional gull remaining. TEAL.

MARYLAND—*Snow Hill, April 20th.*—Snipe shooting on our marshes has been remarkably good during the week. Two gentlemen from Philadelphia, Messrs. Zinn and Hope, bagged forty brace in three days, besides other game. MESSENGER.

WISCONSIN—*Montello, April 20th.*—Water fowl are very plentiful in this vicinity, especially the scaup, buffed-heads and red-head ducks, which are abundant upon the waters of Buffalo Lake, and upon the Fox River. However, the ducks are very shy and hard of approach, consequently but few are killed. A few mallards and wood ducks are preparing for nesting in this vicinity, and these two species, as also the teal, are protected by the game laws until September 1st. Wild geese are to be seen in considerable numbers, but I believe none have been shot in this section. Pinnated grouse are as plenty as usual, and the calling of the birds on the low lands sounds cheerily each morning. Snipe are unusually late this season in their northern migration, and but very few have as yet been seen in this section, and it does not appear probable that the *scolopaces* will be found here in sufficient numbers this spring to furnish much sport. Quail and woodcock are rare birds in this section, and are never found in quantities, although southward and along the Mississippi bottoms the birds are reported to be plenty. FRED.

PIGEON MATCHES.

MICHIGAN.—The first public matches of the Adrian Shooting Association were shot at that place on the 14th inst. There were a large number of persons present from Toledo, Monroe, Hudson, and other towns, and brisk competition for the prizes. The following is the score of the first match; five birds each, club conditions:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
A. P. Fellows	4	W. Aten	5
C. A. Wright	2	T. J. Drake	3
Chas. Wolcott	1	W. Sheparl	0
B. Finney	2	S. H. Perkins	4
L. A. Snow	3	J. C. Crabb	1
A. M. Blair	3	C. S. Salesbury	3
J. H. Snow	1	L. Baker	3
J. F. Clark	3	J. Terpeny	3
J. B. Welch	3		

Welch and Aten divided first money, and Blair and Snow, after shooting off with Fellows and Perkins, the second. In the grand match there were 32 entries. Conditions—10 birds each, 21 yards rise. The following is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
A. P. Fellows	9	L. A. Snow	6
J. C. Crabb	5	P. McOsker	7
B. Parker	9	L. Baker	4
J. B. Baker	9	C. S. Salsbury	5
W. Weisenger	7	Watt Aten	10
J. Reynolds	8	John Hawley	10
D. M. Blair	8	D. S. Kimball	6
B. A. Finney	6	J. H. Warren	4
J. B. Welch	9	C. Woolcott	6
J. F. Clark	8	Chas. Sickles	7
W. Shepard	9	Jas. Moore	9
John Davidson	7	Z. C. Pheatt	3
J. H. Snow	6	Joe Leonard	9
T. J. Drake	8	S. H. Richards	9
C. A. Wright	8	J. Terpeny	0
S. H. Perkins	0		

The first prize was divided between J. Hawley and Aten. The ties for second money were shot off at 26 yards rise, J. Leonard winning. Clark and Blair divided third prize, and Von Weisenger took fourth.

Detroit, Mich., April 21st.—A contest for the State medal took place at Hauptmann Park on the 21st inst., and was witnessed by a large crowd. The following is the score of the shoot:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
G. Moran	5	J. E. Long	2
E. H. Gillman	13	C. A. Mack	14
J Camif	12	A. M. M. Van Deuser	3
J. V. D. Eldigo	8	H. Whipple	3
L. Dubois	6		

Twenty-one yards rise, 80 yards boundary, ground traps.

—The pigeon shooting match for the Louisiana State championship, 17 single and 9 double rises, was shot on the 21st inst., and won by J. H. Aekley, who scored 23 to L. C. LeBreton's 29.

ANNUAL SPRING HUNT AT COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The annual spring hunt of the Council Bluffs Sportsman's Club came off on Friday the 14 h inst. Game has been very scarce all of the season, and was made much more scarce by a heavy snow storm which prevailed all of the day before the hunt. R. Grune and A. C. Graham were chosen captains, and the following members composed the sides:—

CAPT. R. GRUNE'S SIDE.	CAPT. A. C. GRAHAM'S SIDE.
C. H. Babbitt,	L. W. Babbitt,
J. Bersheim,	P. Boman,
S. C. Bowman,	J. W. Chapman,
J. C. Hoffmayr,	R. J. Cory,
John Keller,	H. Heywood,
J. C. Morgan,	B. F. Montgomery,
R. Mulls,	J. W. Morse,
W. Oliver,	Joseph Mass,
Charles Pfefer,	H. C. Nutt,
G. Richardson,	J. T. Oliver,
W. F. Wightman.	Dr. Wall.

Col. Nutt and C. H. Babbitt, were absent from the city and R. J. Cory and W. P. Wightman did not hunt. The following is the score:—Capt. Graham's side, 374; Capt. Grune's side, 250. E. P. A. P.

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL.

—The Bostons were badly whipped in Philadelphia on April 24th by the Athletics, on the occasion of their second game together the Blues winning by 20 to 3. A lively ball was used.

—The Hartfords play in Brooklyn on Monday, and in Hartford with the Brooklyns on Friday. On Saturday they go to Boston, playing them also on May 1st.

—The Hartfords had difficulty in defeating the Yale College men at Hartford on April 22: The score at the close of the sixth innings stood at 1 to 0 only in favor of Yale. The final score, however, was 5 to 1 in favor of Hartford. Bond and Knight pitched for the two nines.

—The League Association championship contests were inaugurated at Philadelphia on April 22d, on which occasion the Boston and Athletic Clubs played their first game together this season, the result being the success of the Red Stockings as will be seen by the appended score. Though out-balled by the Athletics the Reds won by superior fielding and base running, two departments of the game which, if well attended to, will always excel the batting feature. A dead ball was played with, and hence hard hitting of a lively rubber ball was not allowed to nullify the effects of skillful play in the field:—

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ATHLETIC.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wright, s. s	2	1	2	2	0	Force, s. s	0	1	0	4	1
Leonard, 2d b	0	2	0	4	1	Eggler, c. f	0	0	4	1	1
O'Rourke, c. f	1	2	0	0	0	Fisler, 1st b	1	3	14	0	1
Hornung, 1st b	1	2	8	0	0	Meyerle, 2d b	1	1	3	2	1
Schafer, 3d b	1	1	1	6	1	Sutton, 3d b	0	0	0	1	2
McGinley, c	0	0	8	0	3	Coons, c	2	2	1	2	3
Manning, r. f	0	0	4	0	0	Hall, l. f	0	2	1	0	0
Parks, l. f	0	0	3	0	1	Forster, r. f	0	0	3	1	2
Josepus, p	0	0	1	1	1	Knight, p	1	1	1	3	2
Total	6	8	27	7	7	Total	5	10	27	15	13

Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	—6
Athletic	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—5

Runs earned—Athletic, 2; Boston, 1. First base by errors—Athletic, 3; Boston, 6. Umpire—Wm. McLean. Time of game—2:35.

It will be seen that while the Athletics excelled in the batting by 10 base hits to 8, and two earned runs to one, the Bostons had the best fielding score by 7 to 13 in total fielding errors, and 3 to 6 of first base allowed by errors.

—The Brooklyns played the Arlingtons at the Union Grounds on April 22, it being the first game played on that field this season. The Brooklyn professionals won easily by the appended score:—

Mutuals	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	4	0	—11
Arlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Umpire—Mr. Kenny, of Athletic Club. Time of game—Two hours. First base by errors—Mutuals, 8; Arlington, 0. Runs earned—Mutuals, 0; Arlington, 0.

—On Saturday, April 22d, fully two thousand people surrounded field No. 1 at Prospect Park, the occasion being a practice match between the Nameless and Produce Exchange Clubs, two legitimate amateur clubs. After a well played game the score ended as follows:—

Produce Exchange	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
Nameless	2	0	5	0	4	2	0	1	—13	

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme.

—The Chicagos opened play on the 20th of April, and defeated a field nine by 37 to 6, giving them four outs.

—The Bostons won their third game with the New Havens on April 21st, by 9 to 8 only, at New Haven.

—This week the two League championship games will be played in this city, the first being that between the Brooklyn "Red Stockings" and the Bostons, and the second between the former and the Hartford "Dark Blues." The nines will be as follows in the Hartford game:—

BROOKLYN.	POSITION.	HARTFORD.
Hicks	Catcher	Allison.
Mathews	Pitcher	Bond.
Start	First base	Mills.
Craver	Second base	Burdock.
Nichols	Third base	Ferguson.
Hallihan	Short stop	Carey.
Booth	Left field	York.
Haldsworth	Centre field	Remsen.
Treacy	Right field	Higham.

—The Harvard College nine played two good games in April, they defeating the Lowell professionals by 3 to 1, and losing to the Boston Reds by 2 to 0 only. They have a new and effective pitcher in Ernst.

—The Hartfords played the Charter Oaks April 19th, and put in Cummings to pitch, the score being 20 to 1, the Oaks making but three base hits. On the 20th they played the Trinity College nine—a stronger team—and they put in Bond to pitch, and the College players were defeated by 11 to 0, they not scoring a single base hit, Bond put out 7 men, and Allison 14 all from the pitching.

—On Saturday the Bostons play the Hartfords at Boston, and the New Havens play the Brooklyns at New Haven.

—The St. Louis nine had difficulty in escaping defeat at the hands of the co-operative Stocks on Saturday, as the score shows the St. Louis winning by 3 to 1 only. On Wednesday the St. Louis nine played the Red Stocking team, and the Browns had difficulty in winning, score 5 to 3 only. The St. Louis nine will be Clapp, Bradley, McGeary, Bathing, Mack, Cuthbert, Pike, and Blong.

—The Cincinnati Reds began play last week, their opening match being with the Covington Stars, and they won by 7 to 4 only. Gould is Captain of the Reds.

—The Louisvilles had a ten inning game with a strong amateur nine April 20th, winning by 4 to 3 only. Chapman, Hague, Allison, Pearce, Ferguson, and Avery were among the field eleven.

—The following are the latest games played in the professional arena:—

April 25th, Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn	7 to 6
April 25th, Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati	2 to 1
April 25th, Chicago vs. Louisville, at Louisville	4 to 0

CRICKET.

—The St. George Cricket Club will open at Hoboken on Wednesday next, May 3d. Mr. Giles has brought the field up to quite a high condition, and it never looked as well as it does now.

The Knickerbocker Base Ball Club opened play there on April 24th, their field, too, being in fine condition.

—At a recent competion at throwing a cricket ball entered into at Eton College, England, Mr. Forbes threw a ball the unprecedented distance of 132 yards, or 396 feet. The previous best throw on record was that of E. B. Faucett, 127 yards 1 foot 3 inches. This throw of Mr. Forbes very nearly equals that of John Hatfield of this city, who at a throwing match at the Union grounds, threw a five and a quarter ounce base ball, nine inches in circumference, the distance of 400 feet, or 133 yards and 1 foot, the longest throw of a ball on record in either country. Forbes' throw was aided a little by wind, Hatfield's was made across the wind.

—The Toronto Club has elected the following officers for 1876: President, Lieut-Col. Cumberland; Vice Presidents, Thomas Swinyard, Major Draper, G. W. Yarker, the Mayor; Committee, J. O. Heward, H. Totten, J. L. Gordon, H. C. Sproul, R. Gamble, D. R. Wilkie, F. G. Goslin, W. Hector, J. Martland; Hon. Secretary, W. Pickering; Treasurer, R. H. Belhune. The Secretary's report shows a very favorable state of affairs, with a membership list of nearly 300.

—The Star Base Ball Club of Syracuse, which last year made a good reputation among amateur clubs, has reorganized for 1876 with the following nine:—McGlynn, McCormick, McKinnan, Morril, Maddern, Dorgan, Geer, Croscup, Dunn, and Adams. Most of these are names well known among base ballists, and with such a nine, with manager Brackett at their head, the Stars should be certain of success this season. The Stars will probably make a western tour early in May, and in June will hold a grand tournament at Syracuse.

CHESS.

—The New York tourney closed its fifth week of playing on April 22d, when the score of games played, won, lost, and drawn stand as follows:—

PLAYERS.	GAMES WON.	GAMES LOST.	GAMES DRAWN.
Ainsworth	14	4	4
Ensor	13	4	0
Mackenzie	10	1	1
Mason	10	4	3
Bird	9	4	2
Becker	7	3	2
Richardson	6	5	0
Roser	6	6	0
Brentzinger	5	5	1
Delmar	5	5	0

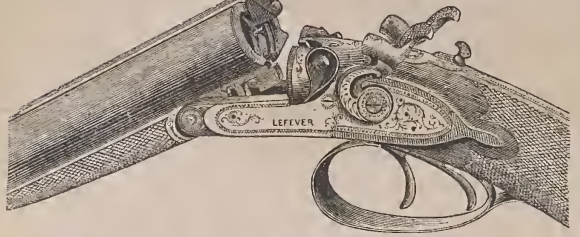
All others have lost more than they have won, as the score below shows:—

PLAYERS.	GAMES LOST.	GAMES WON.
Hind	10	0
"Smith"	10	3
Parnell	9	2
Perrin	9	2
Baird	8	1
Dell	7	1

LIST OF SKELETONS, Etc. By Dr. H. C. Yarrow.

Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Naturalist of Wheeler's Survey, has prepared for distribution among naturalists and surgeons during the Centennial Exhibition, a list of the skeletons and crania in the Section of Comparative Anatomy of the Army Medical Museum at Washington. The entire museum contains about 24,000 specimens, and the section of comparative anatomy 1,322 specimens belonging to all the classes of the animal kingdom, and collected from various parts of the world. The appropriations for the support of the Museum have been hitherto too limited to permit the expenditure of any considerable sum on the collection of comparative anatomy. The specimens enumerated were for the most part collected by medical and other officers of the army on duty at frontier posts. For the present, any increase of the collection can only be expected from such donations, which will thankfully be received, or from exchanges of duplicate specimens, which, however, as yet are only possible to a very limited extent. This catalogue seems to have been made with great care, and will no doubt serve a valuable purpose as a list of reference.

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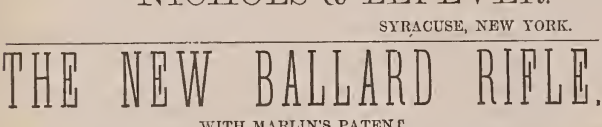
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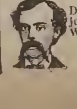
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On the premises, and at a convenient distance from the house, are a stable and carriage house, chicken-house, shed, coal, tool, and ice houses. The grounds are well laid out and tastefully planted with ornamental trees and shrubbery. The avenue leading from the road to the house skirts a beautiful lake, on the border of which the house stands. A Paper Mill at the north end of the lake will be sold with the above, subject to a lease. The lake and land embrace about 27 acres. As a place of residence it is elegant and healthy; for manufacturers it is convenient; for the propagation of trout, for pleasure or profit, there is no better place in the State. Apply to

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Located in the centre of the city, and easily reached by street cars and stages. Elevators, steam, and all modern improvements. Rooms (European plan), $1 per day upward. A first-class Restaurant, and Private Dining-Rooms, if preferred, at moderate rates. The most convenient location, a quiet and comfortable home, and first-class accommodations at prices adapted to the stringency of the times, are the special advantages afforded at the "BELMONT."

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The House for Sportsmen,

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This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

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For the coming drawings, commencing January 5th, we have reduced the prices of tickets as follows:

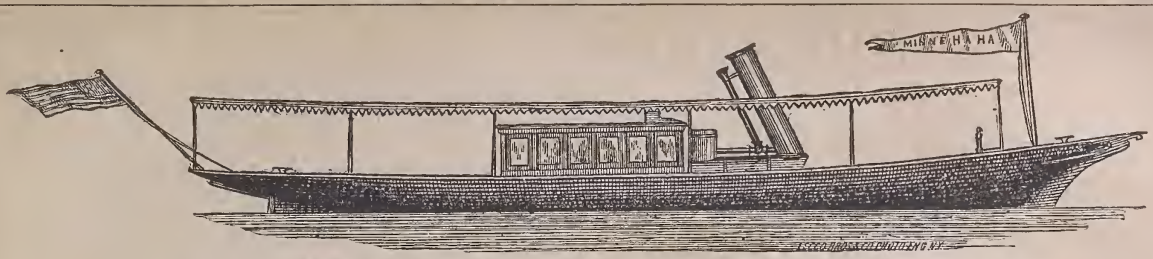
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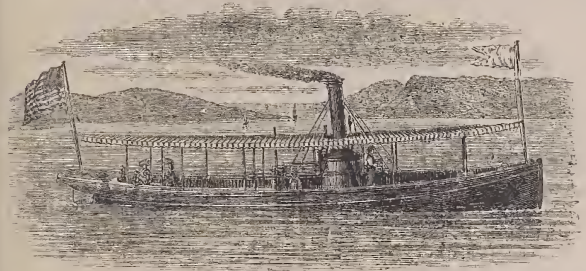
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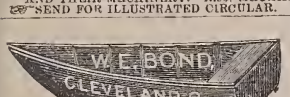


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Portable Sporting Boats.
Weigh only 25 to 75 pounds, are 11 to 15 feet long, and have ample capacity for from one to four persons and baggage. Cedar siding, oak keel, stems, etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
J. H. RUSHTON, Manuf'r,
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Manufacturer of
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Of any Desired Length and Size.
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Water-Proofed & Mildew-Proofed
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All goods have my personal supervision.
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This work will be of great service at this season to anglers selecting localities for fishing, either for Trout or Salmon. For sale at the office of Forest and Stream. Price $2. ap16 tf

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It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Mecrschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 30 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.
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From Seth Green, Supt. N. Y. State Fisheries.
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A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid reasonce in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Frir. Best dealers have it.

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Having smoked your tobacco, Vanity Fair, by the camp fire and by the hearth, I believe it in point of fragrance and taste superior to all brands known to me. Being in search of a tobacco that would not fire the tongue and mouth, I was made acquainted with your Vanity Fair, and found it to be the *ne plus ultra* of natural leaf.

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A cigarette is an interlude to the serious haht; n graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

From Forest and Stream, N Y.
We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated Vanity Fair tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and, after most thorough trial, do not hesitate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article, and a great comfort to discriminating smokers.

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PAPER STEM PIPE.
Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.
Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for $1 by
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For
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MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR TARGET AND SPORTING
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BRANDS—Diamond Grain, Falcon Ducking, Western Sporting and Ducking. Also, Mining and Blasting Powders.
OFFICES—13 Broad st., Boston; 19 Exchange st., Buffalo; 9 State st., Chicago; 327 N. Second st., St. Louis
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Dupont's
SPORTING, SHIPPING AND MINING
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DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER MILLS
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Have maintained their great reputation for 75 years. Manufacture the Celebrated
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The most Popular Powder in Use. Also,
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Of all kinds and descriptions.
For sale in all parts of the country. Represented by
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The Hazard Powder Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Hazard's "Electric" Powder.
Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

Hazard's "American Sporting."
Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6¼ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6¼ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with *great penetration.* For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12½, and 6¼ lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ¼ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *rifle* powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.
GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office.
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The Popular Sheridan Lounge, $5 plain; $10 quilted is the standard with sportsmen. Sold at Eaton & Co.'s, 102 Nassau st., and E. S. Harris, 177 Broadway.

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Open every day. A large collection of Living Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles. Admission, 25 cents; children under twelve, 10 cents. jan6 1y

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The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.
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For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6¼ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.
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The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g. FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ¼ lb.
All of the above give high velocities and less recisuum than any other brands made.
BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.
SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.
LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,
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Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

CHALLENGE.
The undersigned is prepared to prove all the superior qualities he claims for his powder.
Safety, Cleanliness, Strength, Little Recoil, Little Smoke, Small Report, Less Heating of the Barrel in Rapid Firing, and its Regularity in Shooting.
He challenges all riflemen to shoot against him with black powder, 200 rounds, without wiping; 100 rounds off-hand, at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards respectively, and 100 rounds in any position at same distances; the 200 rounds equally divided at the three ranges; sighting shots extra.
Will shoot for money if desired.
The powder is also well adapted for shot guns.
Inquire for the "Dittmar Powder" of your dealer, or address the
DITTMAR POWDER MANF'G CO.,
NEPONSET, MASS.

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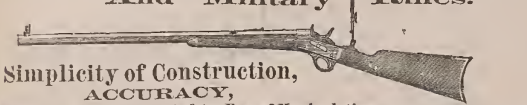
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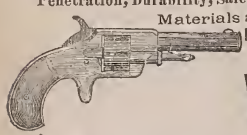
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REVOLVERS OF VARIOUS SIZES, *DESIRABLE IN ALL RESPECTS.*

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"REMINGTON'S"
Cartridge Loader,

WEBB'S PATENT.

For loading Paper and Metal Shells, or cases—for Breech-loading Shot Guns—Combining Powder and Shot Measures—Crimper—Cutter—Wad Starter—Rammer—in fact all that is necessary to load Shells in one machine.

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Paper and Metallic Shells
FOR
Breech Loading Shot Guns,

Manufactured by the

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THE STURTEVANT SHELLS are the easiest reloaded. Do not have to unscrew the head nor use an awl to remove the exploded caps. THE PATENT MOVABLE ANVILS, made of steel wire, will not bend or break.

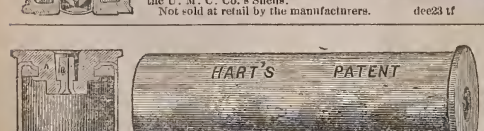
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PAPER SHELLS.—By repeated experiments and great outlay for improved materials, and machinery made expressly for the purpose, we can now warrant our BROWN PAPER SHELLS equal to any imported. They are sure fire, and will not burst in the gun.

Inquire of any of the dealers in sporting materials for the U. M. C. Co.'s Shells.

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Hart's Sportsman's Favorite Metallic Shells for Breech Loading Shot Guns.

These Shells are easily loaded, and the caps easily extracted from inside. Head solid, and much thicker than any shell now made, giving a solid seat for cone or anvil, which prevents it from driving through or springing away, thereby causing misfires. The cone is made of nickle and fastened solid in its place. It neither rusts or corrodes fast like moveable anvil made of steel. The nickle cone also prevents misfire when cap has been left on shell for a few days, which is liable to occur either in steel or iron. These shells are finely finished, and made any length ordered, from 2¼ to 3¼ inches.

Shells and Loaders, and description Price Lists, can be obtained from all the leading sportsmen's houses throughout the country. GEO. E. HART & CO., 363 and 365 Market st., Newark, N. J.

From Captain Bogardus, Champion Wing Shot of America.

MESSRS. GEORGE E. HART & CO.,

Gentlemen—The fifty shells I received from you to-day suit me better than any I have ever used. They are stronger and better in every respect, and I shall use them in all my shooting hereafter. Yours truly,

A. H. BOGARDUS.

may13-1y

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PAPE'S
Unrivalled Sporting Guns.

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.

Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Greener	Greener.
2d—Pape	Davidson.
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Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

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Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Pape	Davidson.
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1875. Long Range, 60 yards, Choke Bores.

1st—Pape	Davidson

60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.

1st—Pape	Davidson

Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1¼ oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2¼ oz. shot.

1875. The Sportsman's Sub. Cup, valued at £45, was also awarded to W. R. Pape, for the original invention of choke boring. Winner of the London Gun Trials of 1858, 1859, 1865. Address

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THE GREAT
London Gun Trial,
1875.



W. W. GREENER'S
Far-Killing Prize Guns.

Winner of Silver Cup, value 40 guineas. Winner in Class 1, for 8 and 10 bores. Winner in Class 4, for 20 bores. Winner in the Wear and Tear Trials, July, 1875. 2,500 shots fired without deterioration.

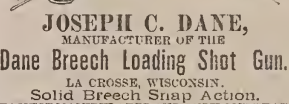
W. W. G. is the only maker who has made an average pattern of 211 shots in a 30-inch circle, at 40 yards, with a 12-bore gun, at any public trial either in England or America.

I have just received a consignment of these guns, and shall offer to individual sportsmen, for a short time, an opportunity to secure one of these celebrated guns at a popular price, viz: $75, gold; extra for extreme close shooting, $10. This will probably be the last chance to secure one of these guns at these very low figures. All grades and styles in stock or imported to order.

Attention is also called to my stock of guns, by W. & C. Scott & Sons, which includes all their latest improvements. No old style guns in stock.

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Send 25 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of Guns, and including Game Laws for all the States, and summary of Great London Gun Trial. Ready March 1st. jan13 1y



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MANUFACTURER OF THE
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LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

Solid Breech Snap Action.

EASIEST MANIPULATED AND ONLY GUN THAT IS SAFE FROM ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.

Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.

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SNEIDER
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.
PRICES, $50.00 TO $250.00.

Muzzle-Loading Guns Altered to Breech Loading.

AGENTS FOR HOLABIRD'S SHOOTING SUITS. Send for Circular.

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Gun and Rifle Manufacturers,

Call the attention of the Sportsmen of America to the extreme SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY of their New Patent "SIMPLEX" Breech loader and INDEPENDENT EXTRACTOR.

The parts in this new action are so few (only two,) its mechanical soundness so thorough, and the strength and simplicity of the action so great, that W. & P. feel sure it will supercede all the complicated and manifold gripe now in use, its one powerful grip being far stronger than any double, treble or quadruple grip now used. In this new action LEVER and GRIP ARE ONE SOLID PIECE OF STEEL, and the ANGLE of the BODY is left in its ENTIRE STRENGTH.

Drawings of action and extractor will be sent on application, and orders may be forwarded through any of the best houses in the States for execution in the Spring.

Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230 with No. 6 SHOT AT 40 YARDS, as desired.

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LIVERPOOL.
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For Close, Hard Shooting,

Convenience, Regularity, and absolute Certainty, use KAY'S IMPROVED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

The perfected cartridges for 10 and 12 gauges are now on the market. jy3 1y

J. & W. TOLLEY'S
FINE ENGLISH
BREECH LOADING GUNS,
Made to Order
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FROM STOCK.



These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and so'd by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

Pioneer,	$65 Gold.
Tolley,	90 "
Standard,	115 "
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TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

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Manufacturers of Fine Guns and Rifles.

Pattern taken by our Close-Shooting 12 Bore, 1 1-8 No. 6, 40 yards.

HIGHEST PENETRATION AT FIELD TRIAL [1875.



Express Rifles, Double and Single,
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RIGBY'S Celebrated
MUZZLE-LOADING MATCH RIFLE.

PRICE LISTS, &c., ON APPLICATION TO
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W. W. GREENER'S
DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 32 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the Improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLoran, Williams & Co., Agents, St. Louis, U. S. A. Address

W. W. GREENER,
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WM. R. SCHAEFER,



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Breech-Loading Shot Guns,
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Guns bored to shoot close and hard, warranted, EVERY TIME. Gun stocks—bent, crooked, or straight—warranted to stay. Constantly on hand, a large invoice of English chilled shot, in 25 lb. bags. Repairing and engraving promptly attended to.

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The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder

CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides, weighs but 1¼ pounds, and is only 1¼ inches wide. Holders here at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being side-tie, *securely* clasp the same.

For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

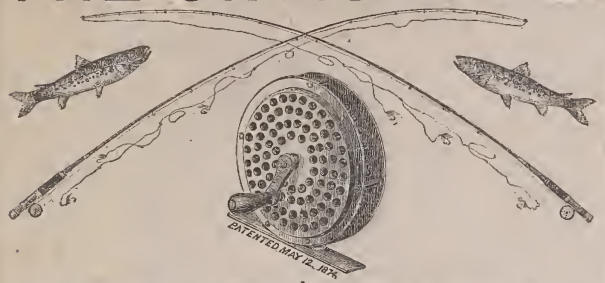
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In ordering, give the size of shells and a *loose* measurement outside of year.

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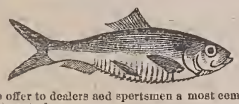
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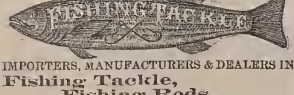
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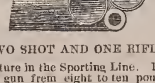
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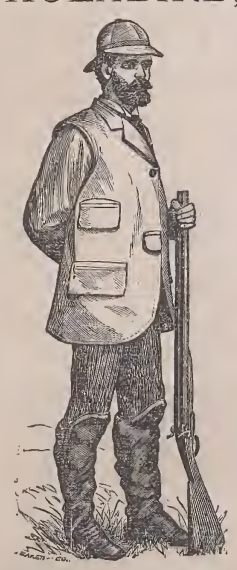
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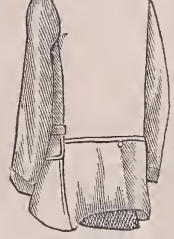
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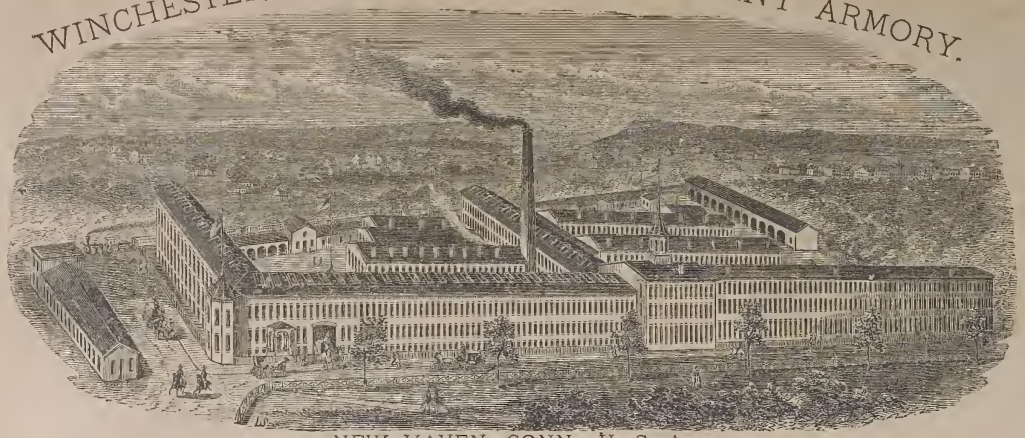
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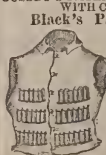
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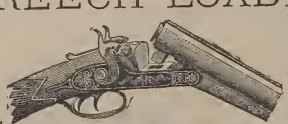
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FOREST AND STREAM

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 13. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Hunting Wapiti on the Loup.

IN 1870 I closed my business in the East and came West to engage in stock-raising. Being a true lover of the chase, I felt exceedingly anxious to locate in some section abounding in game. I had hunted successfully all the minor game of the East, including deer in Michigan, and on landing at Cheyenne, and seeing the head and antlers of a large elk, I at once decided that my life would never be completely rounded until I became the possessor, by right of my rifle, of the beautiful head and horns of this species of the *Cervidæ*.

Being unable to suit myself in Colorado, taking all things into consideration, I retraced my steps, and finally located here. Elk, at that time, were said to be plentiful. Buffalo could be counted by the thousand, while antelope graced nearly every grassy hillock and undulating divide. I succeeded well in shooting buffalo, but the "prong-horns" gave me many a hard day's jaunt in the saddle, interspersed with creeping and crawling, to find myself reflecting, as I watched them gracefully speeding away: "Thou *wert* so near, and yet so far!" But at last one warm day in August, I caught a fine young buck napping, and rode home triumphant with *Antilocapra Americana* lashed behind my saddle. The spell once broken I had little difficulty, having since killed many of the dark-eyed beauties. But elk, they continually evaded me. Every fall I took trips of two or three hundred miles to find them, but, as often my attempts were baffled for I found nothing but a cold trail made during the summer. Thus time passed on until last fall, October and November, 1875; then taking your editor's advice, I started in my covered wagon, with complete camping outfit for the "Middle Loup," having for a companion Geo. H., who, like myself, was most anxious to kill his first elk. The outfit necessary for pleasant and successful hunting in this country, should have in addition to the usual covered wagon and camping utensils an extra, steady-going saddle horse, accustomed to the picket-rope, and not easily frightened by the use of fire-arms. The clothing should be of heavy woolen material, and of a pale yellowish-brown. The rifle used should be breech-loading, of small bore, heavy charge and light express, or an explosive ball. Such a rifle I find has the main elements which make up a good hunting gun. It gives a flat trajectory up to three hundred yards, the outside hunting range, and is deadly enough for the largest elk. A powerful field glass will be found a most useful accessory.

The Loup is a miniature Platte, (of which it is a tributary) in very many respects, and drains with its branches much of northwestern Nebraska. The upper Middle Loup, where the most of our hunting was done, has the same broad channel and innumerable sand-bars. Its low banks and many islands are densely covered with a thick, tall growth of coarse grass, weeds, and willow brush. The country lying adjacent to this river, and its main branch, the Dismal, is, to say the least, very hilly, being composed of ranges of bluffs lying parallel to the river, and succeeding each other at intervals of one or more miles as far as the eye can reach. The intervening valleys are made up of short, sharp ridges and steep-sided knolls, usually but a few yards apart. Deep canyons from the river, wind out into the various ranges, furnishing timber of several kinds, including cedar, elm, ash, boxelder, and many brush thickets. The first grows in thick dark clumps along the steep sides, and is intermixed with the latter varieties along the level floor-like bottoms of the canyons. Such grasses as are indigenous to the soil, grow sparsely on the up-lands, among which is the famous buffalo or gramme grass. The low-lands furnish a rank growth of "blue-stem," or "blue-joint," every where common in the West.

The game found in this section is "lordly elk," or wapiti (*C. canadensis*), black-tail or mule deer, (*C. Macrotis*), white-tail deer, (*C. Virginianus*), prong-horn antelope, and occasionally a stray buffalo. Musquash, beaver, and otter, are found in nearly all the shallow swift-running streams. Of game birds, there is the sharp-tailed grouse, common pinnated grouse, and, in their season, all the water-fowl common to the West. The elk and black-tail deer range among the highest points of the bluffs; the former in bedding, choose some elevated spur or ridge, while the mule-deer bed in "blow outs" (excavations made by the elements in the loose soil) along the higher ranges, both varieties going some distance for water. The Virginia deer prefer the willow-covered islands, the reedy patches, and the many plum thickets in the immediate vicinity of the river.

On the first day from Kearney Junction, and the sixth from our starting point, we fell in with a settler, on his way home from the railroad, whom we will call Mack, and engaged him to accompany us with his mule team. Just before we reached his ranche Geo. H. shouted me to "come here if you want to see deer." On my way to him I saw not *deer*, but a band of elk; six female with their young, and one "monarch of the glen." Our guns were wrapped up, and before we could get them, the elk mounted a distant hill-side and passed on out of sight. We watched them as long as they were in view, particularly the stag, he being the first we had ever seen. I noticed well his glistening antlers, dark brown mane and legs, and his light smooth sides of gray. Leaving the teams with the settler's boy to be driven to the stables, we took our guns and a shorter route, and while on our way we jumped a large black tail doe from her bed in a "blow-out." She started off with that short stiff-legged bound peculiar to this species, but both of us being excited we missed her.

Heavy fires, a few days before, had run over the country, consuming everything combustible which lay in its way, and for forty miles up Mud Creek Valley there was hardly grass enough on which to picket our teams. On reaching our destination we found that the fire had been there before us, and burned the country for miles with the exception of a few deep canyons. It was late in the day when we arrived and we drove our teams into a steep-sided canyon, dark with cedars growing on the level bed, and up the almost perpendicular sides. Making a huge fire of the dry cedar, we cooked our evening meal of meat and potatoes, which, with good bread, butter, and coffee, we relished thoroughly. Later in the night the wind began to howl, the weather turned quite cold, and not long after drops began to strike the canvas cover of our wagon. Then they came thicker and thicker, and on peering out in the morning, we found it snowing furiously. The storm continued until noon, the wind piling the "beautiful" (?) into drifts two feet deep, and this on the 25th of October. As soon as it abated we took our guns, Mack and I going one way, and Geo. H. on horseback, another. After some difficulty in ascending to the uplands we proceeded to another canyon, which lay three hundred yards or more to the left of our camp. It was covered with grass, tangled thickets, and scattering groves of elm and ash, which had escaped the fire.

The snow flakes were still falling when we reached the bank, and on looking closely over we saw the unmistakable head and ears of a mule deer feeding, and below us nearly two hundred feet. Stopping quickly back out of sight and taking a circuit we entered the canyon without trouble. Mack being no hunter, I took the initiative and succeeded by careful stalking in getting within forty paces of the buck, while he ate at his leisure, nipping the soft green leaves of the wild snow drop which grows here luxuriantly. He had just secured a dainty little mouthful when on raising his head he discovered me with rifle to my shoulder, and that was the last vision, poor fellow, that he ever had, for my Sharp's bullet killed him instantly. Gazalloching him we snaked him over the snow to a place where we could scale the sides of the canyon. Grasping each horn we pulled and tugged, and in a few minutes we reached the top and were soon in camp; which we had hardly reached before H. came galloping in, and nearly offended me by taking no notice of my fine young buck.

But in a few minutes it came out in this wise: "Boys! Harness up the mules for I've killed the biggest buck elk on the range!" The announcement nearly took away our breath. We shook hands and "yelled like the yell of an Iroquois," and came near, like Dickens' two jolly tars, "pommeling each other's heads" in our joy. After the congratulations were over, we went two miles from camp to bring in the dead stag, and on our way H. "fought the battle o'er." He said that he found a herd of seventy-five or more feeding in a deep canyon; creeping within a hundred steps he selected a male with the finest antlers and shot; the herd scampered away, leaving his elk struggling on his side, which soon regained his feet and walked slowly away and laid down, not, however, until H. had put two more balls into him. Thinking him nearly dead, H. approached him, when the elk "rose to explain," and "made for him," in a "manner quite shocking to see." H. said he thought a proper regard for personal safety required instant flight, and so he climbed a steep bank with the agility of a monkey, and from this stand-point, brought him to a full stop with a bullet from his 44 Wesson.

Mack's little mules hauled the huge fellow on the snow, up and over the bluffs to our canyon. That night there was a sight worth seeing in our camp. The deep, steep-sided canyon, dark with its scattering cedars; the white-covered wagons, drawn closely together near at hand; the tent with the camp-fire crackling before the open door, on which was cooking our bountiful supper, the familiar faces of our four-footed friends, the horses and mules, as they contentedly munched their corn close by, casting many a wondering look at the great antlered monarch of the prairies as he lay in the fire light. My black-tailed buck which we had placed beside it for the purpose of comparison, the bright fire shining over all, and on the happy interested countenances of the group as we listened to the recital of the day's adventures and triumphs, the while far above in the narrow opening the stars twinkled and blazed as it seemed for our particular cheer.

The day following I shot two more male deer, and with this exception we, killed nothing else but time, while in that camp. Giving Mack the greater portion of the meat to carry home to his little ones. We broke camp, crossed the main divide between Mud Creek and the Middle Loup, and drove down to the town of New Helena, on the latter stream, one hundred miles from the railroad.

Delphos, Kansas, March 18th, 1876. G. W. B.

[*To be continued in our next*].

SPORTSMEN'S REMINISCENCES.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"Recollections of Old Sportsmen," printed in your issue of the 20th inst., brings up pleasant memories of collegiate days thirty years ago, spent within walking distance of Fresh Pond in Old Cambridge. Although guns and sporting implements were tabooed in the college buildings, still a few enthusiastic youths dared the penalties and smuggled their guns and game into their rooms under the eyes and noses of investigating proctors. With my first gun, procured from "Poco," the Jew peddlar, at a great sacrifice of wearing apparel, I made one shot at a bevy of quail near the ice-houses at Fresh Pond. It was also the last with that gun; for although I secured a bird the gun went to pieces as suddenly as the deacon's shay.

A former Solicitor of the Treasury and a distinguished member of the New York bar, were my frequent companions on Saturday forays about the wooded shores of Fresh Pond and on the marshes, and many blue herons, teal ducks, rabbits, quails, and partridges graced the board at the evening sessions of the "jolly friars," cooked to a turn, suspended from the ancient mantels before the glowing grate. On one memorable occasion when with a descendant of the Wyth family, on a walk home we crossed Alewife Brook, out on the marshes we descried two strange birds of the heron species. Having brought no gun, one watched the strange visitors while the other ran to "Whit's" well-known resort, celebrated in winter for "flies," and soon returned with a duck gun ready loaded. Cautiously he approached the birds on the open marsh, and to our surprise they did not appear alarmed. When within shooting distance one rose, but the other received a shot and was soon secured. It was a splendid bird, with long curved bill, unlike anything we had seen. Carefully smoothing its brilliant purple feathers, we bore it home. It was presented to the Natural History Society, and declared

to be the glossy ibis, and had probably traveled from Texas to Massachusetts. I believe it is rarely found north of Louisiana.

In those days pickerel were plenty in the pond, and Alewife Brook was sometimes swarming with fish. Longer excursions brought us to the Charles River at Waltham, where wood-ducks, mink, and muskrats were plenty, and on Prospect Hill we often ran foxes with Crehore's hounds, or shot partridges and woodcock with Sam Ladd.

J. A.

For Forest and Stream.

TROUTING IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

THE section of the Province of Quebec known as the Eastern Townships is directly north of the northern boundary line of the State of Vermont. The character of the district is varied, some parts of it being under a high state of cultivation, and other portions a mountainous wilderness, with numerous small lakes and streams, whose waters were once teeming with *Salmo fontinalis;* and in most of the lakes several varieties of the lake trout, or "lunge," were also found in large numbers. But alas! times are not now as they were. A few years ago some stupid blockheads put pike or pickerel into some of the best trout lakes, where they have destroyed the speckled trout, and in many of the other waters the pot hunters, with their netting and spearing during the spawning season, have sadly lessened the number. The townships now, like a middle-aged coquette, though shorn of many former glories, still offer alluring attractions to the sportsman, more especially perhaps to that class of sportsmen who love to ramble amid magnificent scenery, and do not care for making large catches if they are to be had only by roughing it in camping out, though to fish all the township waters it would be necessary to camp out for a week or two occasionally.

For the benefit of your readers, I will give a brief description of the principal lakes in this delightful country and the routes to reach them.

The visitor should make his headquarters in either of the villages of Waterloo or Magog, or in the little city of Sherbrooke, where he will find good hotels, with moderate charges—$1 or $1.25 per day. Waterloo is situated near a small lake bearing the same name, and is the present terminus of the Sheffard and Chamby Railroad, which runs from Montreal. The train leaves Montreal at 2:45 P. M., and arrives in Waterloo at seven o'clock that evening. At the station you will find a free "bus" for the Brooks Hotel, where you will get good accommodations at $1.25 per day. Waterloo boasts a "Piscatorial Club," whose members, Messrs. Geo. Allan, Walt Taylor, Nutting, Skinner, and others, are a set of genial gentlemen, ever ready to give any information and assistance that a stranger sportsman visiting there may require. Should you have a fancy for pickerel fishing you can get your surfeit of it in the lake near the hotel, or drive over to Broome Lake, a fine body of water seven miles from Waterloo. This lake is famous for its black bass fishing, and for an abundance of fish called "shad waiters." At the south end of the lake, near the village of Knowlton, large quantities of pike are caught. If you have no desire for such tame sport, and wish to try your hand with the *Salmo fontinalis*, get a rig from "Herbert's" and take Walt Taylor, or some other member of the club with you, and take a tour among the streams and lakes east towards Magog. Put your rod together first some four miles out from the village, and try the railroad pool; fish there and in the brook through the Beaver meadow carefully, and you will be able to count a goodly number of fine brook trout, not large in size, 'tis true, but very pretty, sweet flavored, and toothsome if properly cooked. Should you be badly taken with a fancy for brook fishing, you drive on a short distance, and there leave your team and follow down the brook for miles through the alders, over a good woodcock ground. You perhaps will not get an overabundance of trout in your trip down through those alders, but you will quite likely bring back with you several broken tips, innumerable rents, scratches, mosquito bites, etc., etc., all well plastered over with Canada muck and clay. In return for these favors, you have left behind along the brook a score or so of your best flies, and have dam'd that stream in many places.

N. B.—The fish commissioner need not make a note of this regarding the aforesaid dams, for they will not obstruct the currents of the tranquil stream in the least.

If you still have a fancy for brook fishing, there are several other equally interesting streams in that vicinity. Some four miles farther you come to Grass Pond, which, however is full of pickerel; but a short distance from the pond, in its outlet, the water tumbles over a little fall into a deep pool, where large trout are sometimes caught. I will never forget the unceremonious manner in which the first trout that I ever saw caught there was ejected from his place of abode. It was thus:—Friend E. B. H., who prides himself on killing his fish with the finest of tackle, and in the most scientific manner, approached the pool noiselessly and made a beautiful cast out over it. Lightly and gently the feathery deception floated down through the air, and had hardly touched the water when a large trout took it with a big rush and swirl, which so astonished H. that he struck violently, and threw the equally astonished fish clean over his head into the bushes behind where he stood. When poor H. recovered his wits he examined his light rod, and stammered out that it was a mistake, and that he wasn't often taken that way. Four miles farther, by the same road, brings you to a mill pond, where H. and myself have killed some fine two and a half pound trout. A farther drive of three miles brings you to Mrs. Peasley's farm house, where you put up your team, and, taking young Peasley for guide, tramp a mile through the woods to Lake Nick, a pretty sheet of water, which measures about a mile in length to half that distance in breadth. The "moss backed" *Salmo fontinalis* are taken here, weighing from one-half to four pounds. They are caught over a weedy bottom in four or five feet of water. Some two hundred yards north of this lake is Mud Pond, which is about one-quarter of a mile in diameter, and contains small trout. Five or six miles south from Mrs. Peasley's, and about the same distance from Knowlton village, is Coon's Pond, a beautiful little body of water near the top of Bolton Mountain, and contains a rare variety of the *Salmo fontinalis*, known there as the "forked tailed speckled trout." They are a slim-formed, silver-colored trout, with the usual red spots on their sides, and will average about a half pound each. They take the fly well, and are a remarkably gamy little fish, and give as much play as ordinary trout of three times their size.

Fifteen miles east from Waterloo, and six miles west of Magog, is Orford Lake, a very beautiful body of water lying along the southwestern base of Mt. Orford. This lake contains the silver lunge, from two to five pounds in weight. One mile south of this lake is a smaller body of water called Hopp's Pond, so named after an old bear trapper who lives near it. The old man says that he has caught "heighty-five bar, hand 'opes to live hand catch fifteen more, so has to make hont the heven 'undred." In this pond there are some large speckled beauties, that kick the beam at four pounds and over. One mile and a half south is Brown's, or Mulligan's, Pond. Trappers report that they have seen in this pond during the autumn large numbers of trout on their spawning beds, but the few fly fishers who visit this pond invariably report poor success. South from this is a chain of small lakes but little visited, as most of them contain pickerel. A pleasant drive of ten or twelve miles north from Waterloo, past several trout streams, brings you to Black River, where "Ash Hubbard," the proprietor of the Parks House, Magog, killed a *Salmo fontinalis* that scored six and a half pounds. About twenty-four miles northeast from Waterloo, by a fair wagon road, is Brompton Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, seven miles long by three in width. This lake is near the centre of a group of lakes, fourteen or fifteen in number. All of these lakes contain some variety of the salmo family. To visit all of these waters the sportsman will find it necessary to camp out for a week or more.

The boat that you will need for the trip you can borrow from some member of the Waterloo club; also get a permit to occupy their house at Lake Brompton. Your other supplies you can procure at the hotel, and from one of the stores near by, excepting your liquors, which you should order from some reliable importing house in Montreal. Load your boat on a double wagon, and pack your supplies and traps into it, and you are ready to travel. After a drive of fifteen miles you arrive at Long Lake, which is four miles long by one-fourth of a mile in width. The water in this lake is clear and cold, and contains a species of large trout that are but rarely taken with the fly. There is a diversity of opinion about these trout. Some claim that they are the northern char, while others assert that they are only a large *Salmo fontinalis*. Some of them weigh ten pounds or more each. I have never had the pleasure of seeing one, so I am unable to determine their species. One mile farther and you are at the bridge over the inlet to Bonuillies Lake, which is three and a half miles long by three-quarters of a mile in breadth. This lake contains both the silver and black lunge, weighing from two to six pounds each. A mile from the south, through the woods from this lake, is a small trout lake that contains the brook trout. Two and a half miles from the bridge brings you to the inlet of "Chaiu of Lakes," three in number, and from three-fourths to one mile in length each, connected by narrow crecks. The principal fish in these lakes are the silver lunge. Peter Cowan, Esq., of Cowausville, P. Q., after a three hours' fight, killed one there that weighed twenty-one pounds.

Another drive of a mile and a half, and you are at the inlet of Moose Pond, or Fraser Lake, which is about five miles in circumference. This lake contains the small black lunge and the speckled trout. Three or four rods below the bridge, in the inlet, and also in the outlet of this lake, three pound speckled trout are often taken. One more mile and you arrive at the inlet of Brompton Lake, at the landing place, which is called the "Old Mill," where you will find a dam by a mill-site, but no mill, &c., as the mill was cremated years ago, and its ashes have long since been swept away by the wind and flood. The water there tumbles over the old dam down the rocks into a dark deep pool, the abode of many large *Salmo fontinalis*. They will seldom rise to the fly, but are taken with a live minnow or a small trolling spoon. You launch your boat here and row down the sluggish stream three miles to the lake, which is about seven miles in length by three in breadth. You find here the speckled trout, the silver lunge, which vary in weight from three to twenty-five pounds, the black lunge, from two to ten pounds, and a short, thick lunge, which hardly ever exceeds two pounds in weight. The latter fish are only caught by down fishing in very deep water. The club house is situated on a small island near the middle of the lake. At the west side of the lake a small creek comes in, which is the outlet of Mud Lake, and another nameless lake. Mud Lake is about a mile long, and contains both lunge and speckled trout. Two miles east from the lunge lake is Little Brompton Lake, which is nearly two miles long. Two and a half miles east from the south end of the large lake is a body of water called Key Pond. This pond is somewhat larger than Little Brompton. Both these lakes contain lunge. Three miles south from the "Old Mill" is Trout Lake, which is about two miles long. Speckled trout have been caught there that tipped up the beam at the six pound notch. This lake is only six miles by a good road from Magog.

The village of Magog is pleasantly situated on the outlet of Lake Memphremagog, and is twenty-one miles east from Waterloo, sixteen from Sherbrooke, eleven miles from Ayers Flat, a small station on the Passumpsic Railroad, and thirty miles north of Newport, Vt. It is connected with the first named places by a daily line of stages, and with Newport during the summer season by the little steamboat Lady of the Lake, which makes daily trips. Mine host "Ash Hubbard," of the Park House, will take good care of the sportsman when he visits Magog. From the verandah in front of the hotel you have a fine view of the lake and the mountains beyond it. Mt. Orford, the highest mountain in the Dominion, looms up in the northwest to the right of the lake and but six miles away. From the top of this mountain, on a clear day, thirty-two lakes can be counted in its immediate vicinity. Between the hotel and the mountain are several good trout streams, with Orford Lake and Hopp's Pond near by, and also northeast from the mountain, towards Trout Lake, near Brompton, are other good trout waters. Ten miles east from the village, near Ayers Flat, is Massiwippi Lake, which is some twelve miles long, and contained a great variety of fish, but the spear and net has sadly diminished their numbers. Six miles southeast from the hotel is Loveriug's Pond, which was once famous for its "big trout," but is now seldom visited by the angler. In the lake near the hotel the silver, black, and racer lunge are taken in large quantities. Some of the silver lunge grow to a very large size. Three pound speckled trout are often caught in the rapids, in the outlet near the hotel, during the months of May and June. In the evening, after you have come in from a hard day's sport, and have satisfied your fisherman's appetite with a goodly repast, prepared for you only as Mrs. H. can prepare it, light your cigar and stroll out on the veranda, where you seat yourself in an easy position, with back well down in the arm chair, and feet high up on the railing. You there get the cool breeze from off the rippling waters, and enjoy your smoke and a beautiful view of Mt. Orford, looming up in the fast deepening gloom, with clear, sharp-cut outlines against the western sky. Call "Ash" to a seat beside you and request him to tell you about that big trout he killed in the still water on the Black River, or about the fight he had with a large maskalonge in the Farnham River; then again kindly inquire if he ever owned a good hound. After he has fully answered your inquiries, it will be time to turn in, and if you do not go to your couch thankful that your lines have fallen in such pleasant places, perfectly happy, and satisfied with yourself and the rest of the world generally, you are an unappreciative wretch, and deserve to never have another trout rise to your fly, for you have none of that appreciation for the good things of this life, which a true sportsman ever has.

The town of Sherbrooke is situated on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at the junction of the Magog and St. Francis rivers, and is the terminus of the Massiwippi branch of the Passumpsic Railroad, and also is the head of the unfinished railways—the Kennebec and Megantic roads—that are completed but a short distance out into the Megantic country. The Magog House is the best hotel in Sherbrooke, where you will find good accommodations, etc. The distance from the hotel to Brompton Lake is fourteen miles over a passable road.

There are many other small lakes and streams in the townships that have trout in them besides those I have mentioned.

In conclusion, I would say to those who may visit the township waters, if you go there with the expectation of catching full baskets of large trout every day you will be woefully disappointed, for though there are trout there as large, and even larger, than those that I have mentioned, it requires the finest tackle, backed by skill in using it, and a thorough knowledge of their habits, to capture them successfully. I have often seen a party of verdant anglers come in and give a poor report of some lake that they had been camping near, when an experienced fly fisher would go there alone the next day and bring home more trout the same night than the former party had caught during their week's stay there. The best flies for the *Salmo fontinalis* in those waters are the Canada fly and any medium-sized brown-winged fly. The lunge never rise to the fly, but are taken by trolling and by down fishing. The best bait is the live minnow, and the best season for trolling is from May 25th to July 1st. With a moderate amount of skill you will be sure of fair sport, and he pleased with the country.

STANSTEAD.

For Forest and Stream.

A FOX CHASE.

WHAT among hunters is more exciting than a fox chase?

One poor little fox is enough to keep a whole party of men, and a whole pack of hounds in a pleasurable excitement for at least hours at a time. And may we not ask even here, is it not cruel sport?

I am naturally fond of dog and gun, and shall I confess it? Yes, I have been too fond of the latter, and one of my dreams has been of a fox chase. The past winter I partly spent in Virginia, in the southeastern part, near the Nottaway River. Here I found some kinds of game and fur plenty, indeed, but had no thought of having my dream realized in regard to the fox.

By the way, down in that country the riding is almost all done on horseback, the roads being rough and the country wild and woody.

All knew that I was a stranger and came from the North, and very little was expected of me in regard to hunting or riding either. But my having been reared on a farm, and also being passionately fond of horses, was greatly in my favor, and I was able to participate in the rough pleasures of the country. I rode considerable, for my business kept me much in the saddle, and one day I was riding leisurely along, feeling somewhat homesick, and yet admiring the country, for it is a beautiful country with its sunny southern skies, its dark pine woods and other groves, its many hills, consequently its valleys and its beautiful springing brooks, which rippled and bubbled, and attended me in all my journeyings.

I was meditating, as I said above, when suddenly a horseman hailed me, with "I say, Harry, they are commencing a fox chase just beyond here, come, let us join them." How quickly my dreaming mood vanished, even my homesickness was for the time cured, and all knew that this sickness is not cured by any ordinary means. We sped on our horses through brambles, brush, and briars, and at length joined the party.

It was a bright, breezy day, and the men's faces were also bright with the pleasure before them. The men were laughing, shouting, and talking, by turns, or rather all at once so that it reminded me of Babel, for surely if one had called for brick another would have brought him straw. There were about a dozen men and twenty-five hounds, and these last were already baying loudly, for they had scented their game, and you all know that hounds are extremely found of the chase.

Our leader blew his horn and cried, "hie! and away!" and now the excitement was intense; the fox of course have the most briary, tanglesome path, and also sought for the low, marshy ground, where the scent was not likely to lie, and well for a time did he keep the advantage of us all.

The horses fairly flew over the ground, the men hollowed, laughed, whistled to the dogs, shouted at one another, and gave themselves up to the mad cap sport. Our caps were sometimes on our heads, sometimes carried in our hands, or tucked under our arms, or clutched by our teeth, and sometimes, as the darkey said, "dey wasn't no ear." We utterly ruined the turnip field of one farmer, and dashed through patches of grain without one remorseful thought.

My horse leaped the fences, for to that he had been trained, and I for a time kept my seat admirably, but oh, how true, that "pride must have a fall." As we splashed and dashed through briars, marshes, groves, and brooks, I began to think like this: These southrons shall see that I am not behind the best of them if the chase is new to me.

I had thus began to congratulate myself when my horse brought me to a brook, where by some strange maneuver

he contrived to throw me into the water, and then sped on as only a horse let loose can do. Up I sprang and shook myself something as you have seen a great Newfoundland dog shake off the water.

I howled, "whoa," to the top of my voice, and then groaned aloud as I saw my horse rapidly disappearing from my sight.

What should I do now? The fox would be caught and I also would be caught in a queer scrape. I looked about me and saw close by one poor little hut, though this was almost directly in the midst of a pine forest. I tapped upon the door, an old colored woman appeared, and asked, "What does massa want?" I asked for a horse and also anxiously inquired for the fox. "Dar am an ole mare in the stable, massa; he kick some but I g'ess yer kin use um," was the reply to the first query.

I thanked my friend in need, and brought out the stiffest jointed, boniest, and longest toothed animal I ever saw, and endeavored to mount her.

She kicked furiously, but after some difficulty I got upon her back, but staid there a very short time. She kicked as if life depended upon her kicking, and I hoped she would kick it out and be done, but no; she at length reared upon her hind feet and landed me on the soft ground.

I now gave up the kicker in despair, and revengefully gave her a kick or two in return for her liberality in that respect to myself.

I concluded the chase was a fraud, and was about to start for home when a companion rode up, leading my horse by the bridle. The old woman was willing to assist me if she could, though her face was full of laughter at my adventure with the kicker.

"De fox went down dat ar way, massas, jus' 'bout a mile long," said she.

We hurried our beasts, hoping to make up for lost time, and perhaps would, had not I met with another mishap.

We were dashing along at full speed, when I saw just before me a huge tree whose branches hung very low, but I thought by managing rightly I could ride under.

It was crowding work, and to help myself, I was forced to catch hold of the bending boughs. The horse asked not, "was all clear?" but sped on and left poor me hanging by my hands to the tree.

My companion was out of sight and hearing, and I felt that perhaps Absalom's fate would be mine. With a desperate effort I let go and came down hard, though safe, upon my feet.

When I found my way out of the wood, I soon heard that the fox was caught, and meekly asked if my horse had been caught too. No one seemed to know, but when I reached home the beast was there and whinnied at sight of myself; perhaps he had felt somewhat conscience stricken. I have not felt any drawings towards a fox chase since then, but there is no knowing what temptation might lead me to do.

A. D. W.

Fish Culture.

—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, held at its rooms in Boston last week, a committee of five, consisting of Dr. Ordway, Hon. Daniel Needham, L. Pronty, Weston Lewis, and Walter M. Brackett was appointed to wait upon the Governor and request that some action should be taken by which local protection during close time would be more rigidly enforced.

Suitable resolutions were passed on the death of Mr. John F. Mills, one of the Vice Presidents of the Association. The vacancy was filled by the election of Col. Daniel Needham.

—Millon P. Pierce, of Aquadale, Wenonah, N. J., has sent us an interesting letter, which we shall print next week, describing how the musk-rats bored through the dam of his bass pond and let the water off, liberating most of the fish.

THE CULTURE OF STRIPED BASS.—We alluded a month ago to the efforts being made by some gentlemen to propagate striped bass in Coney Island Creek, on Long Island. Genio C. Scott, Esq., who is supposed to know as much about striped bass as any other man, and we believe he does, contributes an article on this subject to the *Spirit of the Times* of April 29th, from which we make an extract. He says:—

"It has been a matter of surprise with some that the Fishery Commissioners have neglected the culture of striped bass. The subject of propagating striped bass is new. The population along the coast, field sportsmen, and men who fish for a livelihood have seen with deep regret and apprehension that striped bass are annually becoming more scarce.

The depletion of the bass shoals is attributable to the vast shoals of porpoises which forage along the bays and inlets, from the Carolinas to Maine, and to the toleration of fyke and gill-nets with small meshes set near the shore at every in point jutting out from the shores of bays, estuaries, and spawning beds from the bays. Also, and worst of all, from pound nets drawn across the channels and sluice-ways, where bass wander to feed on shrimp, crabs, and other crustacea.

The striped bass differs from the salmon in selecting his paths of migration. Whereas the salmon travels at night, and follows the channel, the bass follows the sedgy banks, where they may feed on shrimp, squid, minnows, and crustacea. The bass are, therefore, more easily and cheaply captured by netting, with either stationary fykes or ponuds with arms extending from the shore to the channel.

One of the worst causes of the growing scarcity of striped bass is the lawlessness of marketmen. The marble counters of Fulton Fish Market are frequently laden with small bass which weigh not more than a quarter of a pound on an average. The law should prevent the sale of bass weighing less than a pound. It is questionable whether striped bass do not spawn twice a year. I know they spawn in April, and in September the Hell Gate trollers have frequently observed the spawners in the act of extruding the ova.

It is scarcely necessary to build tanks and hatching-houses for propagating striped bass; but it is of pressing importance that laws should be enacted, to deal in gravid bass, and bass which are under a pound in weight.

For propagating striped bass nature has done more than for conserving and producing an increase of most other fishes. All the saline ponds and tidal backsets along the coast may be cheaply constructed into hatching ponds of vast dimensions. Many of them have each but a narrow inlet, which feeds the pond. At Point Judith there is a pond of this kind, and back from the Seconnet River in Rhode Island there are one hundred salt-water ponds thronged by striped bass to winter. The mouths of these ponds might be cheaply dammed, so as to prevent the egress of the bass after November, and still to permit the ebb and flow of the tides. By this method fish preserves for hatching purposes might be made at a very small expense, and no doubt it would prove a paying enterprise. It would not cost more to propagate a million fingerling striped bass than it costs by the usual process to propagate one trout fingerling; and beside, striped bass are of rapid growth, and attain to weight superior to that of the salmon. There is more money, more real good, with less labor and expense, than there is in any other fishery enterprise which offers in these days of small profits."

THE SPAWNING SEASON FOR BLACK BASS.

As many inquiries are being made concerning close seasons for bass, and the precise time in which these fish deposit their eggs, it will not be out of place to insert here an extract from one of Mr. Wilmot's reports to the Government of Canada, from which practical information on this interesting subject may be obtained. The close season now in Canada for bass is from the 15th of May to the 15th of June, brought about no doubt from the practical experiments made by Mr. Wilmot, which are here related:—

"A trial was made last season (1873) in the rearing of black bass, in order to show clearly by practical experiments the exact season in which this fish deposits its eggs and hatches out its young. Having no doubts in my mind as to the proper time, but hearing so many different views advanced by others, I considered it advisable to investigate the subject fully by close observation and a thorough trial. Independently of the knowledge to be thus obtained of the habits of this fish, I had another object in view from which, when fully demonstrated, I could with perfect certainty recommend to the Government a correct close season for black bass throughout the country.

"The close season hitherto prescribed has not protected this fish during its spawning time, and fishermen have been killing them in greater numbers when they were approaching their spawning beds and in the act of laying their eggs than at any other time. The consequence is that this valuable fish is now becoming, comparatively speaking, very scarce.

"During last winter I procured a number of black bass at the Bay of Quinte, a few miles below the town of Belleville. They were obtained from fishermen who were then engaged in catching them through holes in the ice with hook and line for the market, where they were eagerly sought for. These were carried home in barrels partly filled with water, and put into the tanks at the breeding-house. By far the better plan, however, was in the month of May following, when I got them from the fishermen while hauling their seines, at which time they kill large numbers on the Bay of Quinte. These were also taken home safely from Belleville by rail, and placed in a pond previously prepared for them. They did exceedingly well, being regularly fed and eating very greedily.

"The pond was about twenty rods long in its windings, with an average width of one and a half rods, the depth varying from eighteen inches to four feet, with a constant flow of fresh water. The fish had sufficient freedom, and appeared as active and healthy as in the waters of their native bays and rivers. A few losses were sustained in catching and carrying, but they were trifling, leaving a stock in the pond of nearly one hundred.

"On the 25th of May some of the bass began to pair off, and to commence making nests, some being made in the deepest parts of the pond, others in the shallow places. Some were formed on gravel, others upon sunken sticks at the bottom of the pond. The beds were invariably hollowed out a little, and were made very clean by the action of the fish, which gave them a bright appearance. They were round in shape, and varied from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter. Upon these the parent fish deposited their eggs and milt.

"Nest-making terminated about the 10th of June, (some were later) the time elapsing from the first formation of these beds until the young fry were noticeable, varied from twelve to sixteen days, and a further period of five and six days took place before the little fish left the beds. After the eggs were first laid they were seen with diffidently through the water upon the nests. The surface of the beds presented in a few days a very dark appearance. When hatched out, a perfect mass of little black animals, not unlike tadpoles, covered the whole bed. After five or six days, as stated above, they disappeared from the nests, among the weeds and other substances, where hiding places could be found.

"It was curious to observe the extreme solicitude and watchfulness displayed by the parent fish from the time of hatching until the young bass left the beds, and the feeling seemed to grow stronger, until such time as the fry disappeared among the weeds. So intent were the old fish in caring for their progeny, that they seemed to care nothing for their own safety, exposing themselves continually to be destroyed by the simplest and rudest kind of weapon."

SALMON IN CONNECTICUT.—The fish commissioners have now at Westport 450,000 young salmon, ready to be put in the rivers of this State early in May. They are of the Kennebec variety. They have also at Branford 75,000 of the land-locked variety; and at Westport 25,000 of the same; all of which will be distributed this spring. Last December, 300,000 of the California breed were put into the Farmington river; 100,000 into the Housatonic, at New Milford; and 50,000 into the Shetucket.

Of the land-lock variety, 10,000 have been put into the Twin lakes, in Salisbury; 10,000 in Spectacle lake, in South Kent; 10,000 in Long pond, Winsted, and 5,000 in the pond in Norfolk.

Of the 450,000 now at Westport, 300,000 will be put into the Farmington river in May, and 100,000 in the Housatonic and Thames rivers. Dr. Hudson informs us that the commissioners have never had such good luck with the spawn of the salmon as they have this year. They have also been most successful in the transportation of the young fish. This is owing to the supervision of George Ichiffe, the superintendent of the works at Westport, who has by a new style of can, shaped like an inverted V, succeeded in carrying the young fry to any point in the State, without losing a single fish.

The last supply of salmon was put into the Connecticut river in 1874, and if the experiment is successful, the fish will be fit to catch in 1878. If they do not appear that year, it is thought the experiment of re-introducing them into the Connecticut, will prove a failure.—*Hartford Times.*

THE LAWRENCE FISH-WAY.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 20th inst. by Mr. Brackett, of the Massachusetts Fish Commission, in relation to the fish-way at Lawrence. The newspapers report me as having said at the annual meeting of the Fish and Game League of New Hampshire, that the fish-way at Lawrence was "more impassable than ever before," and that "at least two-thirds of the ladder had been carried away by the freshets, so that now it is totally useless." Mr. Brackett, who is an intelligent and worthy gentleman in every respect, so far as I know, says the report does me great injustice, and makes me responsible for statements which are not true. He also says that on the 10th of April he visited the fishway with Mr. Storrow, and "found that no part of the fish-way had been carried away by the freshet—not even so much as a plank or timber started."

In common with other gentlemen I have long felt a deep interest in our New Hampshire fisheries. The great obstacles in the way of re-stocking our streams have been the impassable dams across the rivers. Hence our attention has been turned to the construction of practical fish-ways, so as to allow migrating fish to ascend and descend the streams in accordance with their natural habits. The dam at Lawrence is some twenty-five feet high, and is the first obstruction in the Merrimack above tide flow. For several years past efforts have been made by the Commissioners of Massachusetts to construct a fish-way that would meet the views and wishes of the New Hampshire people. To this end our sister State has expended considerable sums of money from time to time; but still our people have not been satisfied. They saw no alewives, shad, eels, or salmon in our falls, where formerly they were abundant. Two years ago I examined the fish-way at Lawrence for myself, and became convinced that it was simply impossible for fish to ascend past the dam, and so reported to the League. I am certain that the Commissioners of Massachusetts themselves regarded the structure for practical purposes as a failure; for last year they made alterations, and some thought "improvements" in the lower terminus of the ladder. I heard of these alterations, and to gain a personal knowledge of what had been done, on the 3d day of April I went to Lawrence to inspect the *improved* fish-way, that I might report correctly at the annual meeting of the League, which was to be held the next day. On visiting the dam, to my surprise I found the lower boxes, which were partly in the water, filled with loose stones, and the outlets nearly choked up with the same material, and nine of the sixteen boxes gone! The next day I reported the result of my inspection, and stated the fish-way to be "totally useless," as any other witness would have done.

On reading Mr. Brackett's article in the FOREST AND STREAM I at once decided there must be something wrong in his statement or my own, and went immediately to Lawrence for a more thorough inspection. This was on the 24th of April, fourteen days after Mr. Brackett said he was there and "found that no part of the fish-way had been carried away." On the bank of the river were two men, who informed me that they commenced that morning to put back the nine boxes that had been carried away—not "by freshets," as I very naturally supposed—but by human hands, to prevent the water and fish from doing it. Before this writing I presume the fish-way has been thoroughly repaired, and is in as good condition as at the close of the season. But whether this fish-way is in perfect order, or in ruins, it matters little to our people as long as the fish do not ascend it. As a contrivance for furnishing a way through which salmon or other migratory fish may find even a difficult passage to the headwaters of the Merrimack, I must regard it as a complete failure, until presented with more satisfactory evidence than has yet come under my observation. I have no idea that a fish of any kind ever ascended the ladders into the river above the dam, nor will there be one in accomplish so wonderful a feat until the structure is remodelled and built on a larger scale.

JOSEPH KIDDER.

INLAND FISHES DO MIGRATE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Mr. Klippart, in concluding his letter of March 20th, says "he is very desirous of having his acts as Fish Commissioner primative of the best interests of the State." This is a gratifying assurance to me, and being a stranger to Mr. Klippart, I accept it as given. Doubtless, also, it will prove equally gratifying to many who are not strangers to him, but who, from his course lately, have been driven to doubt on the subject. Mr. Klippart confesses himself to be in need of information upon some elementary points, and asks for instruction through your columns. If he had with sincerity sought such information before he supported an obnoxious bill in the Legislature, which was justly defeated despite his advocacy, it would have been given to him as freely as it was to others who sought it, and then, indeed, he could have made his acts promotive of the best interests of the State.

In regard to his letter, I fear we cannot proceed very far in the discussion he invites, until certain facts are more definitely settled. He asserts first, and as the basis of his article, that the inland fish of the waters named by him are taken in those waters during every month in the year. If by this he means simply to say that a few specimens of the varieties named have been taken, I do not deny it. They are the residuum of the main body who have gone. They are the exception to the rule and prove it. But if his assertion goes to the extent of saying that all of the fish named which frequent those waters remain there in a body, that none migrate, but that they are taken as freely and in like numbers during every month of the year, then I must withhold my assent to the proposition, and call upon him for his proof, and at the outset we dissent widely on this question of fact, and can go no further upon it at present. But in the absence of his proof, and in order that Mr. Klippart may have the benefit of the learning, experience, and knowledge of one whom I am sure he will recognize instantly as being higher authority than he is, and certainly higher than I am, I will give him the statement of Prof. S. F. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, on the point:—

"No principle is better established than that the maintenance of the fish supply in any water requires free and unobstructed access from its source to its mouth. Nearly all fish have a certain form of migration, occupying different quarters in the winter from those of the spring and summer.

"It is not merely with reference to salmon and shad that fishways are desirable, but all fish in a stream have more or less of migration between the winter and summer season; just as certain species ascend from the sea to the headwaters, so others that winter in the lower and deeper waters of a river move upward at the spawning season, in search of cooler temperature and better spawning grounds, or for some other reason. A dam will prevent this action, and concentrate the fish lower down.

"If, before the dam is erected, there be a supply of the young fishes above it, they will be certain to descend after they have attained a proper degree of maturity, and in this way the fish that were in the water

above the dam become more and more scarce, until finally the stock is reduced to a minimum."

It is out of this minimum supply, if at all, that the fish referred to by Mr. Klippart have been taken during all months of the year.

"The result of dams diminishing the number of purely fresh water fish has not received the same attention in this country that it has abroad; but it is a well established principle, from centuries of inquiry in Germany and elsewhere, that a very extensive migration takes place among the purely fresh water fish."

When hereafter any informant of Mr. Klippart asserts that fish chutes are useless, let him reply in the following strong but appropriate quotation:—

"The assertion that chutes upon any plan are worthless, is founded upon the grossest ignorance of the history of fish culture and fish protection. There are localities in which, for local causes, fishways have not proved as efficient as had been anticipated; but for one instance of this kind there is no difficulty in showing a hundred that answer every purpose."

My answers, therefore, categorically, to Mr. Klippart are:—

First—Our inland fishes are migratory, and chutes are necessary for their passage.

Second—They are not taken in our water during every month of the year as a body, but only those few who remain because of some unexplained cause are ever then captured.

Third—That while it is true of fishes, and of everything else, that more can be bought from the world at large than can be reared at home, yet that furnishes no reason for destroying the few we have.

THOMAS A. LOGAN,
President of the Ohio State Asso. for the Protection of Game and Fish.

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

THE GREAT OCTOPUS.

In our issue of Jan. 15th, 1874, will be found a very interesting article by Rev. M. Harvey, of St. Johns, N. F., describing Cephalopods, with an accompanying engraving from a photograph of one of these creatures taken on the Newfoundland coast at that time. The article and photograph were then regarded with so much interest by scientific men that the first was reproduced in Europe from electrotypes furnished by the proprietors of this paper upon application. It was the first photograph ever taken of an octopus. We have therefore thought it would be gratifying to those of our readers who did not then see the picture of this hideous creature to examine it now, and accordingly print it a second time, in connection with the article which follows, and which has never been printed before. It adds information to that given in the article of January, 1874.—ED.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, April, 1876.

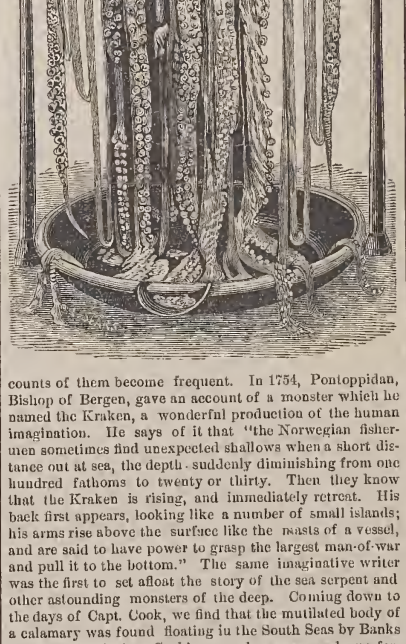
EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"A very great interest was awakened among naturalists on both sides the Atlantic by the discovery which I was fortunate enough to make in 1873 of the only perfect specimen of these colossal cephalopods. The effect of that discovery has been to remove all doubt as to the existence of cuttle fish of very large dimensions, and to furnish data for a scientific investigation of the structure of a species of fishes, the very existence of which was doubted or denied by the most eminent naturalists. No fact in nature can be unimportant or fruitless, and the discovery of these cephalopods, as we shall see presently, has already, to some scientific minds, suggested important possibilities in the study of marine zoology.

Curiously enough it would seem that the seas around Newfoundland are the favorite resort of these marine monsters, as scarcely a year elapses of late without bringing news of some specimens having either been seen or cast ashore. We may hope, therefore, that as the importance of preserving such specimens as may turn up becomes more generally known among the inhabitants of Newfoundland, numerous representatives of the different genera and species will, in the course of time, be obtained, and a thorough knowledge gained of these remarkable creatures. The latest arrival of one of the long-armed tribe took place in December, 1874, at Grand Bank, on the shores of Fortune Bay. Here a splendid specimen was flung ashore, unmutilated and fresh, but unhappily before any one who knew its value arrived at the spot, it was cut up and partly destroyed by the fishermen. Little did these honest men dream of the loss science sustained when they flung the fragments of what, in their eyes, was only a disgusting slimy mass to their hungry dogs. Fortunately, however, Mr. Geo. Simms, Magistrate of Grand Bank, heard of the strange fish which had landed, and was in time to secure some important measurements of the creature. In compliance with my request he has kindly furnished me with full particulars of his examination of the fragments which remained. He found the tentacula, or long arms, twenty-six feet in length and sixteen inches in circumference. The eight short arms were one third the length of the long ones, and about the same in circumference. The head or central part, from which the arms radiated, was thirty-six inches in circumference. The body was thirteen and a half feet in length, measuring from the point of junction with the central part to the extremity of the tail; so that the entire length of the body must have been over fourteen feet. The circumference of the body is not given. Mr. Simms was fortunately able to secure the beak and one sucker, which he presented to me. These I have forwarded to Prof. Verrill, of Yale College, New Haven, who has made a special study of the whole subject. The beak is very large and powerful, and the sucker is over an inch in diameter, having denticulated edges. It is singular to find that though the body of this specimen was twice the length of the Logie Bay specimen, the tentacula were only two feet longer, though very much thicker. Altogether this must have been a formidable monster to encounter, with its body fourteen feet in length, and at least ten feet in circumference. Those arms, twenty-six feet in length, and armed at the extremities with powerful suckers, can be clasped around any object, and are worked by the creature as dexterously as a cat uses her paws. To be enfolded in the whole ten arms, covered as they are with perhaps 1,200 suckers which sink into the flesh of a victim and seem to drink the blood, while the beak of the ferocious creature rends and destroys its prey, would be a truly awful fate.

The division decapoda of the cephalopodous (head-footed) mollusca embraces the cuttle fish, *Sepiadæ*, and the calamaries or squids, *Teuthidæ*. The latter are distinguished from the ordinary cuttle fish by the possession of larger fins and a greater length of body, so that they are better fitted for an oceanic existence. Another point of difference is, that instead of the cuttle-bone, the calamaries possess a horny, transparent "pen," or *gladius*, which, in combination with the ink-bag of this group, has gained for them the popular appellation of the pen-and-ink fish.

It is curious to find that, during the Roman period, the Mediterranean was generally assigned as the habitat of certain gigantic cephalopods, regarding which many fables were related by ancient writers, all of which, we know now, must have had some solid foundation of facts. The most striking narrative is from the pen of Pliny, who relates that one of these creatures was destroyed on the coast of Spain, whose head was the size of a cask, one of the arms measuring thirty feet. It is remarkable that two of the arms are described by Pliny as having been of much greater length than the others, recent discoveries having confirmed this observation of the old naturalists. From the termination of the Roman period till the commencement of the seventeenth century, no appearance of these oceanic monsters is on record; but after the latter date ac-



counts of them become frequent. In 1754, Pontoppidan, Bishop of Bergen, gave an account of a monster which he named the Kraken, a wonderful production of the human imagination. He says of it that "the Norwegian fishermen sometimes find unexpected shallows when a short distance out at sea, the depth suddenly diminishing from one hundred fathoms to twenty or thirty. Then they know that the Kraken is rising, and immediately retreat. His back first appears, looking like a number of small islands; his arms rise above the surface like the masts of a vessel, and are said to have power to grasp the largest man-of-war and pull it to the bottom." The same imaginative writer was the first to set afloat the story of the sea serpent and other astounding monsters of the deep. Coming down to the days of Capt. Cook, we find that the mutilated body of a calamary was found floating in the South Seas by Banks and Solanda, during Cook's second voyage, and was forwarded to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and there examined by Prof. Owen, who estimated that it was six feet long when perfect. The most complete and reliable account, up to recently, was that of the eminent naturalist, Prof. Steenstrup: "At the re-union of the Scandinavian naturalists at Copenhagen, in the year 1847, Prof. Steenstrup contributed a record of two gigantic cephalopods captured in the years 1639 and 1790 on the coasts of Zealand; and later on, in 1856, supplemented these observations with some remarks of high interest upon another specimen found at the Skag, Jutland, in the year 1854. This last example was cut to pieces by the fishermen to bait their lines, the dismembered body furnishing many barrow loads, or in its entire condition, according to some writers, filling a large cart. The pharynx of this monster which, with its contained beak, equalled in size an infant's head, was unfortunately the only portion of the animal preserved. This, however, with the records of the two examples from the neighboring islands of Zealand, supplied Prof. Steenstrup with material for the institution of his new genus *Architeuthis dux*, he, according to Crosse and Fischer, bestowing upon the species of which the pharynx was preserved the title of *Architeuthis dux*, and upon that represented by the two examples recorded as captured in the years 1639 and 1790, the provisional one of *Architeuthis monachus*."

Among British naturalists, W. Saville Kent, F. L. S., late Superintending Naturalist of the Brighton Aquarium, now of the Manchester Aquarium, has devoted most attention to the study of these oceanic monstrosities. In a highly interesting article in the *Popular Science Review* for April, 1874, he gives the results of his examination of the subject, dwelling at length on my account of the arm cut off by the fishermen in Conception Bay, as well as that of the specimen from Logie Bay, and enlarging on their importance he proposes "in the event of it not being possible to identify the St. John's specimens with Prof. Steenstrup's *Architeuthis*, to institute for them the generic title of *Megaloteuthis*, or giant calamary, and to further distinguish them, both being of the same species as *Megaloteuthis Harveyi*, in recognition of the great service to science rendered through Mr. Harvey's steps taken to preserve these valuable specimens. To this gentleman, indeed, we are indebted for the means of solving and settling at rest forever the long-vexed problem of the existence even of these formidable monsters of the deep." Mr. Kent concludes his valuable paper in the following terms:—

"Having satisfactorily established the existence of these monarchs of the ocean, it now remains for science to elucidate their habits and social economy. The facilities for this, however, are not at present very extensive. The fact of many individuals having made their appearance within a limited area, and at intervals following with marked closeness upon one another, would seem to indicate that they are gregarious, and in this respect participate in a habit dominant with the majority of their less pretentious congeners. In the common squid—*loligo*—the number of ova deposited by the female is something astounding, having been computed by Bohadsch at no less than 40,000! If anything approaching such a degree of prolificness obtains in these giants of their race, it is a matter of wonder that more has not been seen of them. Against this, however, it may be argued that, like the members of the whale tribe, they usually affect the open ocean, and only approach the land when driven by stress of wind or tide. Unlike the whales, a shoal of these might pass a ship unnoticed, having no occasion to raise the surface of their bodies above the level of the water to take in atmospheric air, as with the former. The great speed, moreover, with which all members of this group shoot through the medium they inhabit aided by their powerful vision, would enable them to avoid with ease a threatened danger in the form of an approaching ship. Associated with this aspect it is also worthy of note that in the majority of instances the examples encountered have been dead, or in a mutilated or exhausted condition.

"The question of the food upon which these monsters live has not yet been determined, though it in all probability consists principally of living fish, in common with most of their predacious race. The destruction they work among the finny tribes in this case must, on account of their enormous size, be very great; but as through the scale of nature we find one tribe warring upon another, and finally subservient for the support of one still more powerful, we shall find that these giant calamaries are themselves an easy prey to other tenants of the deep. The whales, in fact, with which they have been compared in size, are their most formidable and implacable foes, and probably the only animals existing who could oppose these monsters with any prospect of success in their native element. Our remarks in this case are of course restricted to the toothed whales, and with these we have abundant evidence to show that the colossal cephalopods constitute a favorite diet.

"So large a mass of evidence has now been laid before our readers, that to further augment it would be needless. Summing up the whole, we are forced to admit that this group of cephalopodous molluscs contains representatives of enormous dimensions distributed in the seas throughout the globe, and embracing, in all probability, many distinct genera and species. Such is the formidable size of these giant calamaries that they vie even with the cetacea in magnitude, and in this respect yield to no other animals now existing. It further appears obvious that the numerous tales and traditions that have been current from the earliest times concerning the existence of colossal species of this race, though in some instances unscrupulously exaggerated, had in all probability, in the main, a background work of fact, and can be no longer passed over as the mere fabrications of a disordered mind, as we have been hitherto inclined to accept them."

Since the publication of the article from which the foregoing extracts are taken, Prof. Verrill of Yale College, to whom I forwarded fragments of the Logie Bay specimen, has made an exhaustive study of the whole subject, and has published the results of his investigations in the *American Naturalist* for January and February, 1875, and in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for February, 1875. These are illustrated by beautiful engravings of the different parts of the creature, and by a restoration of the entire Logie Bay specimen. Prof. Verrill states in these articles that he is able to cite twelve American examples, and has had opportunity to study portions of five of these specimens. "These," he says, "evidently represent two distinct species, both of which belong to the genus *Architeuthis* of Steenstrup (or *Megaloteuthis* of Kent)." He proposes to name the one of these *Architeuthis princeps*, and the second he considers identical with the *Architeuthis monachus* of Steenstrup, and "seems to be the species most commonly met with on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador."

He says: "The most complete specimen that has ever come under scientific observation was captured in November, 1873, in Logie Bay, near St. John's, Newfoundland. It became entangled in herring nets, and was secured by the fishermen with some difficulty, and only after quite a struggle, during which its head was badly mutilated and severed from the body, and the eyes, most of the syphon-tube, and the front edge of the mantle were destroyed. Fortunately this specimen was secured by the Rev. M. Harvey, of St. Johns. After it had been photographed and measured, he attempted to preserve it entire in brine, but this was found to be ineffectual, and after decomposition had begun to destroy some of the most perishable parts,

he took it from the brine, and dividing it into several portions, preserved such parts as were still undecomposed in strong alcohol. These various portions are now in my possession, and with the photographs have enabled me to present a restoration, believed to be quite accurate, of the entire creature. Mr. Harvey has published popular accounts of this specimen, and the previously captured arm of a still larger one, in the *Maritime Monthly Magazine* of St. John, N. B., for March 1874, and in several newspapers. To him, therefore, we are mainly indebted for the latest and most important additions to our knowledge of these remarkable animals."

Prof. Verrill then proceeds to give elaborate accounts of the measurements and general character of the various portions. Of the jaws he says:—

"When in place, these jaws constitute a powerful beak, looking something like that of a parrot or hawk, except that the upper jaw shuts into the lower, instead of the reverse, as in birds. The color is dark brown, becoming almost black toward the tip, where its substance is thicker and firmer, and smoothly polished externally. The upper jaw measures 3.85 inches in total length, 1 inch in greatest breadth, and 2.50 from front to back. The lower jaw is 3 in. long, 2.75 broad and 2.65 from front to back. The small squids of our coast have a very similar pair of jaws. The most remarkable anatomical character observed in this specimen is found in the form and arrangement of the teeth on the 'lingual ribbon,' or *odontophore*, for in this respect it differs widely from all other known cephalopods. The ordinary squids and cuttle fish all have these teeth arranged in seven regular longitudinal rows, those of the three middle rows being generally two or three pronged, as in *Loligo pallida*, while the lateral rows have long, simple, fang like teeth. But in this species the teeth are very irregularly scattered over the surface of the broad, thin membrane, and it is difficult to trace the rows—if such they can be called—for the arrangement seems to be somewhat in irregular quincunx.

"From the above description it will be seen that the most important and the most characteristic features of this species, or rather of the genus to which it belongs, is found in the lingual dentition in the internal shell, in the form of the caudal fins, and in the cluster of small suckers and tubercles on the long arms. The three first of these peculiarities indicate a low or generalized structure, and therefore a low rank in our system of classification, unless it should be found to have some other characters not yet known, and of greater importance, which might outweigh those here given. It will appear, therefore, that this genus of huge squids should be classed below *Loligo*, which, in its turn, will go below *Ommastrephes*, to which genus the common squids of our northern coasts belong, for the latter genus has distinct eyelids, which are not found in *Loligo*, and the internal shell is also more specialized.

"The pen of our *Architeuthis* seems to resemble that of the ancient genus *Tendopsis*, found fossil in the jurassic formations, and contemporaneous with the huge marine saurians, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, etc., the "sea serpent" of those ancient seas. May there not also be huge marine saurians still living in the North Atlantic, in company with the giant squids, but not yet known to naturalists? Such a belief seems quite reasonable when we consider how many species of great marine animals, both among cephalopods and cetaceans, are still known only from single specimens, or even mere fragments, generally obtained only by chance."

It will be seen from the concluding extract that the Prof. inclines to the belief that the discovery of the sea serpent is not quite an impossibility.

—By an unfortunate error last week, we signed the name of Harry W. Caudee to the article "Birds of Central New York," the writer of which was Mr. H. G. FOWLER, of Auburn, N. Y., whose name should be substituted.

A PECULIAR BIRD'S NEST.—We have received by the courtesy of Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, N. J., an old bird's nest which he recently found, and could not identify. It is 2½ inches deep and 2 inches in diameter. It is suspended from the slender forked branch of a spicewood. The nest is formed almost wholly of scraps of newspapers, tied to the twigs *with string*, and lined with the needle-like leaves of the white pine. This is undoubtedly a nest of the white-eyed vireo (*V. noveboracensis*). Wilson describes it as suspended by the upper edge, like those of all the vireos, and says: "Outwardly it is constructed of various light materials—bits of rotten wood, fibres of dry stalks, of weeds, and of *pieces of paper, commonly newspapers, an article almost always found about its nest*, so that some of my friends have given it the name of the 'Politician.'"

—The American Museum of Natural History at Central Park is to have an aquarium at its new building on Eighth avenue.

—Zoologists are looking forward to examining the four small elephants which the Prince of Wales is bringing home from India. One of the two kinds of elephants in Nepaul is small, not more than five feet high when adult. Professor Busk has found in the bone caves of Gibraltar, the remains of a pigmy elephant, and interest is aroused to know if these small ones from India will not prove to be the same species which long ago became extinct in Europe. Special arrangements are being made at the London Zoological Gardens for the Prince's valuable collection, which will be kept separate.

A WHITE SKUNK!—We have received a present of a white skunk (defunct), accompanied by the following letter. It is a beautiful creature; but albeit its skin is as spotless as snow, its breath is bad, and we have had to use chlorides and carbolic soap for a seven day's purification, after the taint left by the handling of it. The nasty thing! And yet—and yet—it is an object of great curiosity—to savans:—

FLATHEAD AGENCY,
MISSOULA CO., MONTANA, April 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have sent you by this mail a white skin What Is It? Trappers and Indians here say it is a white skunk. One man only—a half-breed—says he has seen one before. CILBILI.

[Albino skunk, and no mistake.—ED.]

REFLECTIONS UPON REFLECTIONS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Have you seen the book on birds by Theodore Jasper, published recently in numbers? How is it possible that such a book has been allowed by the author to go upon the market? The cuts of the birds and the positions are good; the text is good enough. But the coloring of the plates, how entirely unnatural! how consummately absurd! The author seems to have an insane propensity to produce an effect by reflecting colors on his birds from surrounding objects. For instance, in one plate the blue sky has cast a blue reflection over the backs of the birds, and this color has in turn been reflected from the birds to the trees, etc., in that vicinity. And from the grass below, which is colored a rich impossible yellow, there is another reflection to the breast of the birds, and indiscriminately over their bodies. If the author will allow such reflections on the birds he must not find fault if reflections are cast on his work. In fact, between the effect of the reflection from the sky and that from the ground, the original color is sometimes almost entirely lost. In other cases the wrong tints seems to have been applied without any definite aim. If an artist were engaged upon the painting of an Alderney cow, would he carefully sketch it, give it a graceful position, and then paint it a sky blue color, with red horns and tail, and a broad green stripe down the back? Surely this would be no more absurd than the manner in which Jasper has treated many of his birds.

ROBT. T. MORRIS.

THE LABRADOR DUCK.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 21th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I would say in reply to Prof. Baird's call, in your issue of April 1st, for information of the Labrador duck, (*Camptolæmus labradorius*), that I have one specimen in my collection taken at Delhi Mill, Mich., April 17th, 1872. There is no specimen in the Michigan University Museum.

A. B. COVERT.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One common boa (*Boa constrictor*). Purchased. One young alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*). Presented by Master George English, Philadelphia. Three golden pheasants (*Thaumalea picta*). Purchased. Five silver pheasants (*Euplocamus nycthemerus*) Purchased. One robin (*Turdus migratorius*). Presented by John Pearsall, Philadelphia. One red-billed grebe (*Podilimbus podiceps*). Presented by Wm. Philips, Philadelphia. Two great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*). Presented by Joseph M. Wilson, Washington, D. C. One snowy owl (*Nivea scandiaca*). Presented by Henry N. Stewart, Philadelphia. Two Guinea baboons (*Cynocephalus sphinx*), two pig-tailed monkeys (*Macacus nemestrinus*), four Macaque monkeys (*Macacus cynomolgus*), one sooty mangabey (*Cercocebus fuliginosus*), one cinnamon bear (*Ursus americanus* var.). Purchased. One woodcock (*Philohela minor*). Presented by Philip Rhoads, Lancaster, Pa. One horned grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*). Presented by ——. Three red foxes (*Vulpes fulvus*). Presented by Edgar F. Jordan, Philadelphia. One moose (*Alces machlis*). Purchased. One barn owl (*Strix pratincola*). Presented by ——. Two screech owls (*Scops asio*). Presented by Edgar Wiestling, Philadelphia. One young alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*). Presented by Frank M. Scanlan, Philadelphia. One pair zebus (*Bos indicus*), four Bewick's swans (*Cygnus minor?*). Purchased. One loon (*Colymbus torquatus*). Presented by Joseph M. Wilson, Washington, D. C. One banded rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus*). Presented by E. Krauser & Bro., Milton, Pa. Two sun bears, *Ursus malayanus*. One Colobus monkey, *Colobus cristatus*.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.	Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Salmon, *Salmo salar*.	Shad, *Alosa*.
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor*.	Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.

For list of seasonable trout flies for May see our issue of April 27th.

FISH IN MARKET.—The markets have been well supplied with fish during the past week, particularly with shad, the prices for which have fallen to 35 cents for North Rivers, 50 cents for Connecticut Rivers, and 25 cents each for Southern. The most marked feature has been the arrival of large quantities of pompano from Pensacola, and a reduction in the price of this delicious fish from $1 to 50 cents per pound. Striped bass are worth 15 cents; smelts, 15 cents; Kenebec salmon, 75 cents; California, do., 30 cents; mackerel, 30 cents each; white perch, 15 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 75 cents; green turtle, 20 cents; terrapin, $12 per doz.; halibut, 15 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 30 cents; codfish, 8 cents; black fish, 15 cents; flounders, 8 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 35 cents; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents per 100: whitefish, 18 cents per pound; pickerel, 15 cents; Canada brook trout, 15 cents; Long Island, $1; hard shell crabs, $4 per 100; soft, do., $3 per dozen.

—The rivers and lakes well to the northward are now clear of ice, and south of the St. Lawrence River the trout fishing season may be said to be fairly at hand. Snow still remains five feet deep at Quebec and beyond. It lies dense among the Adirondacks, where the lakes are not yet open, though the ice is daily expected to break up. Nevertheless there is clear passage from lake to lake through the entire great chain, and from them to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The rivers of Maine are open, and navigation is resumed on Lake Champlain. In Nova Scotia, where the season is always much earlier than in any other part of the Canadian Dominion, the months of April and May are the most favorable for fly fishing for salmon, which begin to run as soon as the ice fairly breaks up in the rivers. Parties proposing to visit this province need not expect any success whatever after July 1st, whereas from the 15th of June to the 20th of July is the cream of the salmon fishing in New Brunswick and the St. Lawrence tributaries. We know of quite a number of leading American anglers who propose to visit the Canadian waters in June, some by invitation of the lessees, and some to test the unleased rivers, where, it will be remembered as we informed our readers a month ago, fishing privileges are granted for the very moderate sum of $1 per day per rod in the Dartmouth and Restigouche Rivers, the latter of which is famous for its large salmon, and one of the finest rivers in the Province. This is a privilege which our anglers ought to avail themselves of, the more especially as the locality is made easy of access by the completion of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, *via* Quebec and Rivière du Loup, or via St. John and Shedine.

Land-locked salmon are found in the eastern and western Grand Lakes of Maine, the latter more generally known as the Schoodies, reached by steamers from Eastport and Calais, and the former by the E. and N. A. Railroad from Bangor. They are also taken in the Sebec Lake, reached by the Piscataquis Railroad, and in Stoney Lake, in Canada, which lies back of Peterborough; also in the Upper Saguenay at the grand discharge of Lake St. John, where they are locally known as winninnish, beginning to run about the middle of June. In all other localities mentioned May is decidedly the best month for taking these fish, not only because the run is better, but because there are no black flies to molest, and few anglers out. In June there are two fishermen to every fish.

Brook trout will now be taken in the quickest water of running streams; in lakes they are scattered everywhere. We gave a list of trout flies for May in our last issue. Salmon trout are also near the surface, and take the troll freely throughout the month; they will sometimes rise to the fly, and afford good sport.

Grayling abound in the Michigan streams, and the numerous authentic articles which we have printed from Fred Mather, Uncle Thad Norris, and others in back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM will instruct the angler when, where, and how to fish for them. April, May, and June are the best months, but the fish are game all through the summer. The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad traverses the country which the grayling inhabit, and the advertisement which we print for the company this week will give our readers much information.

Shad-fishing with fly is in order, but the interest in this sport seems to have been evanescent. We do not think it the most exciting in the world, but better than no fishing.

Altogether May is the angler's chosen month, and he who would exercise his prerogative should go forth soon and make the most of it. Our local reports will indicate the condition of the streams and fishing propects in various States.

—Up to the present time reliable private advices from the Newfoundland sealers, report 12 steamers to have arrived from the ice, bringing about 130,000 seals, the value of which is estimated at over $400,000. Eight steamers and all of the sailing vessels are as yet unaccounted for, and the presumption is that the steamers still out have fared badly, and that few of the sailing vessels will do well.

—Striped bass, weighing two and a half pounds, will be caught on the "Jersey Flats" and other localities in our harbor during the present month, while on their way up the river to spawn. They are in good condition now, although June is an off month. The veteran angler, Andrew Clerk, Esq., with his vivacious and enthusiastic successor, Mr. Abbey, and other chosen comrades, will test their quality and temper in the coming days, and we shall be pleased to report a goodly catch as the result of their endeavors.

—A southern correspondent describes a primitive method of fishing as follows:—

"Pike or jack, as they are called here, are taken in large quantities in the mill-ponds in the Carolinas by holding a torch, at night, over the centre of a canoe and rocking it while moving down stream. The motion with the light attracts the fish, who jump into the boat, often in large numbers."

—The traffic in fresh fish over the Intercolonial Railway of Canada for the winter of 1875-6 amounted to 30 cases, 4,044 barrels, and 4,639 boxes. The sales were made chiefly in the United States.

—Good trouting can be had at Hillsgrove, Sullivan county, Pa. For particulars address R. Biddle at that place.

—It is reported that specimens of salmon, weighing nearly a pound each, have recently been caught in sciucs in Paweatuck River, Connecticut.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia, May 1st.*—The shad fishing has been about the same this week. The catch has been better than middling. One gill-net brought in 57 this morning from one drift. Of these, one weighed 7¼ and another 6 pounds. The law making a close time from sun set on Saturday until midnight on Sunday meets with some opposition, but thanks to the vigilance of the fish wardens, and especially of the fishermen that have been caught once, the law is well enforced. Three infringers come up for trial at Mt. Holly this week. A seine drawn at the mouth of the Rancocas on Thursday night. Caught among the shad was one black bass, probably a descendant of those put in the creek three years ago. At Fairmount, on Thursday, one rod took several rock fish of about a pound, and a half and two pound black bass. The latter was at once set free. SCULLS.

VERMONT—*Montpelier, May 1st.*—To-day is the opening of the trouting season. Prospects are decidedly unfavorable, as we are in the midst of a driving snow-storm. Last winter's snow in many places is two feet deep.

W. A. B.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Morgantown, April 28th.*—I have not been out yet, owing to the unsettled weather, but heard of some 4½-pound trout being caught thirty miles from here last week, and as soon as I can leave the Post I shall try them. DOCTOR,

MINNESOTA—*Brainerd, April 30th.*—Spring has at last "come around." The pickerel begin to show themselves in the grassy shallows, and in the outlets of lakes that empty into rivers. The pike-perch will begin running soon. Speaking of fish reminds me of the frost fish, mentioned in your paper lately. We have taken them in n gillnet many times at Cedar Pond, near Meacham Lake, Franklin county, N. Y. They will not bite, at least we never knew them to. Slightly salted and smoked they are delicious. We have written Mr. Fuller, of the Meacham Lake House, asking him to send you a specimen of these fish, and a description of them, and their habits, etc.

HAVILAND.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—Some thirty more sail have been fitted away for the southern mackerel fishery the past week, and others will soon follow. The first mackerel of the season were caught by the schooner Mary Odell, Capt. McLain, of this port, and landed at Philadelphia on Tuesday, she sold her catch fresh for $1,500.

There have been 54 arrivals of the cod and halibut fleet, 45 from Georges and 9 from the banks. The receipts of Bank halibut have been 524,520 pounds, and 135,000 pounds of Georges; Bank cod-fish, 50,000 pounds, Georges cod-fish, 900,000 pounds. Sales of halibut at three and two cents per pound for white and gray.

There have been some big halibut trips from the Banks, as follows: Schooners Carrie P. Morton, 114,540 pounds, Davy Crockett, 99,880 pounds, Edwin C. Dolliver, 95,000 pounds, Notice, 70,000 pounds, Howard, 75,000 pounds.

The schooner Gazel, of this port, arrived at St. John on the 13th inst., with a fare of 5,000 pounds of halibut, caught off Digby, which found a ready market at four and a half to five cents per pound. The fish were retailed at ten cents per pound. The St. John *Globe* says "some people wonder why American fishermen catch fish at our own doors, and supply our markets, carrying off the proceeds; the reason is the obvious one of nothing to prevent them."

Schooner Nulli Secundus sold from this port to parties in Norway, in January, carried out a load of pickled herring. The venture occasioned considerable comment at the time, and the expression that it seemed like "carrying coals to Newcastle," was freely made use of. The herring, however, met with a good sale, and Messrs. D. C. & H. Babson, who sent the first load, have now fitted their new schooner, the Herman Babson, under command of Capt. Lawson, on a similar voyage. She sailed yesterday.—*Cape Ann* (Gloucester) *Advertiser, April 29th.*

METAPHYSICS OF FLY FISHING.

We continue this week our studies on the Fly Fisher's Entomology—a branch of education most essential to success in angling, though little understood or appreciated. We claim that no man can become an expert and successful angler until he has acquired some knowledge of entomology either through his own observation or the experience of others. The subject matter of these articles we believe to be altogether new in the Angling Literature of America, and certainly reflects much credit upon their author, who shows herself to be a patient and close observer:—

"Insects are the scavengers of nature. They seek fetid unwholesome matter, the germ cells are left, and the corrupt mass is the birth place, home, and sepulchre of myriads of animate life. Noxious miasmatic gasses are consumed, purity takes the place of foulness, and the whole, cleaned at the appointed time, has the appearance of a miniature resurrection. Not only is the earth cleansed, but the water is purified. The flora that spread out their arms expands and grows in rich luxuriance beneath the water without fear of drought or a sigh for rain, all kept clean and pure by the infinite hosts of species that sport in the water. Their nourishment is decaying vegetation and that disagreeable substance on confervæ formed by the decomposing action of the water. The majority of aquatic species, and those species that appear in the greatest numbers are these indirect vegetarians. I am aware that this is a strong statement, and one never before advanced. It is the result of years of patient watching and studying. Of the class of insects whose larvæ feed in this manner there are, in the section *Neuroptera*, the *Ephemeria*, all of the *Phryganina* that live in cases, several species of Ialina. Many species, but divided among different families in the section diptera. One of these, *Pisces simulinæ*, received its fishy name in honor of the commotion it created among pisciculturists, a few years since. It figured in Fish Commissioners' reports, etc., as a "web worm" and "destroyer of young trout." Larvæ are ravenous feeders. A stream must be rich in confervæ to have a large insect fauna. It would be well sometimes before stocking streams with fish to stock them first with insect food. Not that insects are the only fish food, but directly and indirectly they form the main supply at all seasons, and almost the exclusive food when the *Gammarus* and other crustacea are passing through the first stages of life. Insects are liable to be exterminated in streams, or new species take the place of the old ones; floods and freshets sweep the flora away. Mineral matter is obnoxious; or their parasites and enemies may gain the ascendancy. New species may supplant the old inhabitants, not always "the survival of the fittest," but the survival of those whose enemies and parasites are held in check from a combination of circumstances.

The dragoon flies (*Odonata*) take the front rank among water insects. In described species they exceed in number all the remaining families in the section *Neuroptera* whose birth-place is the water. The majority are in the warmer latitudes. They have a preference for the waters where the temperature increases during the summer months. In springs and mountain streams the larvæ will be found hugging the bank and in shallow inlets. They hibernate in the egg form, at least in the northern latitudes; are voracious predaceous feeders; are sporing characters, whose life at all times depends on their agility in pursuing and capturing game. Their large size, as well as their habits in flying in pursuit of food, keeping high over the water, will always prevent their imitations being used successfully as bait on small streams. They are rapid in their movements, but easily tire, and where there is a large expanse of water their imitations can be used with good success. In such waters there is always a larger sized class of fish, making strong, heavy tackle essential.

The next family the section in predominant in species, and each species predominant in numbers, is the *Phryganina* —meaning a fagot. For various reasons this family should claim the particular attention of the fly-fisher. It belongs almost exclusively to the northern latitudes, and particularly to that class of waters where the trout and grayling delight to sport. It is of medium size, the alar expanse of the largest specie not exceeding two inches. From the numbers of species, and their diversity of habits, they make their appearance at all seasons. The imagines have a moth-like habitus, and are called "stone flies" on account of their colors resembling that of stones. The wings are black-brown, black shading through the browns, the brick colors, the luteous, until a creamy white is reached. The eggs are inclosed in gelatinous capsules which swell in the water and attach themselves to stones, sticks, or vegetation. In this mass the young live for some time after being excluded from the egg. On leaving it they fasten around their body leaves, grass, or any soft substance forming a padding, and then at their leisure build a regular case around the whole, some spirally, others longitudinally, of pieces of wood, grass, roots or branches of plants, gravels, stones, shells, or any small and available substance found in the water, adding on as they increase in growth or statue. The appearance of these cases is as various as the species. Some take possession of hollow reeds or straws; others spin a case of silk exclusively. These cases protect the abdomen, but are so large that they can retreat entirely within when disturbed. They cling to them with hooks at the extremity of the abdomen. Learned hydrostatics as they naturally should be, these cases are built with specific gravity, such that it does not discommode them as they walk, or buoy them to the surface. The few species in this family that are predacious do not live in cases, but take shelter under stones or sticks, or spin a small web under some protection that they abandon at pleasure. When fully fed and ready to change to pupæ, they close their case with a grating, first fastening it securely to some substance in the bed of the water. Those that do not live in cases, make a pupa covering of decayed wood, or small stones. When this metamorphose is completed, and they are ready to leave the water, they make with their mandibles a semicircular incision in their covering, the head and the two first pair of feet are thrust out, the rest of the body is partly drawn and partly wriggled out. Now, as in the larvæ form, they swim by using their feet, and make their way with dexterity to the shore. In doing so I have seen them swim across the stream, a strong current tending to carry them down. In their struggles they would be part of the time on the surface and part of the time under the water. When they secure a lauding place their appearance is somewhat peculiar. The mouth parts, or a portion of them, and the two first pair of feet are free, while the posterior feet and antennæ are oppressed to the sternal surface, and over them the wings are folded, crossing at the points. In ten or fifteen minutes after leaving the water they cast off a thin parchment like covering, thus releasing all parts of the body. They leave the water just before twilight, but will be seen fluttering over the water at all hours. In the evening some fly in dense swarms over streams and ponds. Many are nocturnal, flying only at night. They leave the water in June, July, August, and September. A few species in the late fall; a few on warm days through the winter; and some in the early spring, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant their use as bait. The forms that have been imitated the most, are named familiarly: Stone, dark stone, gray stone, black June, general hooker, hod, wren fly, raven, kingdom, preceptor, and goveruor.

The cow dung fly, (*Scatophaga stercoraria*), so named on account of the larvæ feeding in the ordure of cows, belongs to the section *Diptera*. It hybernates as pupæ, buried in the earth. It bursts open the chrysalis and comes forth the first warm days of May. All the authors advise the use of this fly as bait on windy days, thinking it was the wind that brought it to the water. It might be, if the wind always blew towards each individual stream. It was, I know, a successful and popular bait for all streams, but why, it was for a long time a puzzle to me. I was at length so fortunate as to solve it. The females are short lived and seldom leave the vicinity of the food for the young; their imitations are seldom used as bait. The males live until they are chilled by the cold winds of the fall. They are greedy feeders, epicurean cannibals, feeding on their smaller sized cousins, fresh and juicy, catching them just as they are leaving the water. They hold them with their anterior feet, fly to the bank, and sitting under the shade of a leaf, suck the body dry. One evening I watched one of these flies supping six on simuliums; not being satisfied he made a trip to the water for another, but there was a trout in waiting and he sank to rise no more. The flies can be used successfully as bait at all hours. They have a double advantage, their colors approximating so closely to several species of *Phryganina* that they may be considered as representing three or four different insects.

The Black May is one of the favorite forms in the same section as the proceeding. There are species having these colors at all hours and all seasons on the water. In some the ventral surface is clothed with a shaggy gray hair. These walk or glide over the surface of the water with remarkable rapidity, and have a decided dislike to leave it.

The *Ephemerina* named for April will appear in May on mountain and tributary streams, on all the streams that remain open during the winter. They hybernate as active larvæ and pupæ, and if ice were formed, or partly formed, they would perish.

In addition to this section, there is the great dun (*Baetis longicauda*), and its image, the red spinner. The latter in form and color approximates so closely to several different species that it has been used successfully throughout the summer. The yellow May (*Cocon striata*), appears usually about the middle of May and continues through June.

In my last I omitted to mention that the grizzly king, queen of the water, and professor, had a classical history. The two first are the invention of Prof. John Wilson—Christopher North of the "*Noctes Ambrosiana*." The last the invention of James Wilson, the eminent naturalists, the stock of the chaldeean manuscript. The three champions of the stream, may be classed as belonging to the Wilson family. To continue the list of general summer flies, forms that have made for themselves a name and history, but without prototypes in nature. There is coachman, king of the water, gold spinner, captain, soldier, kingdom, and the black, brown, red, and gray palmers.

SARA J. MCBRIDE.

IMPORTANT.—Care should be taken in buying fishing or Hunting Suits to get a genuine Holabird Suit and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

PICKEREL IN ADIRONDACK WATERS.

GREENWICH, New York, April 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

In one of four late issues, (April 6th, I think), E. K. Wilson, writing from Syracuse, says:—

In 1865 a lot of these "fresh water sharks" (pickerel) were let loose in Long Lake, to the indignation of most of the residents, and all of the sportsmen. For a few years Buttermilk Falls opposed a boundary for their influx into Racquette Lake. In 1869, through the instrumentality of some of "Murray's horde," they were transported over the falls, and from thence have spread throughout that pride of the North Woods—Racquette.

This is true of the Long Lake waters, and down stream from that lake, but I, for one, do not believe pickerel appear above Buttermilk Falls. Next above Long Lake and Buttermilk Falls, on Racquette River, comes Forked Lake, four or five miles long, and I never heard of pickerel in the Forked Lake. As to Racquette Lake, truly called "the pride of the woods," I have fished its waters for ten years, sometimes spring and fall both, and I never heard of, or caught, or saw pickerel there. Nor did I ever till now, hear any person say that pickerel had ever appeared above Buttermilk Falls, much less in Racquette Lake. I know nothing of Mr. Murray, save by hearsay, in the Adirondacks, and general repute as a clergyman, having never seen him, but I believe him to be quite too much of a sportsman to ever himself entertain or tolerate in any of his "hurdle" the sacrelgious idea of carrying pickerel around the falls, and thus introducing them into Forked Lake waters, and thence into Racquette. Until further evidence I shall disbelieve entirely these statements. The evil effects of these miserable pirates have been fully felt in Long Lake, and the man who would spread them any farther in the beautiful waters of the Adirondack lakes is a wretch—and a deliberately wicked wretch.

D. W. MANDELL.

FYSSHYNGE IN YE OLDEN TIME.

MILTON, April 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As everything now is Centennial, I send some extracts from the diary of an old fisherman of the Neponset River a century ago:—

June 6th, 1769.—Caught 1,500 shad in one day in the seine.

June 10th, 1771.—Caught 2,000 shad in one day in the seine.

May 4th, 1772.—Caught 61 shad.

May 8th.—Caught 560 shad.

May 11th,—Caught a very large haul of shad, 15 barrels.

May 21st.—Caught 21 bass and 16 shad.

June 2d.—Set our seine at Pope's Point and caught 39 bass.

June 25th, 1772.—We made the largest haul of fish; caught 6,000 shad, menhadin, and bass.

July 2d.—Carried 80 barrels of shad to Boston.

May 4th, 1773.—Caught 140 shad and two cod-fish.

May 5th.—Caught 300 shad, three bass, and one cod-fish.

June 14th.—Made a large haul of shad; caught 4,000; sent 40 barrels to Boston.

June 6th, 1774.—Set the seine; made a great haul; caught 3,000 shad.

June 18th.—Caught 800 shad.

June 23d.—Stopped at Pine Neck Creek; caught 200 shad and 11 bass.

There were fishways in these days. I have the pleasure of having a herring on my desk, as I write, that went up the fish-way here, and was taken in the pond above.

GEO. S. ESTEY.

BAMBOO RODS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Stockhardt, in speaking of the siliceous plants, of which the bamboo is one, says: "Silica is to these plants what bones are to men—the substance to which the stalk owes its firmness and stiffness. If the soil deficient in soluble silica (or if there is not enough potassa which renders the silica soluble) these properties will be wanting to the stalk and it will bend over." Now there are two parts of the bamboo cane which are valuable in making split bamboo rods; first in importance, is that tough mass of horny fibres, which by the increasing compression of its growth has attained to its utmost density immediately under the enamel, and which as endogens, have their "heart-wood" on the outside, may be called, to distinguish it, the heart of the bamboo; and there is the enamel itself—the case—hardening as it may be termed, less than the hundredth part of an inch in thickness—almost pure silex—hard enough to turn the edge of the keenest knife, and which, according to the great German chemist, quoted above, gives firmness and stiffness to the whole.

I am thus particular in drawing the distinction between these two substances, differing essentially in their nature and uses, yet perfectly harmonious in their relations to each other, as some of your correspondents appear to labor under the impression that they are one and the same thing, or, which is perhaps more probable, having given the pretty name "centre enamel" to rods containing no enamel whatever, they are driven by the exigencies of their case to call the heart-wood of the bamboo by that name, when the slightest acquaintance with Noah Webster would have taught them their error.

Thus W. J. P. builds his rod—on paper—fitting the splints together in a manner which necessitates the removal of all the enamel and claims that all of it is retained. J. B. C. in his four split plan, represents the enamel as nearly an eighth of an inch in thickness, showing that he has also fallen into the error mentioned above. W. says "File the enamel side of your strip enough to make it fit properly," and at the first touch of the file away goes his enamel. Now as J. B. C.'s plan as illustrated in your paper of March 30th, is essentially the same as those of your other correspondents, differing only in the number of splints used, and as this is offered as an improvement on Natures process for obtaining strength and elasticity, let us examine them side by side and see if he is correct. In the first place the principle that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," is perfectly true as applied to a chain, and if the fly rod were to be used for pulling fish out of water in the manner of a boat or gaff hook, then it would follow that "the same amount of enamel outside or inside would produce equal strength," but as we do not use our rods in that bungling manner, the chain simile does not apply at all. The mechanical principle which does apply to the rod, being that of the hollow column as suggested in my previous communication, and aptly illustrated by H. in your issue of last week.

It is a well established fact in mechonics, that metal cast in the shape of a hollow column is vastly stronger than the same metal cast in any other form of the same length. Now as in the out-side enamel rod, the tough portions of the cane form a column surrounding the weaker portions in the centre, and as in the so-called "centre enamel" rods, the principle of the column is deviated from, it must be evident that the former will make a stronger, and consequently more durable rod. I have already shown that the name "centre enamel" is a misnomer, and that there is no enamel retained in those rods. As apart from the fact that glue, even with the addition of borax, will not stick to it any more than it will to any other smooth piece of flint, the roundness of its surface unfits it for any other place than the outside of the rod.

If the heart-wood of the bamboo were homogeneous as claimed by Mr. Clay in your issue of March 30th, the plans presented by your correspondents would make very good rods, but as it is of graduated density, a transverse section would present alternate layers of dense and less dense wood. These running lengthwise of the rod would hardly conduce to that accuracy of casting in every direction, that "proper and equal flexibility," which is claimed for them. To illustrate, take the ferrule of a six split out side enamel tip between the thumb and finger of the right hand, allowing the extreme point to rest on the ground, and applying just sufficient force with the finger of the left hand midway on the tip to give it a gentle curve—now roll the ferrule between the thumb and finger, and notwithstanding the curve, it will run as smoothly on its centre, and as truly, without twists or jumps, as a piece of shafting driven

by an engine. A transverse section of such a tip would present the appearance of a wheel, to borrow Mr. Clay's simile, revolving on its axle with the felly represented by the heart-wood and the tire by the flinty covering or enamel, both on the outside, where they should be. While a section of his tip would resemble a wheel indeed, inasmuch as it is round, but a wheel without felly or tire running on its spokes.

In the discussion of this subject, I have carefully avoided mentioning the name of any rod maker, either to praise or condemn, supposing that it was a principle of construction, and not the merits or demerits of any particular manufacturer, at issue, but I should like W., who appears to have taken up cudgels hotly in advocacy of his favorite maker, to explain wherein the four objections raised by H. are "imaginary," or unsound, and also to inform us whether the same natural laws do not apply in the making of fly rods as in any other purely mechanical operation.

TED GRAYSON.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
May 4	8	32	5	17	4	32
May 5	9	18	6	4	5	18
May 6	9	51	6	47	5	51
May 7	10	41	7	38	6	44
May 8	11	22	8	5	7	22
May 9	morn.		8	48	8	3
May 10	0	3	9	32	8	46

A NEW REEFING GEAR.—MR. E. D. RANKIN has invented a new sail bending and reefing gear, which combines simplicity with economy, doing away with standing reef points and earings, and permitting a sail to be reefed without a man going on to the boom to reeve the earing. A working model of this new gear will be on exhibition at the Centennial, and we learn that the owners of several new yachts now building in this vicinity have adopted it.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held last week. The Regatta Committee reported in favor of changing the date of the spring race from the 22d of June to the 10th of that month. When the 22d of June was named it was not known that the Centennial Regatta Committee had named the same day for the Centennial race. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted and the 10th of June named as the day for the spring regatta. Captain R. H. Huntley was unanimously elected as a member of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Henry Hentz was elected as a member of the Regatta Committee. Captain Thomas Lord, Jr., was elected a member of the club, and on motion an adjournment was taken.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Boston Yacht Club was held Wednesday P. M. 26th inst. at the club house at City Point South Boston, and there was a large attendance of members. Commodore Benjamin Dean presided, and in his annual report, after expressing a desire to be relieved from further service in his present capacity, congratulated the club upon its continued and increasing prosperity, both financially and otherwise. Four years ago there was but 78 members, and now there were 269. There are more yachts now connected with the club than there were members at that time. His report also referred to the great stride of improvement in the sparring of yachts, especially in the introduction of hollow masts, top-masts and gaffs and gaff topsail luff poles. The masts of his own yacht—the Fanny—first weighed 320 pounds. He substituted iron, which brought it down to 240 pounds, and now he had reduced the weight to 180. Commodore Dean also referred in appropriate terms to the death of Mr. Geo. F. Homer of Brookline and Capt. Ezra H. Baker of Boston, members who had deceased during the year. Some of the officers having declined a re election, the following were selected for the ensuing year: Commodore, Arthur Chency; Vice-Commodore, F. H. Peabody; Rear Commodore, Andrew Robeson, of Fall River; Secretary, Thomas Dean; Treasurer, Augustus Russ; Trustees, Screno D. Nickerson, Thomas Manning, Benjamin Dean; Measurers, D. J. Lawlor, Boston, J. B. Smith, New Bedford; Regatta Committee, Coolidge Barnard, B. Chase Dean, F. E. Peabody, William F. Halsey; House Committee, Commodore *ex officio*, D. B. Curtis, C. E. Russ; Members' Committee, Commodore and Secretary *ex officio*, A. C. Martin, C. E. Russ, William F. Whitney. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of a new club house on one of the islands. The Great Brewster is likely to be the locality selected.

ENGLISH OARSMEN FOR AMERICA.—At a meeting of the Captains of the various college boating clubs at Oxford on the 1st inst. the invitation to participate in the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia was discussed and referred to a committee. There was a feeling in favor of accepting the hospitality of American oarsmen, provided Cambridge and the Dublin University also send representatives. The *Daily News* of the same date states that at the meeting of the Oxford Boat Club Captains the invitation of the Yale University boatmen was respectfully declined.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY REGATTA.—The Schulkill Naval Board at their meeting to night fixed the Local Regatta for Saturday, June 17. The programme comprises races for four oared gigs; six oared barges; single, double pair oar and four oared shells. The gigs and barges will row one mile from Rockland and return; the shells from the Falls one and a half mile down. The prizes will be the usual champion flags for each class, and special flags for the winners.

The Commodore received a letter on Saturday from New York assuring him that the International Regatta Committee may rely upon the boating men of your city for a subscription of $5,000 for the Regatta Fund.

The amount requisite for the purses for the professional races is now almost assured, and the amounts ought to be announced at once. The Centennial Commissioners have recognized the efforts of the Committee to add to the attractions of the great celebration by sending them invitations to attend the opening ceremonies on the 10th of this month. SCULLS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.—The managers of the Centennial Regatta are assured that the following oarsmen will compete in the professional races for $8,000 in prizes and the championship of the world: English crews from the Thames and Tyne, Colonials from Halifax and St. John, the Faulkner-Regan crew from Boston, the Biglin crew from New York, the Ward crew from Cornwall, and the Scharff crew of Pittsburg. The English crews, the St. John, Halifax, Ward and Biglin crews will row in the pair-oared race, while in the single scull race there will be Bagnall, Boyd, Higgins and Sadler from England; Coulter, Scharff, Ward, Engelbardt, Plaisted, Biglin and Ellis Ward.

—The race between the crews of the Bostou and City Point clubs to be rowed on the Charles River, Bostou, on the 6th instant, is exciting much interest. Each have been in careful training, and a fine race may be looked for. Reagan, the stroke of the Boston four, has a very sore hand, and has not pulled with his crew since Monday last, and the probabilities are that he will practice but little before the race. The Boston crew has recently had a new boat built for them weighing about 140 pounds, and is said to be a good one.

—In anticipation of the coming season, and encouraged by the large number of visitors last summer, Mr. Joseph Cailly will have on hand a fleet of boats and a few yachts at Waubashene, Canada West, for the accommodation of sportsmen and fishermen who shall chance to visit that portion of Georgian Bay. A yacht course, two miles long, has been laid out at Lake Conchiching (Muskoka), Canada, for regattas to be sailed next summer. Mr. Scully will run the Conchiching Hotel the coming season.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

G. M. FAIRCHILD.—A letter for you at this office.

J. S., Midway, Ky.—What is the cost of changing a pin-fire gun to a central fire? Ans. About $20.

JAMISON.—What can I buy a full set of Audubon's Birds of North America? Ans. Write to Wm. Brewster, Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. Price $100.

A. E. & Co.—Are there any flounders growing to the weight of 4 pounds in this section of the country? Ans. Yes; you can see them often on the slabs at Fulton Market.

THOS. WILLIAMSON, Leesburg, Va.—We should be glad to see your "bird and game diary," and take from it such facts and extracts as we considered valuable. Such notes are always good.

CANARY, Swampscott, Mass.—Holden's Book on Birds, 128 pages and 84 illustrations, is full of information on care of all cage birds; 25 cents by mail, postpaid. Address George H. Holden, New York Bird Store, 9 Bowdoin Square, Boston.

W. G. E., Bockford, Ill.—Are F. Perkins, London, Eng., and B. T. Hart, New York guns good and reliable? Ans. The former we know nothing of. We have frequently observed the latter name on guns, but question if there is such a maker.

PAXTON.—Will cork, say ½ inch deep, answer instead of Eloy's thick felt wads (I believe it would on account of filling the paper shell)? Ans. Cork is now used in filling rifle shells where the charge does not fill the case; the principle objection to them in a shot gun would be the expense.

J. C. E., Concord, N. H.—Will you please inform me where I can get a good map of Maine? Ans. At Colton's, 172 William street, N. York. The "Guide to Moosehead Lake," published by T. W. Ripley, 138 Congress street, Boston, contains a good map of Northern Maine from official surveys.

BOUNCE, San Francisco.—Can you inform me if the New England and New Hampshire State Fair of September, 1875, have presented the prizes awarded at the Beach Dog Show, and if so, to whom shall I apply for the same? Ans. They have, and your prize was sent to your former place of residence.

C. E. C., Franklin, Pa.—1. Is the Remington breech loading shot gun full choke bored? 2. Can Kay's concentrator be used in choke-bored guns? 3. Is the Snider breech-loading shot gun choke bored? Ans. 1, No. 2. They could be, but there is no necessity for it, both being concentrators. 3. Not unless so ordered.

G. A. A., Hillsboro, New Brunswick.—Would you be kind enough to let me know the address of the maker of Colvin's canvas boat, and also, if possible, the cost of one? Ans. Made by R. A. Scott, Albany, N. Y. Cost originally, $40; perhaps less now. Eston, Holberton & Co., 102 Nassau street, this city, sell them.

J. H. C., Hartford, Conn.—I have a double barrel breech-loading shot gun No. 12-bore; weight 7 pounds. Is there any reliable rule for loading shells for such a gun? I have loaded with 2½ to 3 drs. black powder to 1⅛ oz. shot, No .8. Would a less quantity give more force and be as effective? Ans. Use 2¼ drs. of powder and 1 oz. shot.

DOCTOR, Morgantown, N. C.—Is there any light water-proof wading stocking which will keep one dry and allow a pair of heavy-soled shoes to be worn over it? What is the cost? Ans. Buy the English Mackintosh wading stockings of Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, 67 Fulton street, New York; price $8. The trowsers that come to the hip cost $18.

SOMERSET, Addison, Pa.—1. Where can I purchase a paper sporting boat with capacity for two persons and baggage? 2. Can you refer me to any person who would exchange a setter, broken, for pheasants, or a cocker (unbroken), for a pair of yearling fox hounds of good stock? Ans. 1. Possibly of Thomas Fearon, Yonkers, N. Y. 2. We cannot, but perhaps some of our readers can.

SOUTH FORK.—When and where will the next Field Trials for setters and pointers be held in this country? To whom can I apply for full information as to place of conducting the same; the points awarded for certain qualifications of dogs? Ans. At Memphis, Tenn., in November next. For full particulars address D. Bryson, Esq., Secretary Tennessee State Sportsman Association, Memphis.

F. J., New York.—Will you please inform me whether you consider my rifle a good one. It is a Ballard, patent 1875, round barrel, .41 cal., rim and central fire, cost $35; was rather hasty in buying and find there are streaks in the barrel that look like scratches, but it can't be that, for it hasn't been used. Ans. Your rifle is undoubtedly a good one. The scratches may have been made by a wire cleaning brush.

O. F., Aocram, N. Y.—Do you think a young dog (setter) of six months too young to commence hunting on woodcock? I have one that will be six months to July next? Ans. We have frequently commenced shooting over six-months old pups, and soon got them to work and point steadily, but to give a pup of that age continued hard work would probably make him slow—some work will make him good.

C. W. B., N. Y.—Will you please inform me through the "Correspondent Columns in FOREST AND STREAM, what will prevent the hairs of a white spitz dog from falling out? If the dog requires any medicine please let me know what it is and where I can procure it? Ans. Keeping a dog in the house, and in a warm place, causes the hair to fall off. But if your dog is out of health, we can send you a remedy.

JOHN, Boston.—Will 100 grains powder burn in a 26-inch, .50 cal. sporting rifle; if not, what is the maximum charge, and how heavy ought the rifle to be made to prevent too severe recoil? Ans. We should think not, as 70 grains is about the maximum. In the Government carbine, 2 inches shorter, 45 grains is the regulation charge. An ordinary ten-pound rifle, with a charge of 100 grains, gives a recoil equal to 100 pounds.

D. M. DUNBAR, Baldwinsville N. Y.—What is the probable cause of some birds varying so much in plumage from the rest of the family? Ans. Your question is vague. Albinism and melonism are the result of a diseased state of the pigment or color cells in the skin, hairs or feathers. Many variations are the results of geographical and climatic conditions, the laws of which are discussed in recent essays by J. A. Allen, Prof. Baird, and Robert Ridgway.

A. M. N., Santa Rosa, Col.—1. Do the members of the Milwaukee Rifle Club confine themselves to the use of any particular gun? 2. What would be a proper bull's-eye for 200 yards off-hand? 3. Can accurate shooting be done with simple sight at a range of 200 yards? Ans. 1. No; we presume not. 2. 8 inches. 3. Yes; some of the best rifleman, Maj. Shonnard for example, have found that they can do better off-hand shooting with open sights than with peep and globe.

T. M. DeR., New Brunswick, N. J.—To settle a dispute, please answer the following question: Have shad been taken with hook and line, and if so, what bait was used? Ans. Many shad have been taken with rod and line and artificial fly in the Connecticut and other rivers. Robt. O. Gates, Esq., of Derby, Conn., informs us that he has taken shad frequently from the Housatonic River, near Derby, with angle worm, which is news to us and a fact that may be regarded as important.

R. L. W., Mansfield Valley, Pa.—Is there more than one edition of Stonehenge on shooting, if so what is the last edition, and the year it was published in? Where can I get the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, new series, Vol. VI, 1841, and Audubons Ornithological Biography, 5 vols.; also Porter's edition Hawker on shooting? Ans. Stonehenge's Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle was published in 1862; there was an edition of his Encyclopedia of Rural Sports published in 1857. You will have to advertise for the other books mentioned.

ROUNDABOUT, New Hope.—Last week in your reply to "Tohawa," as to the route to Blue Mountain Lake in the Adirondacks, you omitted to give distances. Be kind enough to do so and oblige. Ans. North Creek, the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, is sixty miles from Saratoga; thence stage five miles to J. Eldrige's hotel at North River; thence stage, good road, fifteen miles to R. B. Jackson's on Cedar River; then hire a team ten miles to Blue Mountain Lake. Last year $3,000 or so were expended on this last ten miles to Blue Mountain Lake, and when it is dry the road is good.

F. H., Biddeford, Me.—Why is it that I cannot keep small brook trout in my aquarium tank, which is supplied with constant running river water? I have put them in four times the past winter and spring, and every time they have died in a few days. Is the river water too cold for them? Tank is cast iron frame, glass sides. Ans. You need some algæ in your tank. Put in rocks, gravel and water plants that are suitable. See Livingston Stone's book, entitled "Domesticated Trout," Osgood & Co., Boston, and Seth Green's pamphlet, published by D. M. Dewey, Rochester, N. Y.

H. M. H., Philadelphia.—Will you give me some information about portable boats, to be used for camping out? What is the Colvin or Ampersand boat advertised by Eaton & Co., in your last issue? Who is the maker and where can I get a circular of it, as I want more information than is given in the advertisement. If there is no circular made, please state shape and relative merits of it and Hedgeman's boat? What has become of Hedgeman's boat? I have not seen it advertised lately? Ans. See answer to G. A. A., this week. See also FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. V., No. 3, August 26th, 1875. We have mailed you a copy.

E. P., New York.—Is there anything better than parchment for fly-books, and chamois skin for the inter-leaves? Ans. We don't know of anything in use, but have been tempted to try oil silk inclosing thin card-board. The objection to parchment is that it becomes misshapen and warped after being wet. Two pieces of oil cloth, such as is used for covering wagon seats might answer, pasted back to back. Has any one to your knowledge tried thin plates of cork to lay flies on? Ans. Have not heard of cork being used. There is a recent invention of cork plates glued upon both sides of a linen fabric, but we hear it spoken of adversely.

S. K. W., New York.—Will you kindly inform me whether the Kay concentrating cartridge can be used to advantage in loading with buck-shot? I have a 10-bore breech-loader, marked E. Bond on the locks. Is there such a maker, and has he a good reputation? In one of the barrels there are one or two small flaws. They are in the inside only and look like cracks. I am told that they are in all guns, except very high-priced ones, and that they do not affect the safety in shooting. Is this so? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Yes; Bond is a maker of good repute. No guns should have such flaws as you describe, but they may not affect the shooting of your gun.

TURNER, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Our fellow citizen L. S. Hill, has invented and filed application for a patent trolling spoon, of which the inclosed is a specimen. If you agree with me in opinion as to its merits, you will confer a favor on a worthy mechanic as well as upon the fishing fraternity, by giving it some notice in the FOREST AND STREAM? Ans. There have been so many changes rung upon trolling baits already, that it is hopeless, that an application for a patent will be recognized in the present case. We have this day examined all the styles in market, and find that this differs in no essential particular from the rest. It is a good spoon. The spring appliance was in use years ago.

G. L., Rogue Island, Me.—As we who live here require a long-range gun that will shoot 75 or 100 yards, can you advise me what to buy? I want a double-barrel breech-loader that will carry a heavy load, for the birds are sometimes to large flocks. Shall I buy a choke-bore, or use a common bore with concentrating cartridge? Whose make, and what kind would you recommend? 2. Has any one ever published a book on boat building? I want to know how to shape, build, and rig the different kinds of boats. Ans. 1. We should recommend a cylinder bored gun, in which concentrators could be used when desired. The advantage it would possess would be in flock shooting, where close shooting is not desirable. 2. No American work; Vandordecken's "Yacht Sailor" (English) is the nearest approach to such a work.

NORFOLK, Norfolk, Va.—1. Will it be prudent and safe to shoot 4 drs. Hazard's No. 4 Ducking Powder and 1¼ oz. or 1⅛ oz. shot with Eley's shot concentrator, in my 13-gauge, top-lever, single bolt, rebounding hammer, breech-loading shot gun, 30-inch barrels, weight of gun 7 pounds 8 ounces, marked Wm. Moore & Co., London, laminated steel; came from Schnyler, Hartley, & Graham, of New York, and cost here $100 at retail three years ago? 2. Expecting to be on the Ohio River in Union County, Kentucky, next fall, I wish to know the nearest point to that locality where I can confidently rely upon getting two weeks really good prairie chicken and duck shooting at any time from September 25th to October 15th? Ans. 1. Yes; you should shoot this charge with impunity, although your shoulder may suffer some. 2. We cannot speak as to the locality, but probably some of our correspondents in that vicinity can supply the information.

C. B., Gambier, Ohio.—1. Please answer through your next paper what is the best artificial fly for black bass and perch, and where can I get it, and what is the price? 2. Give me a receipt for making water-proofing suitable for a canvas boat, and is common heavy duck suitable for a boat? Ans. 1. The Ferguson fly is much esteemed by Potomac and western river bass anglers. It is a very good fly, the prominent colors being brilliant greens, scarlet, and orange. The Page fly, much in vogue at the Rasp, has scarlet wings with guinea fowl scapulas. Our experience shows that turkey browns, and mallards with a sprinkling of light purple in the wings and bodies are the most generally desirable. Most flies found at the tackle shops are far too large, and the hooks have too large a barb. A Sproat No. 2 is large enough. Cost from $2 to $3 per dozen. 3. We printed a third of a column recipe for water-proofing in our issue last week—which see—page 181. Hegeman's boats are made of heavy duck without any water-proofing whatever.

☞ A large number of "Answers" are unavoidably left over.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, Mar 4th.—Racing: Nashville, Tenn. Trotting: Washington, D. C. Base ball: Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven; Chicago vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati.

FRIDAY, May 5th.—Racing: Nashville, Tenn. Trotting: Washington, D. C. Pigeon match: Bogardus vs. Price, Indianapolis. Rifle: Match for Frost medal, Yonkers R. A. Kennel Club Field Trials, England. Base ball: Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, May 6th.—Racing: Nashville, Tenn. Rifle: Luther badge, Creedmoor. Base ball: Hartford vs. Athletic, at New Haven; New Haven vs. Yale, at New Haven; Chicago vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Harvard vs. Taunton, at Taunton, Mass.

MONDAY, May 8th.—Racing: Lexington, Ky. Rifle matches: Schutzen Park, Jersey City. International Foot Ball match: Canada vs. Harvard, at Cambridge.

TUESDAY, May 9th.—Racing: Lexington, Ky. Trotting: Woodbury, N. J.; Washington, D. C. Pigeon Shooting Tournament: Kentucky State Sportsmen's Association. Base ball: Chicago vs. Cincinnati, at Chicago; Louisville vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, May 10th.—Centennial Exhibition opens (?) Racing: Lexington, Ky., and Austin, Texas. Bench Show of Dogs: Lexington, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY STATE SPORTSMANS ASSOCIATION.—The second annual meeting of the above organization opens on the 9th inst., and continues over four days, including in the programme a Bench Show of sporting dogs and a pigeon shooting tournament. The Secretary of the Association, Mr. J. M. Taylor, writes us that large delegations of sportsmen from Memphis, Nashville and other parts in Tenn., from St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati, will be present at their meeting. The prizes are valuable, and entries to Bench Show are being daily received. The shooting will be on grounds adjoining the Association race course, and daily, at 3 o'clock, the shooting will cease, that all may attend the races, which promise to be equal, if not superior, to any former meeting. Wild pigeons are being received, and enough will be provided to continue the meeting on Saturday, in addition to published programme. Rooms in the hotels are being rapidly engaged, and those who attend will have as much sport as could usually be found in two weeks condensed into one.

—A correspondent recommends Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, as a desirable summer resort, especially for anglers. There is a good hotel there, and the neighborhood has many interesting historical associations,

THE WINTER FAUNA OF MT. MARCY.

THE fauna of a mountain district is usually more or less different from that of the surrounding lowlands, and the rule seems to hold that with increase of altitude and decrease of temperature a hardier and more boreal vegetation will be found, accompanied with animals common to colder and more northern regions. But in wild and elevated tracts, however abundant animal life may be, a man needs the skill and experience of an old woodsman to discover the food, homes, and pursuits of the inhabitants of the forest. The nocturnal habits of most wild animals add to the difficulty of obtaining a knowledge of them. To some aspects of the animal life of this region, in winter, Mr. Verplanck Colvin has lately called the attention of the Albany Institute, in a paper upon Mount Marcy, which he has explored in connection with the State Survey of the Adirondacks.

Mount Marcy, or Ta-ha-wus, is unquestionably the highest mountain in this State, reaching 5,400 feet. It rises sharply, and its slopes—below the bare crest of alpine rock—are densely covered with a stunted evergreen forest, the trees decreasing in size and vigor as the altitude increases. The irregular plateau, like valleys north and south, and the little mossy nooks of level land upon its sides, are the haunts of its wild inhabitants, the fauna of the coldest, the most alpine, and most desert portion of the State. On every side are huge mountains and forests. In this wild region Mr. Colvin made a careful study of all that came under his observation, but chiefly of the footprints, which he regards as the key to the history of its fauna. The study of trails enables one to ascertain the approximate altitudes at which certain wild animals exist, and by a careful classification one can show that within zones of different altitudes are found associated animals which belong to similar zones of cold, in higher latitudes. If snow be the criterion, Mount Marcy has barely two true months of summer. The summit is often whitened with it as late as the beginning of July, and the 1st of September rarely passes without a temporary covering of the crest with snow. It is safe to assume that the climatic winter of the summit begins at the latter portion of September, and ends in June.

A list of the species of animals and birds observed is given, of which we can only make brief notes. The first one mentioned is the panther (*Felis concolor*), whose tracks were often seen. The panther not only fed on deer, but was found to pursue even rabbits. The guides believe the panther to be very local in its habitation, constantly returning to the same lair. Next in importance to the panther in the list of species, the trails of which were observed, is the gray, or Canada lynx (*Felis canadensis*). Its usual residence was the swamps where it hunted for rabbits. This is an animal which we might expect in a high, cold region, for to its general distribution throughout British America, even to the shore of the Arctic Sea, it owes its title of "Canadian." It is not recorded as having been met with in the State more than one degree south of Mount Marcy. One morning on Mount Skylight the party came upon the fresh trail of a fisher (*Mustela canadensis*)—Mr. Colvin says it is not a fisher at all—which was also after rabbits, with an occasional diversion for mice. Its inhabiting these mountain heights directly refutes the assertion that it does not frequent the same elevated regions as the martin. Constantly ranging, it seems to have no fixed habitation, and generally selects the night for its travels and its depredations.

The fourth of these mountain dwellers is the sable, the *Mustela martes* of naturalists. This beautiful and rare animal is abundant in the forests on the side of Mount Marcy. It here occupies a region of country which greatly resembles the semi-arctic portions of British America, and it is interesting to remark that no traces of it were found above the timber line on the open, barren sub-alpine portion of the mountain, in this respect maintaining the habits of their race, which are never found in the barren lands near Behring's Straits, though abundant in the scrubby forests margining the open. Thus this interesting little animal becomes a measure in climatology, and serves to give us as clear a conception of the relation of our mountain summits to the boreal regions of the continent, as does the better known arctic flora. Alas for the poor rabbit, as though not sufficiently persecuted, he finds in the sable an insatiable foe. Tracks of the ermine (*Putorius nove-boracensis*), were recognized in one place, but it does not appear to be common; nor were the tracks of other weasels distinctly recognized.

The persecuted hare is next mentioned. It is the widely-distributed white or varying species (*Lepus americanus*), which is very abundant and prolific in the Adirondacks. In September, 1872, Mr. Colvin tells us that he captured a living specimen on the summit of Whiteface Mountain at an altitude of 4,900 feet. It was then of an even fawn-brown color, and showed no sign of change. Early in November many already had turned entirely white, the snow having gained a depth of a foot. Their range upon Mount Marcy does not appear to extend above 5,000 feet, while upon the Rocky Mountains these hares are met with 12,000 feet above the sea. It is observable that when on the high, cold peaks the hare has changed to white, in the lowlands, which the snow has not yet reached, it will still be brown. The climate controls the change of color, which is a protective provision.

The common red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*) was found at an altitude of about 4,300 feet. The trails indicated that it was pursued and preyed upon by the sable. This squirrel there feeds on the seeds of the black spruce. A sand rat was seen but not captured. Tracks of deer-mice were observed on the slopes of the mountain at all elevations not exceeding about 4,000 feet; and occasionally the minute trail of a small shrew, supposed to be the *Sorex Fosteri*, or Forster's shrew. In many places, as described by Richardson, it would leave the surface of the snow by descending some one of the little vertical tunnels left around some small sapling. This wonderful little animal inhabits even the desolate regions within the arctic circle, as far north as latitude 67°. Richardson remarks that "The power of generating heat must be very great in this diminutive creature to preserve its slender limbs from freezing when the temperature sinks to 40° or 50° below zero." Mr. Colvin found that the shrews would not bear handling, but if untouched seemed to be able to endure the most severe Adirondack winters.

Of birds, but three varieties have left their footprints on the snows of Mount Marcy, the raven (several of which were found 5,000 feet above the sea), the ruffed grouse, and the snow-birds. An occasional eagle, hawk, or owl was seen soaring above the mountains. One day when on the summit of Mount Marcy, a flock of six wild geese were seen flying southward. This afforded, perhaps, the first opportunity of determining the height at which wild geese travel during their migrations. They seemed neither to ascend nor descend, but kept a level course, as near the true astronomical meridian as it seems possible that a bird can fly. Mr. Colvin estimated their altitude at 5,500 feet above the ocean level.

The Canada jay on the approach of cold weather descended to the valleys, and woodpeckers were not observed above 3,500 feet. Large flocks of the white snow-bird (*Plectrophanes nivalis*) were observed upon the snows around the summit of Mount Marcy, and once or twice some Laplaud longspurs.

Insects were not much observed, but during a thaw late in October, a few insects came out above timber line, among others a moth abundant in Alaska. In the spruce forests, at the foot of the mountain, many of the trees had been attacked by small beetles. These trees were the resort of woodpeckers, who seemed to have a most active interest in the insects—piercing the bark everywhere in search of them, and covering the snow at the foot of the trees with the fragments of bark.

Some features of this mountain fauna are conspicuous by their absence.

Early explorers assert that about half a century ago the moose was abundant, and the caribou, or reindeer, sometimes found on the upland barrens. They are not now found anywhere in this vicinity either in summer or winter. The absence of the deer is more remarkable, but this may be readily accounted for by the cold, barren and sterile character of the country, and attractions of the more inviting lowlands abounding in rich, juicy browse. Early in the winter the bear might have been expected, but not a single trail was seen—though within half a dozen miles in the lowlands their paw-writings in the snow were exceedingly abundant. The porcupine can have no other excuse for its absence than the over-abundance of the black-cat—its mortal enemy. The absence of the wolf may be accounted for by his general scarcity; the fox and raccoon are lovers of the warmer lowlands. The absence of the small gray hare is a little surprising; perhaps it may yet be met with. The ptarmigan, or "white partridge," is sought for in vain, and probably does not exist within the State; but would, undoubtedly, if introduced, find a livelihood upon the open or barren portion of Mount Marcy in summer, and secure sufficient support among the small dwarf timber in winter. The blue jay which was noticed frequently at altitudes of from 1,000 to 3,500 feet did not appear; nor did the cedar-bird.

It is rare that an opportunity is afforded for making such observations as these on the winter fauna of a remote district, and their value cannot be overestimated.

—We were pleased to receive a call this week from Mr. Thos. W. Webley, of the firm of P. Webley & Sons, the celebrated gun makers of Birmingham, England, who are exhibiting, at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, a large case of fine shot guns, long range rifles, and revolvers. The firm has recently patented in this country a double shot gun called the Webley-Lang, in which both hammers are brought to full cock by the action of the lever which opens the breech. Mr. Webley will be in attendance at the case during the first fortnight of the Exhibition, when he will be pleased to give any information desired by inquiring sportsmen and others.

COACHING.—Col. De Lancy Kane inaugurated the new era of coaching in this country on Monday last by making his first trip from the Brunswick to Pelham. The coach was filled inside and out, and indeed the outside seats are engaged for weeks ahead. We should like to see a coach started on a longer route, on the west bank of the Hudson for instance, running up as far as West Point. No doubt if Col. Kane's venture is as successful as it promises, we shall have other coaches running in various directions.

—The *Sun* says that a well-known lover of horses proposes, in imitation of Col. Delancey Kane, to start a four-in-hand coach from the east side of Military Park, Newark, twice a week, to pass through Bloomfield, Montclair, across the Orange Mountains, the return journey to be by way of South Orange and Roseville.

—The inebriate constantly drinks to others' good health, while he robs himself of his own.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—The advertising columns of FOREST AND STREAM are really a curiosity in these hard times, when all business is dull, and advertising patronage is measurably withdrawn from newspapers of all descriptions. Never before in this country have so many dealers in sportsmen's goods been grouped together upon the advertising pages of one paper, be it daily, weekly or monthly; and not these only, but dealers in other lines of goods which are in daily demand. The chief reason is that our readers and subscribers are gentlemen who indulge in luxuries—gentlemen of accumulated fortune, who, like the members of the "Four-in Hand Club," can afford to luxuriate at a time when the great mass of tradesmen and buyers are pinched by impecuniosity. These are the gentlemen who pay $500 for an imported dog, $350 for an English gun, and $100 for a salmon rod. They are not in the habit of denying themselves any article of a sportsman's outfit which they may chance to covet. They are the sole patrons of our better hotels and lines of travel in hard times. They go to Florida and Europe; they visit Canada and the Adriondacks; and they overrun the West from the time the chicken shooting begins until the snow falls. They require dog collars, dog food, and dog pills for their kennels; they must have carriages, harness, horse-shoes, whips, grooms, feed and blankets for the horses, which a majority of them own; they need clothing, shoes, hats, blankets, tents, camp stores, lanterns, liquors and gloves for themselves; stores, bunting, awnings, flannel shirts and furniture for their yachts; guide-books and maps for their wanderings; comfort at hotels, and the best accommodation by land and water lines of travel; in a word every kind of apparatus and appliance, either for fishing or shooting, is in constant request, and they resort to that medium which gives them the best information in all cases. For this reason the advertisers in FOREST AND STREAM, who have tested our columns, are almost unanimous in their testimony as to their usefulness.

The following extract from a business letter of J. H. Page, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R., will no doubt furnish our future advertisers with sufficient "reasons why" they should forward their favors at once. Our advertising columns were never so fresh and so full of new matter, and the additions this week of two pages to our regular issue is an indication of the good work we are doing for our advertising friends. Were we disposed we could, from week to week, fill a column or more with like testimonials:—

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I take great pleasure in sending copy for advertisement, which please insert from May 1st. You did us a "power of good" last year. Wish all our advertising paid as well. J. H. PAGE.

SEAL OF THE "CONFEDERATE STATES."—This historical relic is now on exhibition at Greenleaf's store, Jacksonville, Florida. It is inclosed in a handsome case, and is two and a half inches in diameter. In the centre is a fine representation of the Equestrian statue of Washington in the Capitol Grounds at Richmond. Surrounding this figure is a wreath of the agricultural productions of the South, and encircling this, on the outer rim, the words, "The Confederate States of America, 22d February, 1862, *Deo Vindice.*"

—A St. John's, Newfoundland, correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* charges that the frequent breaks in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable are caused by vessels employed by New York Stock Exchange speculators, who, in confederation with other similar scoundrels in London, arrange to purchase Atlantic Cable stock or to sell Direct Cable, and then cause the latter to be cut in order to send its shares down and the other one's up. Speculators do not cut the Atlantic Company's cable, because the Atlantic Company has several cables, so that their business cannot be stopped, whereas the other has but one.

—The Government of Nova Scotia advertises for tenders, which are to be received until 4th July next, "for the construction of a railway from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canseau—a distance of about 75 miles—with a steam ferry to cross the Strait about a mile in length, and thence Easterly to a point in Cape Breton, ou the Bras d'Or Lake, not exceeding 35 miles additional."

—The Charleston and Savannah steamers and connecting lines are now crowded with passengers returning from their winter sojourn in Florida. We are pleased to learn that both steamers and hotels are reaping a temporary pecuniary harvest, which, although but a trifle to what they expected, will, nevertheless, help them to bridge over a wiuter remarkable for the dulness of trade and general financial depression.

—M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, New York, expects shortly several litters of choice "Cocker Spaniels," which he offers for sale with pedigrees and references.

—A bear weighing 800 (!) pounds was killed last month at West Cape, Priuce Edward Island, by Capt. Hickey, which is the largest known for many a year.

—Boston people expect to eat fresh salmon all summer and to get it cheap, as a line of refrigerator cars will be run between that city and St. John, N. B.

—The Chicago *Field* modestly requests its readers not to confound it with the London *Field! "Quantum pulveris excitors!"*

The Kennel.

THE GREAT SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW.

THE members of the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield have reason to congratulate themselves upon the success which has attended, for the second time, their efforts at holding a Bench Show of Dogs. But one other in any way approaching it has ever before been held in this country, and that was the show at Chicago in February last. The number of entries, which at Springfield reached 362, was about equal in both places. Chicago had somewhat the advantage in having, through the kennels of Mr. Turner of St. Louis, Mr. Smith of Strathroy, Canada, and others, a larger representation of imported setters, which was counterbalanced in the case of Springfield by the largest and finest collection of pointers ever gotten together in this or perhaps any other country, and it is also a notable fact in connection with this last show that the list of entries, large as it was, was made up almost entirely of sporting dogs, there being but comparatively few of the smaller classes of pets, etc., on exhibition. The City Hall, in which the show was held, is admirably adapted for the purpose, and the arrangements in the way of boxes for the dogs could not be excelled, affording abundant space for the comfort of the dogs, as well as ample promenading room. It was rather unfortunate that, owing to a ball which was in progress, the committee were unable to obtain possession of the hall until after midnight on Tuesday, so that it was late on Wednesday before the dogs were placed and classified. It was, therefore, not until Thursday morning that the judging began, and what with the large number of entries and the delay in the appointing of the judges on the champion and special premium classes, it was late in the evening before the awards were made up—too late, indeed, to announce them to the public, or to placard the winners. We consider this to be a misfortune, as not only were the spectators deprived of the satisfaction of inspecting the winners, but one great object of the show—the instruction of the uninitiated—was lost. Of course the members of the Rod and Gun Club were not to blame for this, for the various committees worked like beavers; but the vast number of entries, together with the impossibility of getting the hall until such a late hour, upset their calculations, and threw the bulk of the work into the last few hours. We trust that hereafter Bench Shows of the magnitude of this one will be arrauged and carried out on some plan similar to the one in vogue in England, where the first day is set aside for the judging, and the public are not admitted until after the awards are made. In the present case it was not until ten o'clock at night—the last moments of the show—that the awards were declared, leaving little, or indeed no time, for those so inclined to inspect the dogs, and, if need be, criticize the action of the judges. Promiuent dog breeders and fanciers were present from New Eugland and the Middle States in large numbers; but the West was almost entirely unrepresented, scarcely a compliment, considering the assistance given by entries and otherwise from this section to the Chicago show. Dr. Goldsmith of Vermont was present with his celebrated prize wiuner Plunkett, a splendid specimen of the red Irish dog, but scarcely seen to advantage within the limits of a box, or even when led by a chain. Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., the vigorous defender, through our columns, of the red as the true color of the Irish setter, was also on hand, with the celebrated Dick and his imported Shamrock. Dick is getting old, but is a good dog still, as any one can see who inspects his portrait in our gallery. Mr. Charles H. Raymoud, of Morris Plains, left his Pride and his Fairy at home, and relied upon native Dimity to take the rag off the bush. Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, N. J., was represented by a Don who, although not an hidalgo of blue blood, was yet good enough for any company. Mr. Luther Adams, of Boston, had probably the strongest team of setters to be found in this country, headed by the champion Rock. Mr. George Delano, of New Bedford, although not present in person, sent three capital representatives from his kennel. Mr. Nicholas Saltus, of Brooklyn, had Dash and imported Lill III, together with their litter of five puppies. Dr. Webb had a large delegation of pointers, representatives of his own and Mr. F. Schuchardt's kennels. Mr. S. J. Bestor, of Hartford, had his celebrated cocker spaniels entered, and notwithstanding strong opposition, carried off two prizes. Dr. S. Fleet Speir, of Brooklyn, had a pair of puppies from his Gordon stock. The local kennels of Springfield and vicinity were largely represented, and that of Mr. S. T. Hammond was successful in several classes. The veteran sportsman Ethan Allen of Pomfret Centre, was of course on hand, with several choice specimens of his well-known strain of setters, both from his own kennel and that of Mr. J. Dwight Francis.

ENTRIES.

CLASS 1.—Imported English setters or their progeny that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show.

Jessie, E. A. Herzborg, N. Y.; Ned, J. A. Larkin, Westfield, Mass.; Jack, J. Lefleur, Huntington, Mass.; Scout, Luther Adams, Boston, Prince, do.; Dan, B. F. Ricker, Brighton, Mass.; Mollie, Isaac Fiske, Worcester; Blue-blood, W. F. Parker, West Meriden; Jersey Boy, J. Van Lorgerke, Hoboken, N. J.; Trim, W. H. Balcom, Worcester, Peg, do.; Doll, Adonis, and Charm, S. Delano, New Bedford.

CLASS 2.—Imported red or red and white Irish setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show.

Dick, Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.; Shamrock, do.; Duke, W. C. Harding, Stamford; Snipe, J. A. Barnes, Hartford; Lill III, N. Saltus, Brooklyn; Jack, Max Wenzel, Hoboken.

CLASS 3.—Imported black and tan, and black and tan and white Gordon setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show.

Ruby, R. O. Gates, Derby, Conn.; Nello, do.; Flash, S. T. Hammond, Springfield; Kent, Isaac Fiske, Worcester; Grouse, Jerome Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Don, L. B Harding, Stamford; Daisy, W. H. Balcom, Worcester; Lou, W. M. Tileston, N. Y.; Monarch, Horace Smith, N. Y.; Speir, S. H. Strachan, N. Y.; Rake, E. Orgill, N. Y., Ruby, do.

CLASS 4.—Native setters of any strain that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show.

Fly, A. Bassett, Pittsfield, Mass.; Fly, J. Howe, Springfield, Mass.; Price, E. Lazelle, Springfield; Jim, Lieut. H. Metcalfe, Philadelphia; Trim, S. T. Hammond, Springfield; Vic, E. J. Robbins, Wethersfield, Conn., Flirt, do.; Ruck, J. Day, Springfield; Frannie, R. W. Reid, Greenpoint, L. I.; Fritz, D. F. Charles, Albany, N. Y.; Dash, J. H. Steele, Ellington, Conn., Nellie, do.; Spout, E. Allen, Florence, Mass.; Fan, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, Joe, do.; Chum, Ethan Allen, Pomfret Centre, Conn., Cash, do.; Boots, L. Butler, Chicopee, Mass.; Jim, S. Scranton, Providence, R. I.; Nigger, A. T. Currier, Whitesville, Mass.; Jack, W. H. Burrall, Springfield; Pup, W. H. Burrall, Springfield; Don, Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J., May, do.; March, J. Dwight Francis, Pittsfield, Mass.; Dan, E. Van Demesker, Stamford, Shot, do.; Queen Bess, Bassett and Thompson, Boxford, Mass.; Ned, C. W. Ellis, Springfield; Black Duke, F. Warren, Springfield; Tramp, T. M. Todd, Hartford; Bess, W. H. Balcom, Worcester, Trim, do.; Dimity, C. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J.; Mab, Emerson Foote, N. Y.; Phil, J. H. Gifford, Springfield; Fan, G. H. Davis, Durham, Conn.; Bluff, R. O. Gates, Derby, Conn.; Tip, Dr. F. L. Burns, Athol, Mass.; Rab, Dr. J. M. Borland, Boston; Belle, J. Nesbitt, Jr., Cambridge; Norah and Mack, J. N. Francis, Bridgeport.

CLASS 5.—Pointers of 50 lbs. weight and over that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show.

Daisy, Dr. W. S. Webb, N. Y.; Fritz, do.; Fan, P. Schuchard, N. Y., Tom, do., Ned, do.; Shot, S. T. Hammond, Springfield; Ben, do.; Spout, R. O. Smile, Springfield; Forest, J. A. Larkin, Westfield, Mass.; Dash, J. F. Harrison, Springfield; Ned, R. Richmond, New Britain, Conn.; Start, F. O. Downing, West Meriden; Pete, E. C. Bingham, West Meriden, Conn., Rock, do.; Guy, R. O. Morris, Springfield; Tip, N. H. Daniels, Huntington, Mass.; Jeff, A. F. Craig, Hartford, Conn.; Cal, C. W. Dixon, Springfield; Rip, J. E. Murphy, Springfield; Sport, A. J. Jones, Springfield; Phil, F. Stevenson, Jr., West Meriden, Conn.; Dick, H. D. Gilmore, Springfield; Jake, H. C. Toft, Springfield; Don, J. S. Fay, Southboro; Mack, J. C. Woodward, South Hadley Falls, Mass; Dan, B. C. Brainard, South Hadley Falls, Mass.; Phil, Jr., W. M. Tileston, N. Y.; Flirt, L. Miller, N. Y.; Shot, A. R. Strachan, N. Y.; Don, Rap, and Mack, J. Harburton, New Britain, Conn.; Nellie, O. B. Cooley, Longmeadow, Mass.; Bingo, W. S. Brooks, Stamford, Conn.

CLASS 6.—Pointers under 50 lbs. weight that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show.

Pat, G. D. F. Grant, N. Y.; Mab, G. A. Strong, West Meriden, Conn.; Lou, H. S. Hyde, Springfield; Psyche, C. W. Dixon, Springfield; Rix, F. Howe, Jr., Brooklyn; Grouse, W. E. Gibbon, East Hartford; Guy, J. N. Hodges, Springfield; Scout, E. H. Ladrips, Springfield; Daisy, Sanderson and Williams, Springfield; Quaker, Wm. M. Williams, Springfield; Jim, W. M. Williams, Springfield; Whisky, Dr. W. S. Webb, N. Y.; Belle, Horace Smith, N. Y.; Lew, O. B. Cooley, Longmeadow, Mass.

CLASS 7.—Cocker spaniels.

Skip, A. Bassett, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prince, A. B. Morse, Indian Orchard; Lulu, D. L. Barker, Springfield; Cora, Samuel Scranton, Providence; Jack, W. Thornhill, Springfield, Fanny, do.; Grip, C. Alton, Worcester; Snip, S. J. Bestor, Hartford, Juliette, do.; Duck, M. J. Taft, Springfield; Curley, C. M. Gubb, Northampton, Mass.; Bat, Dr. J. M. Burland, Boston; litter of Cocker spaniels, Chas. Allen, Worcester.

CLASS 8.—Clumber spaniels.

Max, O. Edwards, Florence, Mass.; Ned, J. F. Jones, Springfield.

CLASS 9.—Retrieving spaniels.

Nell, T. M. Aldrich, Providence, R. I.; Ned, J. F. Jones, Springfield; Shot, J. H. Crosby, Jr., Enfield, Mass.

CLASS 10.—Irish water spaniels.

Floss, Geo. E. S. Law, Springfield; Dick, F. O. Hanson, Springfield; Billy Buttons, F. W. Jones, N. Y.; Dandy, W. D. Stevens, Springfield; Rover, R. W. Waterman, Athol, Mass., Jennie, do.

CLASS 11.—Fox hounds.

Judy, G. A. Edmonds, North Brookfield, Mass.; Jack, A. O. Terry, Longmeadow, Sailor, do.; Cuff, A. F. Schnitze, Springfield; two dogs; W. E. Gibbon, East Hartford, Conn.; Spot and Range, R. H. Gillispie, Stamford; Fan, Jerry Smith; Rover, W. L. Reyes, Springfield, Spot, do.; Flora, H. C. Jones, Steedsridge, Mass., Jeff and Slick, do.; Music, H. C. Norton, Springfield, Forest, do.; Hoop, C. H. White, South Hadley Falls, Mass.; Frannie, W. D. Blanchard, Leominster, Mass.; Rags, J. Kellogg, West Stockbridge, Mass; Bugler, G. M. Richards, North Dana, Mass.

CLASS 12.—Beagles. No entries.

CLASS 13.—Daschunds.

Daschund, Col. J. B. Clarke, Manchester, N. H.

CLASS 14.—Deerhounds.

Sir Walter, H. S. Bixby, Nashua, N. H.; Spider, do.

CLASS 15.—Greyhounds.

Fly, Mowry Bros., Wilbraham, Mass.

CLASS 16.—Newfoundlands.

Bruno, H. A. Phelan, West Springfield, Mass; Rover, M. B. Crane, Springfield; Rose, L. B. Merrin, Springfield.

CLASS 17.—St. Bernards.

Major, E. Rockwood, Springfield; Bruno, L. Crossett, Springfield; Honest, A. J. Marks, Chester, Mass.; Bouncer, A. D. Ashley, Springfield.

CLASS 18.—Mastiffs.

Sneun, W. S. Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.

CLASS 19.—Bull dogs. No entries.

CLASS 20.—Bull terriers.

Guess, G. W. Rice, Springfield; Jessie, J. J. Higgins, Springfield; Sport, Jno. Shea, Springfield, Mass.; Fan, J. Bruman, Springfield.

CLASS 21.—Collies or shepherd.

Loo, Jas. Bliss, Longmeadow, Mass.

CLASS 22.—Dalmatian or coach dogs.

Don Juan, L. A. Wright, Springfield; Jewel, L. Harris, Willimantic, Conn.; Sparkle, B. Harmon, Springfield; Prince, R. Flint, Munson, Mass.

CLASS 23.—Spitz.

Chub, C. W. Mitchell, Springfield.

CLASS 24.—Scotch terriers.

Zoe and four pups, Chas. L. Smith, West Springfield; Tip, P. S. Bailey, Springfield; Dixie, J. R. Darling, Springfield.

CLASS 25.—Skye terrier.

Bull, Gen James Watson Webb, Springfield; Chance, G. B. Bissell, Springfield, Mass.

CLASS 26.—Dandie-Dinmont terrier. No entries.

CLASS 27.—Rough haired terrier. No entries.

CLASS 28.—Pug terrier.

Bounce, S. Hammond, Boston; Pug, C. W. Bliss, Springfield.

CLASS 29.—Black-and tan terrier.

Skilly, W. Nobb, Springfield; Snip, S. K. Hindley, Worcester; Jinks, J. Edward Gray, Springfield.

CLASS 30.—Toy terrier.

Tinnie, T. S. Davis, Holyoke, Mass.

CLASS 31.—Blenheim spaniel. No entries.

CLASS 32.—St. Charles spaniel.

Charlie, S. K. Hindley, Worcester; Lady, do.; Sambo, Emerson Foote, New York.

CLASS 33.—Japanese spaniel.

Fuzzy, F. G. Gray, Springfield.

CLASS 34.—Italian greyhound.

Spottie, J. B. Shaw, Springfield; Agnes, G. B. Bissel, Springfield; Dot, J. R. Seaver, Malone, N. Y.

CLASS 35.—Poodle.

CLASS 36.—Japanese, or hairless.

Gyp, Wm. L. Warner, Springfield,

CHAMPION CLASSES.

CLASS 37.—Champion setter class.

Shamrock, Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.; Grouse, Jerome Marble, Worcester; Scoot, Luther Adams, Boston; Dan, B. F. Ricker, Brighton, Mass.; Jack, Jr., Lifleur, Huntington, Mass.; Dick, Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.; Don, L. B. Harding, Stamford; Blue-Blood, W. F. Parker, West Meriden; Norah, A. F. Copeland, Boston; Jersey Boy, J. Von Lengerke, Hoboken, N. J.; Snipe, J. A. Barnes, Hartford; Daisy, W. H. Balcom, Worcester; Trim, do.; Peg, do.; Lou, W. M. Tileston, N. Y.; Monarch, Horace Smith, N. Y.; Don, Adonis and Charm, Geo. Delano, Esq., New Bedford, Mass.

CLASS 38.—Champion setter class.

Dash, J. H. Steele, Ellington, Conn.; Nellie, do.; Sport, E. Allen, Florence, Mass.; Chum, Ethan Allen, Pomfret Centre, Conn.; Cash, do.; Jim, I Scranton, Providence, R. I.; Nigger, A. T. Currier, Whiting-

ville, Mass.; Jack, W. H. Burrell, Springfield; March, J. Dwight Francis, Pittsfield, Mass.; Ned, C. W. Giles, Springfield; Black Duke, Frank Warren, Springfield; Bess, W. H. Balcom, Worcester; Trim, do.; Dash, N. Saltus, Brooklyn; Mab, Emerson Foote, N. Y.

CLASS 39.—Champion pointer class.

Whisky, Dr. W. S. Webb, N. Y.; Juno, R. Eaves, Providence; Pete, G. A. Strong, West Meriden, Conn.; Dash, J. F. Harrison, Springfield; Guy, R. O. Morris, Springfield; Tip, N. H. Daniels, Huntington, Mass.; Stut, T. O. Downing, West Meriden, Conn.; Lex, H. S. Hyde, Springfield; Jeff, A. F. Craig, Hartford; Cal, C. W. Nixon, Springfield; Grouse, W. E. Sibbeu, East Hartford, Conn.; Rip, J. S. Murphy, Springfield; Guy, J. N. Dodge, Springfield; Don, E. C. Hawes, Springfield; Scout, E. H. Lathrop, Springfield; Daisy, Sanderson Williams, Springfield; Quaker, Wm. M. Williams, Springfield; Jake, H. C. Taft, Springfield; Lou, J. S. Fay, Southboro, Mass.; Mack, J. C. Woodward, South Hadley Falls, Mass.; Belle, Horace Smith, N. Y.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

CLASS 40.

Drake, Drake and Dora, Luther Adams, Boston; Peg, Trim, Bess and Daisy, W. H. Balcom, Worcester; Doll, Adonis and Charm, Geo. Delano, New Bedford.

CLASS 41.—For the best collection of pointers owned by one person.

Ned, F. Schuchardt, N. Y., Fan, do., Tom, do.; Don, Rap and Mack, J. W. Burton, New Britain, Conn.

CLASS 42.—For the best brace of setters owned by one person.

Trim and Flash, S. T. Hammond, Springfield; Scout and Rock, Luther Adams, Boston; Dash and Nellie, J. H. Steele, Ellington, Conn.; Dick and Shamrock, Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.; Cash and Charm, Ethan Allin, Pomfret Centre, Conn.; Don and Shot, E. Van Derwerker, Stamford; Nora and Shot, A. F. Copeland, Boston; Lill and Dash, N. Saltus, Brooklyn.

CLASS 43.—For the best brace of pointers owned by one person.

Shot and Ben, S. T. Hammond, Springfield; Pete and Mab, J. A. Strong, West Meriden, Conn.; Don, Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J.; May, do.

CLASS 44.—For the best setter dog pup.

Rock, J. Day, Springfield; Kent, Isaac Fiske, Worcester; Prince, Luther Adams, Boston; Joe, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn; Pup, W. H. Burrell, Springfield; Mack, J. N. Francis, Bridgeport; Duke, W. C. Harding, Stamford; Trump, C. M. Pond, Hartford; Smart, E. A. Herzberg, N. Y.; Rake, E. Orgill, N. Y., Ruby, do.; Rap, Dr. J. M. Borland, Boston.

CLASS 45.—For the best pointer dog pup.

Pat, Geo. DeF. Grant, N. Y.; Fritz, Gen. A. S. Webb, N. Y.; Shot, R. Eaves, Providence; Dick, do.; Spot, E. O. Soule, Springfield, Mass.; Ned, R. Richmond, New Britain, Conn.; Pete, E. C. Bingham, West Meriden, Conn.; Rock, do.; Rex, F. Hour, Jr., Brooklyn; Sport, J. F. Jones, Springfield; Jim, W. M. Williams, Springfield; Dick, H. G. Gilmore, Springfield; Dan, B. C. Brainerd, So. Headly Falls, Mass.; Phil, Jr., W. M. Theston, N. Y.; Lew, O. B. Cooley, Longmeadow, Mass.

CLASS 46.—For the best litter of setter pups.

Four pups, E. A. Herzborg, N. Y.; 2 pups, J. Nesbitt, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; litter of puppies, C. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J.; litter of six puppies, N. Saltus, Brooklyn.

CLASS 47.—For the best litter of pointer pups.

Five pups, Dr. W. S. Webb, N. Y.; 2 pups, R. Eaves, Providence; litter of pups, S. H. Davis, Durham, Conn.

CLASS 48.—For the best setter bitch pup.

Moline, Isaac Fiske, Worcester, Mass.; Zolpha, J. Nesbitt, Cambridge, Mass.; Fan, Dr. S. Fleet Speir; Norah, J. N. Francis, Bridgeport.

CLASS 49.—For the best pointer bitch pup.

Daisy, Dr. W. S. Webb, N. Y.; Psyche, C. W. Hixon, Springfield, Mass.; Queen Bess, Bassett Thompson, Foxboro, Mass.

CLASS 50.—For the largest dog.

Rover, M. B. Crane, Springfield; Horner, A. J. Marks, Chester, Mass.

CLASS 51.—For the smallest dog.

Tinnie, T. L. Davis, Holyoke, Mass.

CLASS 52.—For the best brick dog or bitch.

Guess, G. W. Rice, Springfield.

The class of English setters, judged by Mr. N. Saltus, was not a numerous one and was soon gotten through with. There could scarcely be a dissentiug voice as to the decision so far as the winner of 1st prize was concerned. Mr. Luther Adam's Scout, by his Rock out of imported Pickles, is a good dog, with a head that is simply perfect, and with much more size and substauce than could be expected from a little bitch of Pickles kind. But Rock appears to possess the faculty of transmittiug his own quality to his progeny. Mr. Delano's Charm, by Pride of the Border, out of Fairy, took second honors; but, although his breeding is so good, and notwithstauding his possessing the good traits of the Laveracks, he was so fat that we did not consider his chauches so good as those of his kennel companiou, Adonis. Mr. Parker's Blue Blood, by Rock, out of Dora, who has grown into a fine dog since we saw him last fall, was third.

We were glad to see Mr. Jarvis' Dick take the place of houor in the red Irish class, although it was almost a walk over, as Mr. Saltus' Dash, who would have pushed him very closely, was already a first prize winner. This gentleman took first for bitches with his imported Lill III, and his brace with their litter of handsome puppies attracted muct. attention. Snipe, placed second, was first last year in a much smaller collection.

In imported Gordons or their progeny, the "bar" clause shut out the finest specimens exhibited, notably the bitch Norah and old Shot (late Jeromes') the property of A. F. Copeland, Esq., of Boston, both being first prize winners. Mr. Jerome Marble's Grouse was deservedly placed first of those left in, although Dr. Strachan's Sport (second) was very close, and probably had he been marked with tan according to the recognized standard in this country, would have taken first honors. Sport is black with a little white, and is from Mr. James Gorden Bennett's stock. Monareh (third) a large, finely formed dog of the Belmont strain, was much out of condition, but being a youngster will show to advantage later. Lou, first in the bitch class, was imported as a puppy by Mr. Munn, and barring a somewhat short head, shows in coat and color the finest characteristics of the Gordon type. Mr. Emerson Foote was very close to the winner with Mab, half a point only separating them. Mr. Hammond's Flash, a St. Kilda bitch, was well placed as third.

The class of native setters was not only very large, there being over forty entries, but was very difficult to judge, Gordon's, red Irish, and native English, being thrown in together in a manner which must have been most confusing to a judge who was called upon to decide upon the merits not only of different dogs, but of rival strains. Mr. Jarvis, however, stood up to his work nobly and scarcely erred in placing Mr. Morford's Don and May, first in the dog and bitch entries respectively. We think that this award gave general satisfaction, and we congratulate Mr. Morford upon his success. No one has worked harder, more persistently, or more successfully, to bring to perfection a strain of native setters. A certain amount of chance enters into bench show exhibitions, and it is scarcely fair to criticise the action of a judge who is obliged to score his points on each dog according to his judgement, and it is not improbable that a very superior dog would show to the least advantage when under the hands of a judge, through timidity or fear. Among the native setters which appeared to us worthy of mention were, Lieut. Harry Metcalfe's red dog Jim, and Mr. J. Dwight Francis' March, of the old Ethau Allin strain. Mr. D. P. Charles, of Albany, also showed a very fine red dog named Fritz. Dinnity was worthy of the place she received next to May. Her pen, in which was a fine litter of puppies by Pride of the Border, was a great centre of attraction throughout the show.

The pointers were also very numerous, and Messrs. Orgill and Saltus, who judged respectively the large and small classes, had their hands full. Some confusion was created in judging the first named, from the fact of no distinction having been made between dogs and puppies, some of the latter being so well grown that when they were brought before the judge he was in doubt as to how he should judge them. Mr. Schuchardt's veteran, Tom, now eleven years old, was awarded first position by judge and spectators alike, but we confess that we should have preferred to have seen him followed by Mr. Brook's fine imported dog Bingo, or the fine lemon and white dog Cal, owned by Mr. Hixon, of Springfield. Mr. Stephenson, of West Meriden, showed a very fine young dog in Phil, a son of the champion Pete. Mr. Schuchardt was fortunate also with his bitch Fan, taking second for this sex; nor do we think that there was the twelve points difference between her and the winner, Nellie, as shown by the judges card. In the small pointer class, the entries were not so numerous, and we donbt if the judge could have done differently in placing Grouse first. Whisky was followed very closely by the "Squire's" Belle, only one point separating them, and one of Whisky's first litter, Rex, was named as the best dog puppy.

The spaniels were very much mixed up. Mr. Bestor deservedly took first for cockers, with his Snip, and his bitch Juliette was second in her class. Mr. Morford had anything but an easy task in judging the various classes entrusted to him, so mixed were the entries. In fact, it seems that while most sportsmen have been devoting their time and attention almost wholly to setters and pointers, the smaller breeds of sporting dogs have been neglected to such an extent that but few are well posted as to the characteristics of the various strains, and a general commiugling is the result. The cockers were many of them clearly marked after water spaniels, and it was difficult to decide which strain was most prominent. So of the Clumber, in which only the color was left together with size and characteristic of the setter. The water spaniels were better, and seemed to be very distinct. There was one entry, a dog, Ned, a Norfolk spaniel which bore evidence of being very pure blood, and was undoubtedly a fine specimen of this strain of Springer spaniels, for which there was no class. This dog is owned by Mr. J. F. Jones, of Springfield.

Our space will not permit us to review the various classes of toy, pet, or watch dogs; although mention must be made of the two magnificent Scotch stag hounds, Sir Walter and Spider, exhibited by Mr. H. G. Bixby, of Nashua, N. H. These dogs were each awarded 100 points, the maximum figure, denoting perfection. M. J. H. Seaver, of Maloue, N. Y., exhibited a fiue specimen of the Italian greyhound, which we considered superior to the one placed first by the judge.

In the champion classes, Scout was placed first, and it is difficult to find fault with the decision, although some complaint was made that the judge was disinclined to allow due meed of merit to Norah, on the grouud of her being a Gordon, but with Shamrock, Dick, Rock, and Mr. Delano's fine trio, Don, Adonis, and Charm, all to be passed upon, it was a difficult matter to decide. So also with the champion native setters. May being winner with 96 points to her credit, although pushed very closely by Mr. Saltus' Dash. Pete was victorious as the champion pointer, as was anticipated. Pete is a very hard dog to beat, although his head is faulty.

In the special classes many of the awards were based upon the points gained in the previous competitions. In the setter braces Mr. Adams was again successful with Scout and Rock, and also in the best collection class, with Duke, Drake, and Dora. Mr. Schuchardt won for the best collection of pointers, and Mr. Hammond in the braces.

The awards will be found in full below. Take it altogether, and in spite of the fact that three day's work was crowded into less than two, the Rod and Gun Bench Show was a complete sneeess, and there was less dissatisfaction expressed with the awards of the judges than we ever remember to have heard before. We desire to express our warmest thanks to the officers of the club and the various committees for courtesies shown, and facilities afforded during the show.

THE AWARDS.

CLASS 1.—Imported English setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any Beuch Show; Judge, N. Saltus, Esq., Brooklyn.

Best dog, silver cup; Scout, Luther Adams, Boston. Second best dog, gold dog whistle; Charm, Geo. Delano, New Bedford. Third best dog, diploma; Blue-blood, W. F. Parker, West Meriden, Conn. Best bitch, silver collar; Peg, W. H. Balcom, Worcester. Second best bitch, silver dog whistle; Jessie, E. A. Herzeberg, N. Y. Third best bitch, diploma; Doll, Geo. Delano, New Bedford. Best dog pup, diploma; France, Luther Adams, Boston.

CLASS 2.—Imported red or red and white Irish setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show; Judge, W. H. Gibbons, Esq., Madison, N. J.

Best dog, silver cup; Dick, Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H. Second best dog, gold dog whistle; Snipe, J. A. Barnes, Hartford, Conn. Third best dog, diploma; Jack, Max Wenzle, Hoboken, N. J. Best bitch, silver collar; Lill III, N. Saltus, Brooklyn. Second best bitch; no award. Third best bitch; no award. Best dog pup, diploma; Duke, W. C. Harding, Stamford, Conn.

CLASS 3.—Imported black and tan and black and tau and white Gordon setters, or their progeny, that have never taken first prize at any beech show; Judge, Luther Adams, Esq., Boston.

Best dog, silver cup; Grouse, Jerome Marble, Worcester. Second best dog, gold dog whistle; Sport, Dr. A. Russell Strachan, N. Y. Third best dog, diploma; Monarch, Horace Smith, N. Y. Best bitch, silver collar; Lou, W. M. Thesion, N. Y. Second best bitch, silver dog whistle; Mab, Emerson Foote, N. Y. Third best bitch, diploma; Flash, S. T. Hammond, Springfield. Best dog pup, diploma; Rake, E. Orgill, N. Y. Best bitch pup, diploma; Ruby, E. Orgill, N. Y.

CLASS 4.—Native setters of any strain that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show; Judge, Wm. Jarvis, Esq., Claremont, N. H.

Best dog, silver cup; Don, Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J. Second best dog, gold dog whistle; Ned, J. A. Larkin, Westfield, Mass. Third best dog, diploma; Jim, Samuel Scranton, Providence, R. I. Best bitch, silver collar; May, Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J. Second best bitch, silver dog whistle; Dinnity, C. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J. Third best bitch, diploma; Maud, John Nesbitt, Cambridge, Mass. Best dog pup, diploma; Rab, Dr. J. M. Borland, Boston. Best bitch pup, diploma; Bess, W. H. Balcom, Worcester.

CLASS 5.—Pointers of 50 lbs. weight and over that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show; Judge, E. Orgill, Esq., N. Y.

Best dog, silver cup; Tom, F. Schuchardt, N. Y. Second best dog, gold dog whistle; Jack, H. C. Taft, Springfield. Third best dog, diploma; Mack, Jas. Warburton, New Britain, Conn. Best bitch, silver collar; Nellie, O. B. Cooley, Longmeadow, Mass. Second best bitch, silver dog whistle; Fan, F. Schuchardt, N. Y. Third best bitch; no award. Best dog pup, diploma; Ned, F. Schuchardt, N. Y. Best bitch pup, diploma; Pilot, Lewis Miller, Springfield.

CLASS 6.—Pointers under 50 lbs. weight that have never taken first prize at any Bench Show; Judge, N. Saltus, Esq., Brooklyn.

Best dog, silver cup; Grouse, W. E. Gibbons, West Hartland, Conn. Second best dog, gold dog whistle; Guy, J. N. Dodge, Springfield. Third best dog, diploma; Lex, H. S. Hyde, Springfield. Best bitch, silver collar; Whisky, Dr. W. S. Webb, N. Y. Second best bitch, silver dog whistle; Belle, Horace Smith, N. Y. Third best bitch, diploma; Daisy, Sanderson and Williams, Springfield. Best dog pup, diploma; Rex, F. Howe, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y. Best bitch pup, diploma; Psyche, C. W. Hixon, Springfield.

CLASS 7.—Cocker spaniels; Judge, Theo. Morford, Esq., Newton, N. J.

Best dog, Smith & Wesson No. 3 revolver, value $20.00; donated by D. B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.; Snip, S. J. Bestor, Hartford. Second best dog, gold dog whistle; Guy, J. N. Dodge, Springfield. Third best dog, diploma; Lex, H. S. Hyde, Springfield. Best bitch, silver collar; Whisky, Dr. W. S. Webb, N. Y. Second best bitch, silver dog whistle; Belle, Horace Smith, N. Y. Third best bitch, diploma; Daisy, Sanderson and Williams, Springfield. Best dog pup, diploma; Rex, F. Howe, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y. Best bitch pup, diploma; Psyche, C. W. Hixon, Springfield.

CLASS 8.—Clumber spaniels; Judge, Theo. Morford, Esq.

For the best dog, split bamboo fly-rod, value $25.00; donated by L. H. Mayott, dealer in sportsmen's good 415 Main street, Springfield, Mass.; Max, Samuel O. Edwards, Florence, Mass.; no other awards in this class.

CLASS 9.—Retrieving spaniels; Judge, Theo. Morford, Esq.

Best dog, American single-barrel breech-loading shot gun, value $25.00; donated by Hyde & Shattuck, manufacturers of sporting guns, 293 Main street, Springfield, Mass; Shot, J. M. Crosby, Jr., Enfield, Mass. Second best dog, camp lounge, value $6.00; donated by C. S. Camp Lounge Company, Troy, N. Y.; Flush, W. B. Morse, Jr., and O. Orgood, Mass.; T. M. Aldrich was awarded diploma for the best dog and bitch puppies.

CLASS 10.—Irish water spaniels; Judge, Theo. Morford, Esq.

Best dog, hunter's pet rifle, value $20.00; donated by a sportsman; Dandy, W. B. Stevens, Springfield, Mass. Second best dog, keg Orange Ducking Powder; Rover, R. H. Waterman, Athol, Mass. Best bitch, special prize, value $20.00; Rose, W. S. Johnson, North Adams, Mass. Second best bitch, Floss, G. E. Law, Springfield, keg Orange Ducking Powder.

CLASS 11.—Fox hounds; Judge, E. S. Knowles, Esq., Worcester.

Best dog or bitch, double-barrelled breech-loading shot gun, value $50.00; donated by J. Stevens & Co., manufacturers of sporting guns and rifles, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Fan, Jerry Quirk, Worcester. Second best dog or bitch, 100 metallic shells, with loader and capper, value $25.00; donated by Geo. S. Hart & Co., Newark, N. J.; Sport, W. L. Keyes, Springfield. Third best dog or bitch, keg of Orange Ducking Powder; donated by Laflin & Rand Powder Co., No. 21 Park Row, N. Y.; Whoop, C. H. White, South Hadley. Best dog or bitch pup, Smith & Wesson revolver, Judy, Geo. A. Edmunds, North Brookfield, Mass. Second best dog or bitch pup, camp lounge, value $6.00; donated by U. S. Camp Lounge Co., Troy, N. Y.; Slick, H. C. Jones, Stockbridge, Mass.

CLASS 12.—No entries.

CLASS 13.—Dachsbunds; Judge, E. S. Kuowles, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Dachshund, Col. Clark, Manchester, N. H.

CLASS 14.—Deerhounds; Judge, E. S. Knowles.

Best dog or bitch silver medal, Sir Walter, H. J. Bixby, Nashua, N. H. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Spider, H. J. Bixby, Nashua, N. H.

CLASS 15.—Greyhounds; Judge, Ethan Allin, Esq., Pomfret Centre.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Fly, Mowry Bros., Wilbraham, Mass.

CLASS 16.—Newfoundlands; Judge, Ethan Allin, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Bruno, H. A. Phelan, West Springfield. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Rose, Mrs. L. B. Merrill, W. Springfield. Best dog or bitch pup, diploma, Mrs. L. B. Merrill, West sprngfield.

CLASS 17.—St. Bernards; Judge, Ethan Allin, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Major, E. Rockwood, Springfield. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Honest, A. J. Marks, Chester.

CLASSES 18 and 19.—No entries.

CLASS 20.—Bull terriers; Judge, Geo. De F. Grant, Esq., N. Y.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Jessie, J. J. Higgins, Springfield. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Fan, John Braman, Springfield.

CLASS 21.—Collies or shepherd; Judge, Ethan Allin, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Leo, J. J. Bliss, Longmeadow, Mass.

CLASS 22.—Dalmatian or coach dogs; Judge, Geo. De F. Grant, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Jewell, J. Harris, Williamantic, Conn. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Sparkle, B. Beattie, Springfield.

CLASS 23.—Spitz; Judge, Ethan Allin, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver medal, Chub, C. W. Nutchell, Springfield.

CLASS 24.—Scotch terriers; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq., Morris Plains, N. J.

Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Dixie, J. H. Damon, Springfield. For the best dog or bitch pup, diploma, C. L. Smith, West Springfield.

CLASS 25.—Skye terrier; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Chance, G. B. Bissell, Springfield. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Bull, Gen. J. Watson Webb, N. Y.

CLASSES 26 and 27.—No entries.

CLASS 28.—Pug terriers; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Peg, C. W. Bass, Springfield. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Bounce, S. Hammond, Boston.

CLASS 29.—Black and tan terrier; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Jinks, S. E. Gray, Springfield. Second best dog or bitch, Skilly, W. Noble, Springfield. For the best dog or bitch pup, diploma, Snip, S. H. Brady, Worcester.

CLASS 30.—Toy terrier; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.

Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Tinnie, T. L. Davis, Holyoke.

CLASS 31.—Blenheim spaniel; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.
No entries.
CLASS 32.—St. Charles spaniel; Judge, C. H. Raymond.
Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Sambo, Emerson Foote, N. Y. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Lady, S. K. Hindly, Worcester, R. C. Charley, do.
CLASS 33.—Japanese spaniel; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.
Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Fuzzy, T. E. Gray, Springfield.
CLASS 34.—Italian greyhound; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.
Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Spottie. J. B. Shaw, Springfield. Second best dog or bitch, diploma, Dot, J. K. Seaver, Malone, N. Y. Best dog or bitch pup, G. B. Bissen, Springfield.
CLASS 35.—No entries.
CLASS 36.—Japanese or hairless; Judge, C. H. Raymond, Esq.
Best dog or bitch, silver collar, Gyp, W. L. Warner, Springfield.

CHAMPION CLASSES.

CLASS 37.—Champion setter class; Judge, E. Orvill, Esq.
Best imported setter dog or bitch of any strain, or their progeny, that has taken first prize at any Bench Show, including this, silver cup, value, $100, donated by *Spirit of the Times*, No. 4 Park Row, N. Y., the winner's picture to be published in that paper; Scout, Luther Adams, Boston.
CLASS 38.—Champion setter class; Judge, E. Orvill, Esq.
Best native setter dog or bitch of any strain that has taken first prize at any Bench Show, including this; silver cup, donated by Chicago *Field*, May, Tiico, Morford, Newton, N. J.
CLASS 39.—Champion pointer class; Judge, N. Saltus, Esq.
Best pointer dog or bitch that has taken first prize at any Bench Show, including this, double barrelled breech-loading shot gun, value $150; donated by Parker Brothers, manufacturer of fine guns, West Meriden, Conn. Pete, G. A. Strong, West Meriden, Conn.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

CLASS 40.—Best collection of setters (not less than three) owned by one person, the average number of points to decide the award: Rifle, value $60 00; donated by Frank We-son, manufacturer of breech loading ing rifles, Worcester, Mass; Duke, Drake and Dora, Luther Adams, Boston.
CLASS 41.—Best collection of pointers (not less than three) owned by one person, the average number of points to decide the award; Green heart fly rod, $50.00; donated by J. B. Crook & Co., dealers in fishing tackle, No. 50 Fulton street, New York; Tom, Ned, and Fan, F. Schuchardt, N. Y.
CLASS 42.—Best brace of setters owned by one person, winners in Class No. 40 not to compete; Meerschaum pipe, value $150.00; donated by Editor and Publisher of FOREST AND STREAM, No. 17 Chatham street, New York. Rock and Scout, Luther Adams, Boston. Judge, Dr. M. Goldsmith.
CLASS 43.—Best brace of pointers owned by one person, winners in Class 41 not to compete; Meerschaum pipe, value $150.00, manufactured by Kaldenburg; donated by *Rod and Gun* new-paper, No. 33 Park Row, New York. Shot and Ben, S. T. Hammond, Springfield, Mass. Judge, W. H. Gibbons, Esq.
CLASS 44.—Best setter dog pup, one water-proof canvas shooting suit, valued $25.00; made to fit the owner; donated by Thompson & Son, 338 Broadway, New York, dealers in sportsmen's goods. Prince, Luther Adams, Boston.
CLASS 45.—Best pointer dog pup, one of Holabird's shooting suits, made to fit the owner, value $20.00; donated by Dr. W. S. Webb, St. Luke's Hospital, New York. Ned, F. Schuchardt, New York.
CLASS 46.—Best litter of setter pups, silver cup value $25.00; donated by Luther Adams, No. 115 Broad street, Boston, Mass. John Nesbitt, Jr., Cambridge, Mass. Judge, N. Saltus, Esq.
CLASS 47.—Best litter of pointer pups, 500 paper shells, 100 metallic shells, value $25.00; donated by Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn. Dr. W. S. Webb, New York. Judge, E. Orgill, Esq.
CLASS 48.—Best setter bitch pup, a dog puppy by "Pride of the Border," out of "Dimity"; donated by Charles H. Raymond, 141 Broadway, New York. Ruby E. Orgill, N. Y. Judge, A. F. Copeland, Esq.
CLASS 49.—Best pointer bitch pup, Smith & Wesson revolver, No. 38, value $15.00; donated by D B. Wesson, Springfield, Mass. Psyche, C. W. Hixon, Springfield.
CLASS 50.—For the largest dog, gold lined cap, value $10.00. Rover, weight 181 pounds, M. B. Crane, Springfield.
CLASS 51.—For the smallest dog gold lined cap, value $8 00. Tinnie, weigh four pounds, T. S. Davis, Holyoke.
CLASS 52.—For the best trick dog or bitch, gold medal. Guess, G. W. Rice, Springfield.

A special premium was awarded to Mr. W. L. Brooks, of Stamford, for his magnificent imported pointer dog Bingo.

HOW THE NEW YORK DELEGATION STARTED.—Our evergreen friend Col. Skinner, of *Turf, Field and Farm*, is inimitable—we had almost called him unique—in his descriptions. Witness the following graphic account of the scene which attended the departure from this office of the delegation to Springfield last week:—

"NEW YORK AT THE SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW.—On Tuesday we witnessed the departure of the New York contingent of sportsmen for the great exhibition at Springfield. Quite a detachment left the office of the FOREST AND STREAM, under the leadership of the ancient Squire and Mr. Tileston, and they created a great sensation, mounted on one of French's best coaches, the interior of which was filled with a barking, howling pack of setters and pointers, all of the bluest blood and each bound to carry off the highest prize. A stout, red nosed Teuton, with inexhaustible lungs, enlivened the march with airs upon the keyed bugle, to which the howlings of the imprisoned dogs furnished a powerful if not a strictly musical chorus. The patriarchal Squire Smith sat enthroned, as it were, upon the 'imperial' of the coach, like a Roman conqueror on a triumphal car. Clear and sharp above the tempest of sound produced by the Dutchman's bugle and the howling of the dogs, could be heard his imperious mandates to his canine pupils to 'Shut up!' 'Down charge!' 'Take heed!' but it must be confessed that, demoralized by the motion of the coach, the best trained pointers and setters howled and barked and fought, and did other unmentionable things, in defiance of the Squire and their owners, who joined their efforts to his in the attempt to keep the peace. The passage of a coach so laden through Broadway gave rise to much speculation. Those who heard the noise without seeing the dogs fancied the coach was laden with dangerous lunatics being conveyed to some asylum; others that it was a sort of pandemonium on wheels; and one benevolent old gentleman suggested that the coach was filled with sick dogs sent out for an airing under the auspices of the great humanitarian, Mr. Bergh. Among the setters and pointers we recognized Mr. Tileo. Morford's beautiful orange and white pair, May and Don, both by his famous Joe, and Don out of a Gildersleeve bitch, and Squire Smith had a fine black and tan Gordon of Belmont stock. Von Lengerke had a handsome black, white and tan, imported by the revered Mr. Berg, and Tileston entered a beautiful black and tan bitch from Mr. Munn's kennel, derived originally from the Duke of Devonshire's stock. We noticed also two beautiful black pointers of the very highest quality, one of them by Waddell's Phil. We doubt whether the men or the dogs which were driven away from the FOREST AND STREAM office on Tuesday last will be matched at Springfield."

That the Colonel was very nearly right may be gathered from the fact that six out of the eight dogs in the coach were prize winners, including four "firsts."

—The imported red Irish setter Juno, belonging to Mr. Thos. Adcock, of Providence, whelped 14 pups on the 30th inst., the sexes being equally divided, sired by Plunkett, and all resembling him in being all red with the exception of a small star in the forehead.

CLUMBERS WITH A PEDIGREE.—Our Montreal correspondent, Standard, writes:—"I was in Kentville, N. S., a few days ago and saw those clumber spaniels of B. S., spoken of in your issue of April 6th. They are good bred dogs, with a pedigree as long as ——, well I have seen some long pedigrees before, but they all pale before those of Ben Smith's dogs. Whew! but they are lengthy—clean back beyond old Queen Elizabeth's time."

—It is not true, as reported, that a well-known young gentleman of New York "judged" the coach dogs by counting the spots on each.

—There was "bark" enough in Springfield last week to start a first-class tan-yard.

The Rifle.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—The rifle tournament which has been open for some six weeks past at this gallery, to raise a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of a summer exension of the St. John's Guild has proved a complete success. Five hundred tickets have been sold at $1 each, and of these sold 481 were shot off at the gallery. The shooting was done at the 110 foot range wit a 22-calibre Ballard rifle off hand, ten shots per target at ready measurement targets, by which the distance of each shot from the centre of the bull's-eye could be determined with the greatest accuracy. The shooting, as a whole, showed the finest aggregate of close shooting which gallery records can show. The following are a few of the leading targets, the figures giving the aggregate divergence of the ten shots from the bull's eye centre in inches and fractions:

Name.	Inches.	Name.	Inches.
L. V. Sone	4 6 8	F. Bullock	8 6 8
Chas. A. Cheever	4 15 16	D. L. Beckwith	9
Wm. Hayes	5 1-16	L. C. Bruce	9 3 16
C. E. Blydenburg	5 7-16	C. G. Peters	9 5-16
W. B. Farwell	5¼	Thomas Fenton	10
J. B. Blydenburg	6 11-16	E. J. Earle	10½
W. P. Sherwood	6½	T. C. Fleming	10 3-16
Fred Kessler	7 3-8	Wm. Connerly	11 11-16
J. T. B. Collins	7¼	G. W. Yale	11 6-8
Geo. T. Morton	7⅛	A. W. MacCreary	11 15 16
T. C. Noone	7 13-16	F. H. Holton	12
N. P. Lemon	7 13-16	W. L. Candee	12
Homer Lee	7 7⅛	E. Richardson	12⅜
H. D. Blydenburg	8	W. D. Steers	12 3-16
C. E. De Forest	8 7-16	J. H. Cowperthwait	13½
A. J. Bonar	8 6 9	P. Schilling	13½

CREEDMOOR.—The Luther Badge will be shot for on Saturday the 6th; shooting commencing at 2 P. M. The *Spirit of the Times* match will be shot at 3.15.

GLENDRAKE.—The American Rifle Association will hold their spring meeting on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst. The programme will be priuted next week.

MORSEMERE.—The first annual spring meeting of the Yonkers Rifle Association was held on Friday and Saturday of last week. Eight targets and butts were in operation, with Col. Ellis as officer of the day. All the matches were open to all comers, under the directions of the Range Committee and the rules and regulations of the Yonkers Rifle Association were strictly enforced. No practice was permitted. The shooting began at eleven o'clock A. M., the first match being that of the "man target," for which there were twenty-six entries; the second was the short range match with sixty entries, the Carlon match, four targets and sixteen entries. The event of the day was the team match. The targets used in the team match were the Carton, eleven-inch bull's-eye, inside the usual Creedmoor twenty-two inch bull's-eye, and shots upon the former counted six against five upon those on the Creedmoor, or largest bull's-eye. The following is the score in the match:—

YONKERS SENIOR TEAM.

	Carton.	Creedmoor.
Charles Dusenbury, Jr., 5 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 5 5 5 5 4 6 5	104	98
A. H. Jocelyn, 5 5 6 6 5 4 4 5 5 6 3 6 4 6 5 5 5 3 6	102	97
L. M. Ballard, 4 6 6 4 5 5 4 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 4 5	101	96
Captain D Smyth, 5 4 6 3 6 5 5 5 4 5 6 5 5 5 4 4 6 5 6	99	94
Major F. Shonnard, 6 5 6 6 5 5 0 5 5 5 6 6 4 5 3 5 4 5 3	94	89
Grand totals	500	474

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

G. W. Yale, 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 5	96	95
W. B. Farwell, 5 4 6 4 6 4 5 6 6 5 5 6 6 5 6	106	97
H. S. Jewell, 4 4 5 6 4 5 4 6 6 3 5 5 5 5 6 5 5 4 5 4	98	94
J. S. Conlin, 4 6 3 4 4 6 5 3 4 4 6 5 6 5 5 5 6	98	92
L. C. Bruce, 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 4 5 5 4 5 5 8	101	93
Grand totals	499	470

YONKERS JUNIOR TEAM.

G. L. Morse, 5 3 4 5 4 4 5 4 0 5 6 5 4 3 3 5 6 4	81	80
H. L. Garrison, 5 4 6 5 5 3 5 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 5 4 5	100	95
A. D. Hodgeman, 4 3 5 4 6 6 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 4 4 5 6 6	97	90
H. J. Quinn, 5 6 6 4 4 4 4 6 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 6	94	90
S. G. Perry, 3 5 4 5 6 5 6 6 4 6 5 6 5 5 4 4 6 6 7	101	94
Grand totals	473	449

In the "man target" match Messrs. J. E. Stetson and T. W. Hoefle tied on 21 out of a possible 25, and Mr. Stetson not appearing to shoot off the tie, Mr. Hoefle was awarded the first prize, a fine hunting knife. In a similar match, on the second day, Mr. H. J. Quinn made 20 points, and Mr. G. L. Morse, 18 points. At the short range match at 200 yards, any rifle, and without time limit, ten shots per man, the leading scores were J. E. Stetson, 44 in the possible 50, and Major F. Shonnard, 43. The prize was a plated revolver. Mr. Homer Fisher won the 500 yards Carton match, making two centres in five shots. Saturday was devoted to the mid-range and individual matches. In the former a telescope was offered as a trophy, and was taken by C. Dusenbury, Jr., with a score of 34 in a possible 35. His score was duplicated by Captain Douglass Smyth, but in firing off the tie Dusenbury put in another bull's-eye, while Smyth fell to a centre. Among the leading scores in the match were:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. Dusenbury, Jr	34	H. Fisher	30
Douglass Smyth	34	F. Shonnard	29
A. D. Hodgeman	31	G. L. Morse	26
R. Rathbone	31	E. C. Gould	18

The individual match differed from the preceding in having the Morsemere count and the Carton bull's eye. Here Mr. Dusenbury again held his own, throwing ten consecutive shots within the compass of a 20 inch circle, and of those four were within the 11-inch central spot. According to the usual style of counting the several gentlemen, whose scores are given below, made in the possible fifty: C. Dusenbury, 50; Fisher, 49; Smyth, 47; Jocelyn, 47; Hodgeman, 46; Shonnard, 44; Morse, 42, and Gould, 40. According to the counting scheme adopted the full scores were:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
C. Dusenbury, Jr	6 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 6 6	51
H. Fisher	5 6 5 6 5 5 4 6 6 5	53
D. Smyth	3 4 6 6 5 6 5 5 4	51
R. Rathbone	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 5 6	49
A. H. Jocelyn	4 4 5 5 5 4 6 5 5 5	48
A. D. Hodgeman	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	46
F. Shonnard	5 6 5 3 5 6 3 3 5 5	46
G. L. Morse	4 5 6 6 3 5 4 4 3 4	44
E. C. Gould	4 4 3 4 5 5 3 3 5 4	40

—A correspondent writes from Minnesota:—"One of your Wyoming correspondents (and by the way where do you not have readers and correspondents)? complains that his Winchester rifle misses fire, and asks why. The trouble may be in the cartridges, if rim fire more particularly, but if his rifle is of the old model, it is more than likely that the plunger or striking pin has got foul and caked with dirt and oil. A rifle of this make, owned by a friend, acted in this way last fall. He took it to a gun smith who cleaned it thoroughly, and it has not missed fire since."

VERMONT.—The Manchester Amateur Rifle Club had their annual meeting last week. The usual Creedmoor 200 yards target was used. The following are the scores:—

First score 10 yards off-hand.

Name.	Score.	T'l.	Name.	Score	T'l.
J. F. Brown	3 3 4 3 3	16	Oliver Greeley	0 2 3 3 2	10
C. L. Harmon	3 2 4 3 2	14	J. H. Hucknns	3 3 2 0 0	8
D. W. C. Parker	0 3 2 3 4	12	C. C. Clark	0 3 0 0 3	6

Second score 100 yards off-hand.

Name.	Score.	T'l.	Name.	Score.	T'l.
J. F. Brown	4 3 4 2 1	17	Oliver Greeley	2 4 0 2 3	11
C. L. Harmon	4 2 2 4 3	15	J. H. Hucknns	0 4 0 2 2	8
D. W. C. Parker	4 3 2 2 4	15	C. C. Clark	0 0 2 2 3	7

Third score, 100 yards kneeling.

Name.	Score.	T'l.	Name.	Score.	T'l.
J. F. Brown	4 3 3 3 4	17	J. H. Hucknns	2 3 2 2 2	12
D. W. C. Parker	2 2 4 4 3	15	C. L. Harmon	0 2 3 2 4	11
C. C. Clark	3 4 3 3 3	16	Oliver Greeley	3 3 0 3 0	9

Fourth score, 200 yards, lying and without artificial rests.

Name.	Score.	T'l.	Name.	Score.	T'l.
C. L. Harmon	3 4 3 4 4	18	Oliver Greeley	0 0 2 3 2	7
J. F. Brown	2 3 4 4 4	17	D. W. C. Parker	0 4 0 3 *	
C. C. Clark	2 4 2 2 0	10	J. H. Hucknns	0 0 0 2 2	4

CALIFORNIA.—Long range shooting is all the fashion now in California, and the rifleuen are competing for places in the International Team. The second of these matches was shot recently at the Bay View range, in which Capt. Burns was the only competitor who succeeded in scoring the necessary percentage at the aggregate of all distances. The following is his score:—

800 yards	4 2 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 2 4 4 5 5 4 — 61
900 yards	4 4 5 4 4 5 5 0 5 3 4 3 4 5 4 — 58
1000 yards	3 3 4 5 2 5 4 5 3 3 5 5 4 3 2 4 3 5 5 3 — 78
Total points	302
Highest score possible, 250. Credit, 80 4-5 per cent.	

The members of the Sumner Light Guard are practising as teams with very excellent results.

CHICAGO.—The members of the Chicago Rifle Club met last week to shoot for a revolver, presented by George Buttenmuller, at the South Park range; distance, 250 yards, off-hand. An equal number of all present took part on each side, the team making the highest aggregate score to shoot three additional shots each, the one making the best score to take the revolver. The shooting was of the most exciting character, Mr. Burnham's team winning by only one point. In shooting off Mr. S. W. Burnham made the best score, thereby winning a very beautiful prize. Next Saturday there will be two prizes, and it is expected the members will be present without further notice. Below is the complete score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
S. W. Burnham	35	J. A. Shaffer	30
Walter Burnham	35	S. E. Bliss	25
W. R. Allen	34	H. G. Howe	25
D. B. Fisk	34	O. C. Blackmer	21
Geo. Beattenmuller	31	J. W. Roberts	18
B. L. Nourse	29	H. W. S. Cleveland	25
Grand total	195	Grand total	191

The scores made in shooting off, three shots each, were as follows:—S. W. Burnham, 12; W. R. Allen, 10; Geo. Beattenmuller, 10; D. B. Fisk, 15; B. F. Nourse, 10; Walter Burnam, 3.

LOUISIANA.—The members of the New Orleans Rifle Club were out in force on the 23d, and firing was very brisk throughout the day. There were also a great many strangers present, not so much to see the shooting as to hear the music from the German military band, which is on its way to the Centennial. The following are the leading scores:—

Centennial target, 25 half-inch rings, off hand.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. Kiessner	163	M. Whitelor	150
L. A. Jung	165	E. J. Wenck	140
A. Wattenhofer	163		

Wimbledon target, possible 50, off-hand.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. Kiessner	44	M. Wmeler	42
L. A. Jung	44	E. J. Wenck	41
A. Wattenhofer	43		

This Club will soon be able to commence their new house, as one of its members has kindly offered to take up all the stock not yet subscribed (2,000), if the club would make it privileged stock, this proposition being brought before a meeting of the stockholders, the offer was accepted. In the pigeon match last week between M. J. H. Acklen and M. Le Breton, the former was victorious. GUSSIE.

MILWAUKEE, April 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The second competition at 500 yards for the Brodhead field glass prize came off on the 21st. Bangs made the best score, 71 out of 75; wins the glass once, and feels happy. Several others expect to feel happy next time. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Bangs	71	Sketch	66
Turner	70	Hawley	58
Fielding	69	Johnston	52
Yale	69	Booth	49
Mennier	66	Arnold	49

The third competition, at 200 yards, for the Brodhead field-glass came off yesterday. The wind blowing a gale from the northwest made it a very difficult task to hold on the bull's-eye. Mennier and Turner tied on the result, but as the score was to be decided according to Wingate, Mennier wins. The score now stands Arnold, 1; Mennier, 2. John evidently means to get that "looking-glass." The following are the scores:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
John Mennier	36	J. M. Arnold	36
Chas. Turner	35	J. C. Wells	35
E. Fielding	38	C. Simonds	29
H. T. Drake	37		

The club has had a new set of movable targets put up, and we now think our range is the best in America. I shall be able to send you an account of our first attempt at 1,000 yards very soon. WAU WAU.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

GAME IN MARKET.—English snipe are not so abundant as they were last week, and prices have advanced to $2.50 per dozen, western birds principally. We noticed, also, some yellow legs from the west, selling at the same price. Wild pigeons are very abundant, selling for $1 per dozen.

—The Biddeford (Me.) *Chronicle* says that a party of Saco gentlemen, including a clergyman, a postmaster, a prominent grocer, and an ex-member of the city government, went gunning for coots last week. One of the party got a good chance, and brought down the minister and the postmaster at one shot! The man who fired the gun was not hurt.

—Ducks were very plentiful on the upper Susquehanna at the beginning of the present week, all hastening northward, though there need be little haste, for there is ten feet depth of snow in Lower Canada.

—The Massachusetts State Sportsmens Association met at Springfield on the 26th ult., and elected the following officers:—President, George Delano, New Bedford; Recording Secretary, Warren Hopegood, Boston; Corresponding Secretary, Dana K. Fitch, Worcester; Treasurer, Luther Adams, Boston. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to represent the Association at the National Sportsmen's Association:—Luther Adams, Boston; A. F. Copeland, Boston; C. D. Lewis, Framingham; Jerome Marble, Worcester, and S. T. Hammond, Springfield.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the Bay State House, Worcester, on the 7th of December.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, May 1st.*—Snipe are now really upon us. The close of the present week will allow us to foot up our score on snipe shooting for this spring. As far as we know, the results will show about an average with previous years. The birds have been generally found on rather high ground, on account of meadows being wet. M.

OHIO—*Hudson, Summit Co., April 30th.*—A few snipe here yet. Carolina rail and Virginia rail are here. Pigeons have been here two months, but the great day was about April 16th. F.

MINNESOTA—*Brainerd, April 30th.*—A few ducks have made their appearance wherever they can find open water, which is as yet only along the streams, brooks, and edges of lakes, while from the West we hear they have arrived as usual in immense numbers. At Chrystal Springs, a station on the Dacotah division of the N. P. R. R., is a splendid place for all kinds of water fowl—ducks, geese, swan, etc. The lakes and sloughs there are all shallow, with hard bottoms. One hardly needs a boat, but can walk through the rice and rushes and shoot till shooting ceases to be a pleasure. Grouse have wintered well, and if the early summer is not too wet bid fair to be more numerous than last season. Anywhere west of here forty miles one can always find pintails, and if one wants to "go west" as far as the Missouri River he can be sure to have sport, and plenty of it. The very mild winter has been remarkably favorable for deer. As we had no deep snow, with crust, the Indians and hide hunters did not have a chance to butcher them. HAVILAND.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Canada—*St. John, April 24th.*—There are a few brant being picked up along the north shore, near Shediac, but nothing to make note of. STANSTEAD.

PIGEON MATCHES.

—Capt. Bogardus writes us from Elkhart, Ill., under date of 24th inst., that he has made a match with W. G. Price, the noted English pigeon shot, to shoot for the Champion Medal won by the Captain in England last summer. The conditions of the match are to shoot at 100 pigeons each; 50 from three traps, 30 yards rise, English rules, 15 pairs at 18 yards rise and 20 single birds at 21 yards rise, under the rules of the Prairie Club of Chicago. The match is to be shot to-morrow, 5th inst., at Indianopolis, Indiana, and the birds shot at are to be wild pigeons.

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB.—The monthly competition for the challenge cup of this association took place on Saturday last, on their grounds near Jamaica. Twenty members took part in the contest, and the prize ultimately fell to Mr. Levi Radin, who has before had it in his possession. The conditions under which the cup is shot for are:—Seven birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ oz. shot, and club rules to govern, with the exception that the last winner is penalized two yards. Dr. Wynn being that gentleman, he stood at 27 yards. The birds as a lot were quite good, many of them being fast and with strength sufficient to reach the boundary line after being hit very hard. The contestants failing to knock over their pigeons almost invariably shot behind them, and so often was the gun at fault in this particular it provoked considerable criticism. Neither of the shooters made a clean score, and but two killed six each, these being Mr. Radin and Mr. H. L. Van Wyck. In shooting off the tie both men were very nervous and did poorly. The principal scores were as follows:—

Name.	Killed.	Name.	Killed.
Radin	6	Ireland	4
Van Wyck	6	Wynn (27 yards)	4
Talbot	5	Patterson	4
Wingate	5	West	4
Hayes	5	Harris	4
Rogers	5		

THE TIE.

Name.	Score.	Killed.
Radin	1 0 0, 0 0 1, 0 1 1, 1 1 1	7
Van Wyck	0*0 1, *0 1 0, 1 1 0, 0 1 0	5

Referee, Mr. Porks.

MICHIGAN.—The State Championship Medal was shot for at the Hamtramack Driving Park, Detroit, on the 20th ult., the conditions being 15 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Mr. Mack won by the very excellent score of 14 birds, notwithstanding the fact that the wind was blowing a gale. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
G. Moran	5	J. E. Long	3
E. H. Gilman	12	C. H. Mack	14
J. Conliff	13	A. Vandnzer	3
J. V. D. Eldridge	8	H. Whipple	3
L. Dubois	6		

SHOOTING AMONG THE SEA ISLANDS.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Thinking a few notes from this quarter may be acceptable at this time, I will give the result of my observations the past few days. Some ten days since, while supervising planting operations hard by my Mansion House, with gun in hand destined for such daring rabbits as might presume to show themselves near my early peas, a flock of birds passed high overhead, and tempted me to risk one barrel charged with No. 6 shot. Quite unexpectedly the lead did its work, and down fell almost at my feet two mallard godwits, heavy, fat birds, in perfect spring plumage. This species of wader is always the first to arrive from Florida, say about March 20th to 25th. For some days my attention had been attracted to their increasing numbers, and I only regretted the absence of northern friends or visitors to take advantage of the flight. The birds were sufficiently good when served to elicit from my better half the expression of a wish for more of the same sort. Having no choice left me but to obey orders, I rose early on the morning of Tuesday, 11th inst., took down my basket of bird skins (the best kind of decoy) from the nail where it had peacefully rested some four months, and with gun on shoulder and basket slung on gun, proceeded to one of my favorite posts less than a mile distant, and set out the cheats I found the blind in good condition, and substantially as I had left it last December. Not so the tide, which crept up at a snail's pace, reached only an infinitesimally small altitude, and utterly failed to drive the birds from their feeding grounds onto the upper marshes as I had anticipated. Another disadvantage, there was no air stirring—bad for birds, good for sandflea, which latter were quickly disposed of by one or two applications of tar and pennyroyal, *Proutys formula*, of course. In one minute after my arrival I was ready for such business as might offer, nor had I long to wait. Quickly resounded in the distance the well-known unspellable cry of the godwit, and in thirty seconds more five of these handsome birds were inspecting my lures. Two remained behind, forever separated from their luckier companions. In a few moments this bit of history repeated itself, except that the number of visitors was one less. Poor godwits in five minutes was encouraging, and a breathing spell of ten minutes or more developed the fact that willets were on the wing. Three scaled over my stools, of which I secured only one. Dull times crept on apace, and full fifteen minutes were scored on the scroll of time with no results. The monotony was at length broken by a Jack curlew lighting to his kindred (as he thought). Alas! poor Jack! His lines were not cast in a pleasant spot just then. A second willet or stone curlew (single bird) joined the innumerable caravan a few minutes later, then times were dull indeed. Patience became the supremest virtue, until at length a solitary black-breast flew confidingly almost in my very face, just as I had concluded my preparations for returning to the comfort of slippers, fragrant mocha, etc. This bit of fortune was thankfully received, but failed to shake my resolution, and I deliberately turned my back on the feathered tribe, knowing well that the tide had still a full hour to run, and would be likely to afford some chances within that hour. I arrived at the house at nine o'clock, having been absent just two and a half hours, and shortly after three of my eight birds were gracing the breakfast table.

Up to this date few birds have arrived. The general flight ordinarily commences here about 20th of April, and good sport can be had in this vicinity up to the 1st of June. Few sportsmen visit this locality at present, but it is to be hoped that before long some of them will find out that there is a Sea Island region to visit as well as a Florida marsh, nearer home, and easier of access.

Our orange trees are loaded with incipient fruit, not having been injured in the slightest by the frost. Early vegetables sufficient to some extent, particularly the potato crop. But it should be known that a frost killing in its effect at Charleston and Savannah, generally passes lightly over the entire Port Royal region, owing to the influence of the vast body of salt water and salt marshes, which divides the Sea Islands in every direction from each other, and from the main land. This fact alone gives the skillful cultivator a great advantage over his Charleston and Savannah competitors. RUSTICUS.

Rational Pastimes.

CRICKET.

—A club match of the St. George Cricket Club was announced to be played on its opening day, May 3d, a report of which we shall hope to give next week. George Giles has been re-engaged as professional, and will have charge of the ground and club house. The ground will be open for practice on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday throughout the season. A club match is proposed for every Wednesday afternoon, till middle June, and on Saturdays thereafter. The ground, at the west end of Ninth Street, Hoboken, can be reached by Union Hill or Washington Street cars *via* ferries, foot of Barclay or Christopher Streets.

The following are the officers of the club for 1876:—President, James T. Soutter; Vice-President, George T. Green; Treasurer, Franklin Satterthwaite, 10 Pine Street; Secretary, D. B. Gilbert, 78 Broadway, Soutter & Co.; Committee, A. H. Gibbes, J. B. Sleigh, E. H. Moeran, Berkeley Mostyn, M. H. Talbot.

BASE BALL.

—The championship season of 1876 has opened with some brilliant field displays, and the crowds attendant upon the opening games of the campaign have been unusually large. In the west the reserved seats kept for ladies have been crowded, but here in the Metropolis we have had no lady spectators. At Philadelphia last seasons gambling proceedings drove the fair sex away. This year gambling is prohibited, and ladies are admitted free, two rules which will probably lead to the ladies stand at the Athletic grounds being once more thronged as of old.

—Eleven games of the League pennant series have been played during April, and of these Chicago has won more than any other city's team and thus far takes the lead, and it is one evidently merited, by good play and creditable deportment. Next to the "Whites" the Cincinnati "Reds" have loomed up as formidable opponents of the other seven League clubs, the new Louisville nine having thus far been driven to a rear position. In the East the contest for the leadership has been more even, Boston leading in one games, with the others about on a par, though Mutual stock has the call in the local betting markets. Appended is the record for April:—

April 5—Philadelphia vs. Kliucz, at Philadelphia.....8 to 6
April 12—Harvard vs. Lowell, at Lowell.....3 to 1
April 14—Boston vs. Now Haven, at New Hoven.....4 to 1
April 15—Athletic vs. Centeonial, at Philadelphio.....8 to 4
April 15—Cincinnoti vs. Star, at Covington.....7 to 4
April 17—St. Louis vs. Stocks, at St. Louis.....3 to 1
April 17—New Haven vs. Live Oak, at Lynn.....6 to 4
April 19—Bostoo vs Harvard, at Boston.....6 to 2
April 19—St. Louis vs. Red Stocking, at St. Louis.....5 to 3
April 19—Confidence vs. Magic, at New Ilochulle (10 inns.).9 to 8
April 20—Louisville vs. Amateur, at Louisville.....4 to 3
April 21—Boston vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....9 to 8
April 21—Philadelphia vs. Quickstep, at Washington.....6 to 2
April 22—Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....6 to 5
April 22—Live Oak vs. Harvard, at Lynn.....9 to 8
April 22—Quickstep vs. Brandywine, at Wilmington.....7 to 0
April 22—Philadelphia vs. Active, at Reading.....9 to 0
April 22—Hartford vs. Yale, at New Haven.....3 to 1
April 22—St. Louis vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis.....4 to 0
April 25—Chicago vs. Louisville, at Louisville.....4 to 0
April 25—Cincinnoti vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati.....2 to 1
April 25—Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....7 to 6
April 26—Boston vs. New Haven, at New London.....7 to 6
April 26—Allegheny vs. Xantha, at Allegheny.....7 to 6
April 27—Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati.....5 to 2
April 27—Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....6 to 1
April 28—Mutual vs. Hartford, at Brooklyn.....5 to 3
April 29—Harvard vs. Live Oak, at Lynn.....9 to 8
April 29—Hartford vs. Boston, at Boston (10 innings).....3 to 2
April 29—St. Louis vs. Louisville, at Louisville.....6 to 2

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The cricket season opened on Saturday with a match between the Germantown and Philadelphia Clubs on the Germatown grounds. The Germantown went first to the bat, and scored 123, Large making 21, Joe Hargreaves, 18; R. N. Caldwell, 32; and Wickham, 11. The other figures did not reach the doubles. The Philadelphias made but 32, 15 of which were to A. C. Baird's score and 5 extras. They went again to the bat, and made a much better stand, E. Hopkinson making 44 runs, but the game was a one inning match, and game was called leaving the score as above. Next Saturday there will be a return match. The attendance was good, the ladies liberally lending the encouragement of their presence to the field. SCULLS.

ABOUT SCARECROWS.—Now that the planting season is at hand, we have no doubt but that many a farmer will rummage through his garret to find the cast-off garments, which, stuffed with straw, are to be set up in the cornfield to warn off the marauding crow. We have never had much faith in this artifice. Crows are possessed of much more wisdom than is generally credited to them, and while an immovable bundle of rags may drive them away for a short time, we believe that eventually they discover the humbug, as we have seen the birds complacently picking up young corn almost within the shadow of as an elaborate a stuffed scarecrow as ever was erected. We, however, have heard suggested a couple of plans which are calculated to intimidate even the boldest of these birds, and as they are easily carried out, perhaps our farmer readers may make use of them. The first and best is a suspended looking-glass. Take two small cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle and hang them from an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one; and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields subjected to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato, and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious-looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple materials. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird makes swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens has been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.—*Scientific American*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NEW AMERICAN WORK ON ANGLING.—The whole brotherhood of anglers will be gratified to learn that the somewhat venerable George Dawson, Esq., of the Albany *Journal*, whose fame as an unmidextrous and single-handed fly-tosser is great, is about to issue a book entitled "*The Pleasures of Angling with Rod and Reel for Trout and Salmon.*" American angling literature is so meagre and so inadequate in its instructive capacity and scope, that any work which promises something like standard excellence will be received as bread from the ravens. There is no work extent, as we have often said, that fully meets the requirements of the novice; nothing that adequately impresses upon the infant class in angling just what they have to learn, or imparts the A B C in such a simple manner that each scholar can grasp the familiar letters into words, and from the words into silvery lines that shall satisfactorily play their part in the little history of a week's vacation in the mountains. Nor do we understond that Mr. Dawson claims this to be a complete Vade Mecum, or wishes it to be considered so; yet, from what we have read from its chapters, many of which have been drawn upon largely by our own and other papers from the columns of the Albany *Journal*, in which they recently appeored, we are convinced that it supplies in great degree the want that has been felt so long, and we feel as if we could envy the author his opportunity and seeming prerogative. By a masterly nee of the rod, he has been enabled to inculcate truths into dunces and blockheads which they never dreamed existed; while old-time pedagogues have looked on in admiration of the tact and old-time pedagogues have looked on in admiration of the tact and odd deficiencies.

The book in question will be illustrated, and comprise 365 pages, besides introductory matter. We hope to receive it from the press within a fortnight—a most timely presentation.

FUR TRADE OF MANITOBA—Winnipeg is the principal centre of the fur trade of the northwest. In the past a large portion of the shipment of fine furs was made by way of Norway House, and the majority of the robes found a market by way of Benton, on the Missouri River, in the United States—especially since the buffalo herds have been driven by settlement south of the Saskatchewan. The tendency of present influences, however, is to draw the bulk of the catch in British territory in this direction. The Hudson Bay Company, instead of forwarding their shipments by way of Norway House to England, will in future ship mostly by way of steamer down Lake Winnipeg, to be transhipped at this point via Lake Superior to Montreal, where the annual sales are now held; nor will the trade in fine fur be wholly confined to them, as Kew, Stobart & Co., the Northwest Trading Co., and a few others are displaying in their operations that energy and enterprise which commands success, having established posts in all directions farther than any independent traders ever before ventured. The trade in buffalo robes, now known as the Bow River trade, is, under various opportune circumstances, placed within our reach at the present time, notably by the operations of the Dominion tariff, and the fact that our traders have followed the buffalo into their last stronghold on Bow River, they and the mounted police carrying with them to the Benton traders the first news of the existence and enterprise of the merchants of the capital of Red River. Few have any idea of the vastness of this interest and the amount of money expended here for furs; but some idea may be had from the fact that the entries of fur exports at this port alone amounted for the year ending June, 1875, to $588,958.—*Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press.*

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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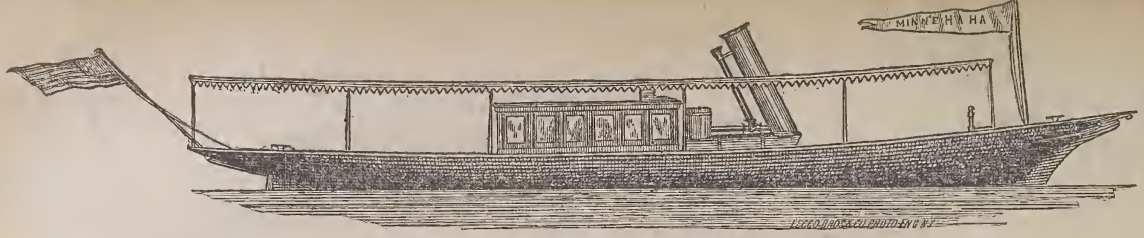
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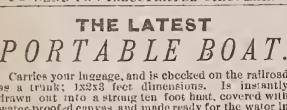
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A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

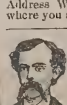
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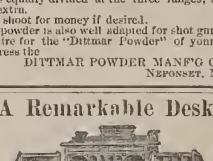
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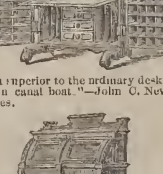
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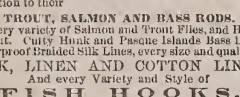
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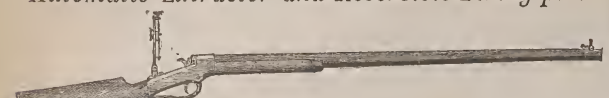
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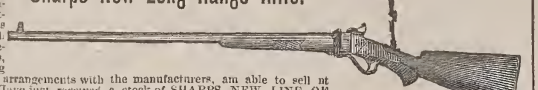
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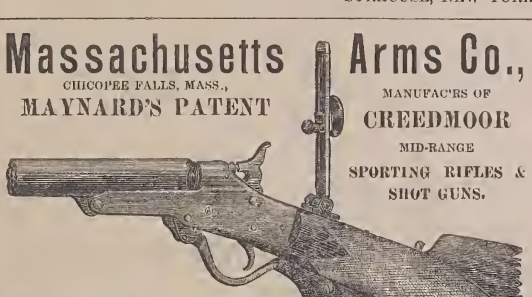
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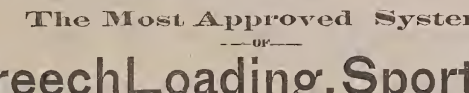
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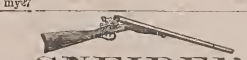
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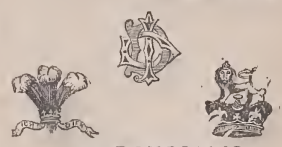
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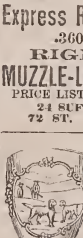
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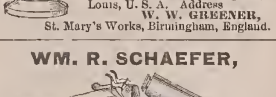


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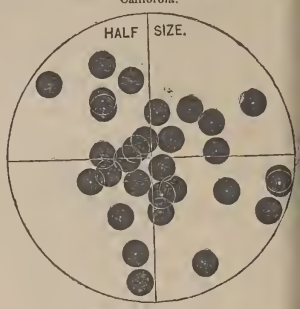
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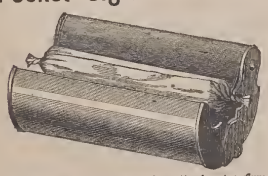
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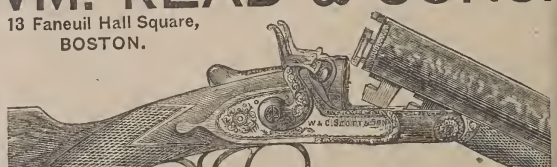
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 14. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Hunting Wapiti on the Loup.

AT New Helena we stopped a few days to recruit our horses and prepare the heads of our game for mounting. Here we met a friend, Mr. Mathews, and through him we formed the acquaintance of Mr. James H. Ross, whose hospitality we enjoyed, and whom we induced to accompany and guide us on our trip to the Dismal River, twenty-five miles above.

Setting out from Mr. Ross', one bright morning, we followed the only trail visible, and a dim one it was, made by a party of Government surveyors during the summer, up the Middle Loup to the Dismal. We often saw white-tail deer feeding on the river bottoms, but as they espied our wagon they would dash away with long high bounds to some willow-covered island. Coyotes would perch themselves on some lonely prominence, take a long look, then "silently steal away" in their peculiar sneaking manner. In the sand bars, and flying up and down the river were flocks of wild geese. Ducks of various kinds paddled about in the still water, seeming to care little for our presence. Covies of sharp tail grouse would break the solitude with the thunder of their wings as they rose from their hiding places in the tall grass, making the silence which followed seem almost oppressive.

Reaching the mouth of the Dismal we passed up the stream, about a day's drive, through a country still more dismally dismal. Lonely and desolate it lay, as if never before disturbed by the foot of man. Those lines from the "Ancient Mariner" recurred to me continually;

> "'Twas sad as sad could be,
> We were the first that ever burst
> Into that silent sea."

Just as the sun was passing from sight behind the high sandy bluffs we drove down to a bend in the river and pitched our tent in a small grove of trees at the foot of the bluff, and close to the shallow, swift-running stream, whose low banks being here thickly grassed to the water's edge. On every hand well-worn elk paths and deer trails led back into the hills. Rising early on the morning of Nov. 5th we found the wind in the northwest, bringing clouds of mist, dimming but not obscuring the landscape. Notwithstanding this we arranged that H. and myself should make a detour through the bluffs, while Mr. Ross should hunt above and in the vicinity of the river. Setting out we led our horses over the many ups and downs until we reached the first range of bluffs. When near the summit I took a long survey of the brown grassy valley which stretched before me, and far away on the second range, I saw through the mist two objects which, with the aid of my glass, I decided to be either deer or elk feeding. Leading our horses behind the hill, and driving the picket pins into the loose soil with our heels, we left them to crop the withered herbage while we went forward to take a closer inspection. Keeping out of sight behind ridges we reached the low ground where I once more tried my glass, and how my pulses thumped when I "made assurance doubly sure," and found them to be indeed what I long had sought—elk. One stood on a sharp peak of the chain watchfully scanning the country in search of lurking danger, while his mate fed below on the steep hillside. I could well see that they were both large stags, having fully developed antlers.

While observing with my glass the numerous deep ravines putting out from the range, and trying to decide which to take and how to reach them, the look-out joined his mate, and soon after both laid down. Always choosing good cover, and often plucking the dry grass and tossing it into the air to make sure that we did not give them the wind. Creeping on "all-fours" behind low ridges, and worming ourselves on our stomachs over the more exposed places we reached the ridge on which they were lying. I expected every moment to find myself foiled by jumping a mule deer, as their fresh tracks, made in play that morning were all about, and the many "blow-outs" afforded them their favorite bedding places.

H.'s ambition having been gratified, he here left me to go forward alone. With the aid of grass roots, and by pushing the toes of my boots into the soft sandy soil, I raised myself, inch by inch, until I could see much of the body of one, and the head and antlers of the other, though they were at too great a distance to risk a shot.

Turning to the right, behind a low ridge, I selected a small grassy knoll which lay between me and the quarry. On reaching it, I parted the grass and peered through with my heart thudding industriously, and saw the first elk scarcely twenty yards distant, his body out of sight behind a low bank with only the tips of his horns visible. The other was a little farther removed, and I had only a back view of his head. As I could obtain no better position, I found I must risk a shot from this point. With the intention of calming myself, and to still the rapid heart-throbs, I lay quiet and looked at my game. I counted the prongs on each horn—five fully developed and unbroken points to each beam. The points whitened as if by use, battered perhaps, the beams and other parts of a rich, dark brown. Drawing my hunting hat tightly down, and with extra cartridges in hand, I summoned my energies for the struggle, and slowly rose to a fair view. The click in setting the triggers of my .40 calibre Sharps caused him to swing his head with its wide-branching antlers slowly around, giving me a side view of his glistening eye. Taking a quick aim just below his optic, I fired. The 90 grains of Orange sounded weak! my shoulder did not even feel the usual recoil. On to my feet just in time to see him struggle for an instant on his side, then spring up, and with one great bound disappear over the "break" and out of sight to be seen no more until himself and mate appeared on a distant hillside, where they halted, threw up their magnificent heads and looked back, then taking their long swinging trot were soon out of sight.

Seldom have I felt more despondent, and as H. and myself went for the horses to follow the trail, I felt as if I were doomed to go home without my antlers. H. added to my chagrin, if that were possible, by chiding me for being over cautious. The mist had by this time cleared away, and the sun shone forth brightly as we reached their trail in the mellow sand, and traced them nearly three miles, often finding pools of blood and stained grass. On mounting a range of bluffs H. saw a black-tail deer in its bed, and never having shot one, I loaned him my rifle to try the buck, while I held his horse. On his way to the deer he saw the elk lying down on a distant ridge. Returning without frightening the deer, we again picketed our horses, and using every precaution we succeeded in getting within easy distance where H. again left me to try my fortune alone.

Creeping along the ridge on which they were lying I reached a favorable point from which to shoot. Reaching carefully forward my rifle, and resting the muzzle on a tussock of grass, with hammer drawn back, and heel-plate to my shoulder I slowly raised myself to find my wounded stag with his back toward me as usual. I could see his body dimly outlined through the grass, and I aimed well forward hoping to strike his backbone. Using my rifle without the set I commenced a steady pull. As it cocked the elk sprang to his feet and "took to his heels." Running to where I last saw them I looked over; yes, there he was! standing head down on a hillside, his mate having gone on alone. Dropping quickly to the ground I tried to shoot, but my nerves were so unstrung that I could not have hit an elephant at ten steps, and before I could steady myself he fell, and running to him I found life extinct. With the perspiration streaming from every pore, I leaned on my rifle to rest and admire my prize as he lay stretched out on the brown withered grass. I grasped his antlers, turned his head, and straightened his brown flossy mane, and could hardly make myself believe that I had at last shot an elk. H. joined me, and we ripped him up to his dark bearded throat, removed his entrails, and tied a coat to his horns to keep the wolves away, intending to bring him in the next day. His antlers were of medium size; the foot-stalks and tines were long and symmetrical, every antler perfect and mating well with its fellows.

The next day while we were going with team and wagon to bring in the dead stag, Mr. Ross saw a large band of elk across a divide a mile or more from our stopping place. Turning our team to the wagon we started in pursuit. Taking their trail across the valley; and from the high range of hills succeeding it we could see them far ahead still moving and closely together, not unlike our domestic sheep. When we were about giving up the chase we saw another herd of about seventy-five lying down on a spur to our left. So, turning our attention to this band, and making a long stalk, we were so fortunate as to get within easy rifle range. They were scattered along the hillside singly and in groups, and were mostly cows and calves, though I saw a number of males, having horns of various degrees of development. One, I noticed, had long sabre-like antlers destitute of prongs; a few had short beams and brow antlers, while some old monarchs carried full heads.

While lying to get our breath a lordly stag with five points to each beam, rose to his feet, stretched himself lazily, and turned his gray side toward us. I was to shoot the stag and H. and Ross were to shoot does; through some mistake H. fired before Ross and I could get our positions. The herd sprang up at the shot, huddled close together, and ran at a furious pace over the ridge; though not until Ross had fired a random shot. I could not shoot, lying down, with my game speeding away at such a rate, and in attempting to gain my feet, I slipped, to rise just as the last stag, with his long horns laid over his back, was showing us his clean-shaped heels. Following the flying herd we found a wounded cow standing in the shadow of a steep bank. Almost simultaneously the sharp crack of our rifles rang out, and she fell literally riddled. Ross' random shot had wounded her. Returning to the wagon we loaded the game, and reached camp in good season. We hunted out a few days more, during which time Ross killed a Virginia doe near the river, and H. a mule buck in the hills. The mule deer will, at times, stand and blankly stare while shot at, and if not hit trot off a few steps and turn, giving the hunter another chance. One evening H. had sixteen shots, on different occasions, at mule deer, which acted in this manner: He was then using a carbine having a curved trajectory and a twenty-pound trigger-pull, which I suppose was the reason of his getting only one of the three at which he shot.

On the last day of our hunt we came in early, and long before the shadows crept over the valley we were busy preparing for the homeward journey. One by one the stars shone out, and the full moon rose in the east throwing her silvery light over the great hills and winding river, as we began our supper. Broiling great slices of savory venison, and with steaming potatoes, warm biscuit and coffee, we ate our evening meal in the open front of the white-walled tent, made light and warm by the fire before it. The flames cast long shadows over our game, which were stretched out in full view on the short, thick grass—the antlered stag, the glossy-coated cow, and the symmetrical deer. Our horses came to the canvas-covered wagon, and with low neigh looked wistfully in upon us, asking for their evening feed. Across the narrow valley rose one above another the serrated hills, while nearer, through the trees, came the glimmer of the river, whose low ripplings came to us "like a voice in the night." Several years ago a herd of five hundred Texan cattle stampeded during a storm, and their owner was never able to gather them. They retreated as settlers encroached, and those which have not been killed roam over this country. We saw fresh traces of them while here, but none of the cattle. On our return journey, when near the mouth of the Dismal, we saw a herd of twenty-five wild horses feeding on the bottom, and as they saw us they trotted up to within 300 yards, with heads erect. Then wheeling they galloped slowly away. They were of medium size and mostly bays, and hardly came up to my expectations.

We were gone from home just a month. Hunting less

than two weeks we killed three elk, four mule, and one Virginia deer, besides some smaller game. The antlers attracted much attention and comment as we passed through the many towns which lay on our homeward route. And so terminates our hunt—our dreams were realized, and our hopes merged into full fruition. G. N. B.

Delphos, Ottawa Co., Kansas, March 18th, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

A SNOW-SHOE TRAMP TO THE SAGUENAY REGION.

THE city of Quebec, founded by Champlain in the year 1608, and the oldest town of importance on the continent of America, stands on a bold promontory at the junction of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence. On the Quebec side of the river a splendid agricultural country, settled two hundred years ago, and inhabited by a happy, contented, and comparatively prosperous people, stretches from east to west as far as the eye can reach. This country is, however, only a fringe of settlement on the border of the forest. At a distance of ten miles from the St. Lawrence the Laurentian range of mountains, which stretches from Labrador to Lake Huron, appears to bar all settlement, and to indicate that the limit of agricultural development north of the river has been reached.

The vast country which stretches north and west from the Laurentian mountains for five hundred miles to Hudson's Bay remained for many years an unknown territory, frequented only by the Indians and employees of the different fur trading companies. By degrees the reports of the great fertility of the valley of Lake St. Johns, at the head of the Saguenay River, induced settlers to its shores, and notwithstanding the great distance from markets and the difficulty of communication, the Lake St. Johns settlements have flourished and increased in size.

In 1868 the question of a railroad to Lake St. Johns from Quebec, to develop the back country, was agitated, and in 1869 a company was organized, but the means at their disposal was insufficient to build an iron road, so it was decided to lay wooden rails. The line was run a distance of twenty-six miles from Quebec, but as rain, frost, or snow prevented them from running, in consequence of the wheels slipping, it was abandoned after a year's trial. This year (1876) the company has been reorganized under the promise of a grant of $6,500 per mile by the Government, and there is every prospect of its being put through. (*Vide* prospectus St. Johns and Quebec Railroad.)

When the road is opened for traffic it will become a favorite route for sportsmen invalids and summer tourists, for the country abounds in game and all that tends to render a summer in the wilderness enjoyable.

With a view to the above facts, and to indulge my old taste for camp life and sporting, I determined to take a trip through this section and commenced my preparations. I engaged an excellent guide from the village—one Gros Louis by name—secured the genial companionship of C. S. Wolff, Esq., P. M. at Valcartier, and procured a small tent and portable folding stove, besides the other necessaries of camp life. March 17th, '76, we left Valcartier. The first stage of our journey we followed the old railroad track for about twelve miles, passing immense piles of cord wood and logs, which had been cut and drawn to the track, but never taken away. At Lake Claire we took dinner in the comfortable little shanty of Mr. Maxham, of Quebec, a genial gentleman and ardent sportsman. The shanty is built of logs, squared and dressed. The flooring, ceiling, table, and bunks are of hand-sawed spruce, planed and jointed. There is a good stove in it, and many of the comforts of civilized life. A more delightful spot could not have been chosen, combining, as it does, such capital shooting and fishing. The lake is celebrated for the size of its trout, frequently reaching ten pounds in weight. Caribou in early winter are numerous about the lake, and afford good shooting to the man of endurance and pluck, who is good for an all day chase. The caribou is the most difficult of the deer tribe to stalk. It is only by tiring them through the deep snow that you can get within shooting range.

At nightfall, hungry and tired, we reached the first house of the St. Raymond settlement, and were compelled to wait outside until the inmates had finished their *chaplet*, for it would have been a breach of politeness for Protestants to have disturbed them in their devotions. I sat down upon my pack, smoked and listened to the tiresome repetition as each bead was told off. Admittance was at last granted us by the good man of the house poking out his *bonnet rouged* head, and in French inviting us to enter. My first demand was for milk, and I obtained, very luckily, a good bowl, and polished it all off very much to the surprise of the *bonne femme*, and open eyed astonishment of the young fry at the idea any one's asking for milk when good tea was on the stove warming.

Although pressed to remain there for the night, we decided to push on to the village of St. Raymond, and made a bargain with our host to carry us and our traps there, a distance of eight miles, for the sum of one dollar. On our arrival there late, we found every respectable *habitant* had buried himself a foot or two deep under his feather bed, and that all efforts to rouse him from his slumbers were unavailing. While running around one house I fell into a drain dug in the snow. I picked myself out just as Wolff turned the corner. I waited his near approach, and at the right moment I asked him if he saw a light in the upper windows. Innocently he looked up, and at the same moment disappeared with a grunt. I stood there shaking with laughter while he ruefully picked himself out, vowing vengeance against me for the trick I had played him. Our carter also fell into it, and *sacre'd* for an hour afterwards. When every resource had failed us apparently, our *habitant* driver, awakened by his fall perhaps, inquired if we knew a Mr. Hervey, of Quebec, who was stopping somewhere in the village. Know him? of course we did, as who does not, and right away we trotted down the road again, and found that gentleman not retired yet, and delighted to see us. The *bonne femme* is directed by him to prepare us a good supper while we, seated around his wood fire, smoked and chatted over bush matters in general.

Early in the morning we engaged a man to drive us fifteen miles further up the *Bras du Nord* of the St. Anns to Little Saguenay, the last settlement north of Quebec. The day was one of the severest I have ever experienced in Canada, and we suffered fearfully from the cold. Half a dozen times were we compelled to stop at some roadside house to thaw ourselves out. Whenever the wind lulled for a moment, or some sheltered place protected us, we would uncover our heads to obtain a glimpse of the magnificent scenery about us. On both sides of the valley through which we were winding high precipitous mountains, bare to the summit, shut us in, while at intervals falls of water were visible tearing down from their lofty heights and suspendons icicles drooping from every overhanging ledge of rock. Two or three lumber shoots were pointed out to us, and many jagged and split logs attested the fearful race they had run from the top.

Arriving at Delaney's, where we were to stop for the night before taking the bush, we were shocked to hear of the death of one of the family, and to find them in mourning. There was no help for it; we must stay, and so made ourselves as comfortable as the circumstances would allow. During the evening the neighbors began dropping in for the wake, and by ten o'clock it was under full headway. Pipes and tobacco were handed round to the men, and refreshments to the women. Railroad matters were brought up, and quite a warm discussion ensued as to whether a railroad was beneficial to the country or otherwise. Wolff, in the heat of an argument on the affirmative side of the question, leaned so far over on the back of the chair he was straddling that he fell forward into the empty coffin at his feet. A shout went up, and our friend was rescued from his untimely position, smiling as good naturedly as though nothing had happened, and resumed the broken thread of his discourse. The scene was too much for my equanimity, so I retired to bed beside the corpse and slept soundly, despite the noise and confusion, until towards morning, when I was awakened by the monotonous *chaplet* which all were joining in.

The cold had increased during the night, and we were remonstrated with about leaving, but we had decided that night to be in the bush. Crossing the river, we followed it seven miles before a break in the chain of abrupt mountains admitted our striking to the westward. Half way up the mountain night overtook us. Selecting a good place near a little warm spring that we found open, the taboggin is unloaded, tent taken off, and while one tramped down the loose surface snow—for it would be impossible to dig down to the ground with the snow over seven feet deep—another cut tent poles, while the third chopped wood for the stove and broke balsam branches for our bed. The little stove was soon set up, and in half an hour we were comfortably housed for the night, and our damp clothes hanging to the ridge pole to dry. Etienne prepared us a royal supper, to which we did more than ample justice. A lighted candle enlivened the scene, and pencil in hand we traced out the day's journey and made our comments upon the incidents of the day. Our little wood stove proved a perfect success, and during our entire stay in the bush we never suffered from cold in camp. Wood was plentiful, and we did not spare it.

We struck camp early in the morning, and reached the height of land in about two hours, and shortly afterwards struck the first of a chain of lakes, which we followed for the two succeeding days. It is the grandest lake country I have ever visited. The portages are short between them, and with a canoe in summer it would be possible to navigate them for fifty or sixty miles in either direction. They abound in trout of a very large size, so we were told, for we had had no opportunity of judging ourselves. Many of these lakes are extremely beautiful, dotted over with islands and surrounded by gently sloping mountains. At *Lac Cabane Automne* we saw two lakes not a stone's throw from each other, that discharged their waters into two different rivers over fifty miles apart. On reaching the *riviere* Blanche we took dinner. Some balsam trees are cut and split and put on the snow, and on this the fire is started. The surface snow is scraped away on the river, and enough water is collected for our tea. Broken branches made a comfortable dry seat, and we stretched ourselves out to enjoy the genial warmth of the fire, and as a matter of course the accompanying pipe.

The weather still continued very cold, with appearances of a storm. Leaving the *riviere* Blanche, we again struck to the westward. On Lake Breeches, just as we started to cross it, we saw coming on to it from the opposite side a wild looking individual, who, on closer inspection, proved to be our friend John Neilson, Esq., surveyor, whom we were to meet. He had been out six weeks hunting, trapping, and exploring in a semi-official capacity, and at the time we met him he was on his way out, but changed his mind, and decided to go on with us and guide us safely through the maze of lakes as far as *Lac Claire Batiscan*. Shortly after three P. M. we went into camp at the foot of Lake Francois, a large sheet of water.

It was about nine P. M. when a violent gust of wind struck the tent and threatened to tear it from its fastenings. Etienne was hurriedly sent out to doubly secure it. Gust after gust now struck it with a force sufficient to rend it to pieces, but it bravely stood the storm that raged through the night. The snow fell fast and thick, and banked up around us in great drifts. Later I fell into a sound sleep, and never woke, despite the elements at war around us, until daybreak. Sixteen inches of snow Etienne reported in the morning, but we started nevertheless, but had only a faint conception of the fearful snow-shoeing before us that day, or I doubt if we would have left camp. Snow fell all that day, and in crossing the lakes we had first to take our bearings and then start Indian file to preserve a straight line, for it was impossible to distinguish any object fifty feet away. It was too stormy and cold in the middle of the day to stop for lunch, so we resolutely kept on, taking each our turn in breaking the road, for it would have been impossible for one man to have done it alone. Later in the afternoon we reached *Lac Claire Batiscan*, but our troubles had then only commenced. Mr. Neilson's camp was on an island more than a mile distant from the shore, and ours had been left behind at Lake Francois, so reach it we must. Mr. Neilson took the direction as nearly as he could judge, and trusting to our good luck we followed him. It seemed an interminable distance, facing the driving snow, and I feared more than once we had passed it. Just as I began to despair we saw it loom up, during a slight cessation of the wind, directly in front of us, showing how well we had preserved our course. In the comfortable little tent of our friend we forgot all our misery of the day while enjoying his hospitality. We were rather crowded, it is true; five of us in a tent intended only for three; but no matter we were not grumblers at such a time.

The storm lasted until the following day, and thus our calculations for continuing on to the headwaters of the Basticau, Lake Edouard, were completely upset. Our only anxiety was, how should we get out. We made a slight attempt at fishing; but the great trouble was in boring holes, and the wind forced us to give it up after taking eleven fish. The remainder of the time was whiled away in camp—yarning, smoking, and eating.

The seventh day out we packed up to return, leaving behind us much of our provisions, which we feared to load ourselves with on account of the walking. Just as we were leaving camp, two Indians came in with some moose meat as a present to Mr. Neilson, whom they knew. They reported having killed three very fine moose a few miles from the lake shortly before, and were then on the search for two that escaped them at that time. They reported very good success in their trapping and shooting during the winter. They had found the snow-shoeing too heavy, and were on their return to camp without having found any trace of the missing moose.

We obtained our first view of the lake the morning we left it, and were much impressed with its beauty. It is about twelve miles in circumference, with one island in the centre, containing about sixty superficial acres, and well timbered. A very extensive *brule* on the west shore rather mars the beauty of an otherwise lovely lake and surroundings. Some idea of the number of lakes in this region may be formed when I add that in two days we crossed thirteen, to say nothing of the many that surrounded us on both sides.

Our return to the first settlement was marked by no incident worthy of particular note, unless I except the snow-shoeing. I have never in my experience seen anything like it. At every step we sank knee deep. A mile at leading was as much as one could do, and so we went on for three weary days, glad when night came to put up our tent and rest our weary limbs. Our Indian on his last day out got *mal de raquet*, or snow-shoe sickness—a contraction of the sinews of the calf of the legs, brought on from the weight of the snow shoes loaded with snow. From Little Saguenay we were three days in completing our journey by sleigh. The roads were blockaded everywhere, and we were frequently three or four hours going a mile or two, having to get out and shovel out the road for the horse and sleigh with our snow-shoes. In one swamp late one night our horse got off the road a dozen times, and as often were we compelled to unharness him, upset the sleigh, and actually dig him out, and had the poor brute not been made of good stuff, and assisted himself, we would have lost him. We found it difficult to obtain anything fit to eat from the settlers. Hard times was the cry, and too stormy to get down to the settlements. A railroad is sadly needed to bring these poor people nearer a market for their produce, and I hope when I again visit this region I shall see them all prosperous, with a market at their doors in shape of a railroad, and strangers flocking in from all quarters when the country is more comatable.

G. M. FAIRCHILD, Jr.,

Valcartier, Canada East, March 31st, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

THE GAME OF MANITOBA.

FOR the past three or four months I have purchased your valuable paper from the principal newsdealer in this out of the way place, and being myself a sportsman at heart, I have been very much interested in its contents. Such variety of subjects as well as the many incidental hints to sporting men it contains, must necessarily give it a charm in the eye of the lover of hunting.

Imagining, however, that your readers would like to know some facts regarding this part of the "Great Northwest," I venture to intrude on your valuable space with a brief description of the game, (and the facilities for hunting) with which this country abounds.

Winnipeg, the seat of Government, is a thriving town of five years growth, numbering some 6,000 inhabitants, and within three miles on any side of it, during the spring or fall, the hunter may fill his game bag with prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), partridge (ruffed do.), or the white hare, not omitting duck, plover, wavy, (a small species of goose, I don't know the proper name) gray geese, and many other water-fowl. The surrounding country is, on the west side of the Red River, level prairie, occasionally broken by small bluffs of poplar, and every here and there a swamp or muskey, all of which in the spring are covered with ducks. Following the course of the river to Lake Winnipeg, you come to one of the largest duck shooting grounds in the country, perhaps in the world, viz.: the mouth of Red River; the amount of water fowl is something wonderful. The Indians here never use more than ¼ oz. of shot, No. 2, but they slaughter the birds by creeping up to a flock in their canoes, and firing at a few yards. We have, however, here many residents, American, Canadian, and however, here, many residents, American, Canadian, and English, who are lovers of the gun and dog, and many a boat load of ducks and geese arrive in town, *not* slaughtered, but neatly killed, and in a sportman-like manner.

As yet we have no sign of spring, except a light southerly breeze, and the advent of crows yesterday, but I think the three feet of ice in the river is getting rotten and in a week or so we may hear the welcome sound of geese flying overhead in the early morning. In the fall of the year the prairies literally swarm with prairie chicken, and it is no uncommon feat for a fair shot to bag from sixty to 150 in one day. One settler whose farm is on the outskirts of the province, tells me that he never goes out systematically to shoot chicken, but kills them from the windows of his house; they feed in great numbers around the farm yard. Until this last session of our local Parliament there has been no law for the preservation of game, and in consequence, chicken and duck were killed indiscriminately every month of the year. To give some idea of the sport in shooting wavies. I may say that a friend of mine and his companion set out last spring for the Pembina Mountains, about seventy miles from here, where the birds have a favorite feeding place, as there is plenty of gravel. He assured me that in two days he and his friend bagged 250 wavies and left a number besides for the half breeds who were with them. Three or four carts were used to bring the game home. This statement may seem exaggerated, but I could, if necessary, give you names and date. For several years the existence of woodcock here has been a disputed point among our sportsmen; this doubt has, however, been satisfactorily removed by a gentlemen residing in this province, bringing in three brace which he killed while hunting west of the city.

Besides the birds I have mentioned, swans, cranes, gray and white pelicans, &c., are very plentiful in the lakes and marshes, with which the county abounds. The flesh of the gray crane is very fine and much esteemed, whereas I understand that in the States it is considered unfit for

food. There are here two species of white crane, one very large, and having a crimson patch on the top of the head, this bird is very showy, and if only winged, extremely dangerous to approach. I heard of a man who broke the wing of one, the crane charged him at once and stuck his beak into the barrel of the gun, (which was a 12 bore) the man immediately hoisted him and kept him there until strangled.

The yellow legged plover is also very plentiful here, and one can make a bag in almost any marsh or swamp; in the fall of the year they are very fat and a delicious addition to the larder. With respect to our larger game it consists chiefly of moose, elk, caribou, black and brown bear, and beaver, the latter in my opinion as much a delicacy as any of them. Moose, especially in the vicinity of Pembina Mountains and the region north of Shoal Lake are very numerous, as also in that portion of the country lying between here and the Lake of the Woods. One Indian, whom I know, having last winter killed sixteen in nine days with his single flint gun. Unlike their brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the moose here do not "yard," but travel generally in pairs or at most four together. The hunting of them is very difficult and great hardship is endured by the hunter, being compelled to use very large snow-shoes, and then sinking to the knees at every step. The snow in this country having no crust at any time during the winter. Of course I speak of the wooded district; on the plains there is never any great depth of snow. G. M.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, April, 1876.

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

We have before us the voluminous "blue book" which comprises the Annual Report of Mr. W. F. Whitcher, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, for the year 1875. From it we find that the total value of fish products in 1875 was $10,347,886, exclusive of the fisheries of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The exports of fish and oils from these countries between 30th June, 1874, and 30th June, 1875, are given in the Trade Returns as amounting in value to $134,723. It may be estimated that the value of fish entering into domestic use in these two Provinces is more than double that amount, which would increase the total product to about $400,000. The product of the fisheries in 1875 was somewhat less in quantity than it was in 1874.

This difference is observable more particularly in the yield of the fishery for salmon and lobsters. The tables subjoined to the report show in detail the various kinds and quantities of fish caught in the several Provinces and also their values. It is so arranged as to admit of an easy comparison of each detail with similar details in the published returns for the previous year, in order that the increase and decrease in the quantity and value of the different kinds of fish may be readily understood. This detailed comparison enables us to understand that while there is some difference in the aggregate quantity and value of the produce of the fisheries last year, it is reasonably accounted for as a mere fluctuation rather than indication of failure, and that it is to a great extent compensated for by sectional advantages and a fair average of general success.

Notwithstanding this exceptional difference the condition is altogether satisfactory; the fishing population as a whole have enjoyed reasonable prosperity, and now that river and estuary nurseries have been established and improved, a yearly increasing yield from the fisheries is anticipated. But the report says:—

"It will be, however, necessary to guard with excessive and improper modes of fishing, which the competition of foreign fishermen along our shores is very likely to occasion. Already serious complaints have been received from the Bay of Fundy and elsewhere respecting the manner of conducting the herring and other fisheries by United States citizens admitted to Canadian waters under the treaty of Washington. Unless proper measures shall be adopted to restrain all parties from injurious methods of fishing, the Canadian fishermen may resort to similarly objectionable practices in self-defence."

The trade returns published by the Customs Department show that the fish exported through the customs in the fiscal year to 30th June, 1875, exceeded in value the exports of the preceding year by $88,159. In 1874 the exports amounted to $5,292,368, and the imports to $925,692. In 1875 the exports were valued at $5,380,527, and the imports to $830,129. The increase of exports during the six months following to 31st December, 1875, is in greater proportion, the whole amounting to $3,502,749; and the imports to $361,913.

Owing to the great destruction of young whitefish caused by summer seining with small meshed nets, the Fisheries Act prohibited seines during June and July. This prohibition was represented as bearing harshly on the fishermen of certain localities where seines alone are used and are serviceable only during the calm weather. After investigating the matter, and being satisfied that if the meshes of the seines are large enough, and the seiners are warned against killing or catching the fry the Commissioner suggests an amending regulation to allowing seining in summer time with nets of at least four inches extension measure in the meshes.

As an interesting item to anglers we note the fact that the total sum accruing as rents under leases of angling privileges is $4,685. The salmon caught by anglers with artificial flies numbered 2,780. It is impossible to state the whole expenditure in rents, outfit, expenses, etc., which they incurred; but it is probable that the outlay of private persons on the thirty-four rivers fished by these angling parties was about $37,200.

No efforts appear to have been lacking on the part of the Canadian authorities to bring about some common code of local regulations, and Mr. Whitcher prints a letter to Professor Baird on the subject of co operation, in which he pays a high compliment, not only to the U. S. Fish Commissioner, but to the different State Commissioners and the American Fish Culturists Association.

The Dominion Government has now in actual operation seven public establishments devoted to the artificial reproduction of fish. Besides those formerly existing at Newcastle, Gaspe, Restigouche and Miramichi, this department has built and completed three other handsome and commodious establishments at Sandwich, on the Detroit River; at Tadousac, on the Saguenay River and at Bedford, on the Sackville River, near the head of Bedford Basin, and only a few miles from Halifax. The capacity of the parent institution on Wilmot's Creek in Ontario, has also been enlarged, so that in future the interior can accomodate many millions more of fish spawn, and the rearing ponds will harbor millions of young fry. We have before printed descriptions of these hatching establishments, and it may not be out of place here to turn to the appendix and make a brief abstract from the report of Mr. Samuel Wilmot, under whose direction the fish hatching operations were conducted.

Mr. Wilmot, in 1867 and 1868, made the first successful attempt at rearing the *coregonous albus*, or whitefish, since when numerous American fish culturists have prosecuted the work with great success. The first lot of eggs were laid down at Sandwich the past year, on the 10th of November, and by the 16th, when the spawning season had ceased, all the prepared space in the building had been stricken with ova. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks arising from the use of steam power, the difficult work of erecting up machinery and other newly invented appliances in fish-culture, and the extreme difficulty in obtaining parent fish, it is probable, according to present appearances, that ten or twelve millions of young white fish will be ready for distribution. It is a fact worthy of notice that this large number of fish may be regarded as clear gain, as the ova thus preserved were taken from the fish when hauled on shore by the fishermen to be sold for home consumption or shipped to the United States during the winter months. Mr. Wilmot says:—

"Would it not then be wise that an effort should be made in the manner indicated to replenish the waters of Lake Ontario with both whitefish and salmon trout, the two principal commercial fishes in it? The fisheries at Hamilton, Toronto, Cobourg, Presqu'isle, Consecon and Bay of Quinte, once yielding unlimited supplies of whitefish, are now, comparatively speaking, almost depleted, and unless the means referred to be speedily adopted, or a system enforced for the thorough prevention of the destruction of these fish during the spawning season, this natural source of wealth in Lake Ontario must inevitably be lost."

At Newcastle, Ontario, over a million of vivified salmon eggs were deposited in a healthy state, together with 300,000 salmon trout eggs, and 200,000 whitefish eggs. About 70,000 salmon eggs were deposited at Gospe, which quantity ought to have been quadrupled but for the escape of the stock of parent salmon pruned up during the summer time. The Tadousac establishment, which turned out 80,000 of last winters batch, has this year about 200,000 salmon eggs in excellent condition. The number of salmon ova laid down at the Restigouche works was 300,000. At Miramachi only 60,000 were procured, the sudden advent of wintry weather having prevented the gathering of any considerable stock of spawn. The Bedford establishment has 600,000 salmon eggs in a thriving condition. This is an excellent beginning in Nova Scotia. The whole number of young fish distributed last spring from the hatching of 1874 was 1,700,000.

Nearly 30,000 salmon fry were deposited in different parts of Salmon River, about forty miles below Ottowa City, making 47,000 distributed in that stream. The guardians report that the upper waters were crowded with young salmon in the autumn months, and that many were seen exceeding ten inches in length. It should be proved exclusively next season whether or not these youngsters will emigrate to the salt-water and return, after the fashion of their kind, to the nursery waters in which they are reared though not bred. The natural instinct which leads salmon back to their native streams may possibly develope itself in a secondary manner among those artificially hatched and transferred to other waters, thus leading them as adults, back to localities where they have passed the earlier stages of their existence.

Great numbers of the Lake Ontario salmon having been artificially bred at Newcastle, and after furnishing fry to re-stock other streams, have every year escaped into the lake, the time has arrived for testing to what extent they may now be captured as adult fish, fit for food and commerce. That they are sufficiently numerous in the vicinity is plain, for large schools of them are frequently seen by the fishermen, and quite a large number are taken in the nets used outside for lake trout. There are difficulties in the way of capturing them as early in the season and in the same manner as salmon are caught in the tidal estuaries and on the sea coast. The main difficulty is their habit of approaching the lake shores, chiefly about spawning time, when they are less valuable for market, and at a time when the law interferes with their capture.

In addition to enforcing those sections of the Fisheries Act which relate to the obstruction and pollution of streams frequented by fish, the statute relating to sawdust and mill-offals in navigable streams was enforced wherever the urgency of abuses demanded legal interference.

The restrictions upon fishing in inland lakes have been so far relaxed as to admit of fishing under special laws during the fall and winter months, thus not only affording work for the men employed but furnishing a supply of cheap food for the poor and needy. The Commissioner suggests the propriety of extending this license to Lake Memphremagog and others were strictly preserved. A regulation has been passed prohibiting fishing for codfish with seines at a less distance than half a mile from any fishing ground where boats are anchored and fishermen actually engaged in fishing for cod fish with hook and line.

The complete exhaustion of oyster beds in some parts of the Dominion is commented upon by the Commissioner and he fears that unless dredging is prohibited for at least three years it may be too late to save enough to supply seed for cultivation. The lobster fishing is also on the decrease, ascribed to over production and wasteful capture of spawners and undersized lobsters.

The fears expressed two years ago have last year been severely confirmed. A falling off in the value of the lobster catch amounting to $546,950 in a single year is sufficiently alarming to arrest attention. There seems to be no other remedy but an absolute prohibition during the principal part of the spawning season.

The Commissioner suggests the thinning out of the salmon stands fished in Gospe Basin. In some districts within the Province of Quebec the salmon fishing has increased in yield since 1868 nearly three hundred per cent. the result of reducing the nets used in estuaries and rivers, and protecting the fish while breeding. This improvement is most noticeable in the Restigouche and Moisic districts.

The Commissioner speaks in flattering terms of the International Society for protecting fish and game. He says:—

"A strong movement has taken place in the United States, supported by men of energy and ability, to form an International Society to protect fish and game. The objects of this Association are most praiseworthy, and the practical and vigorous manner in which its members have commenced the work certifies to their earnestness and augurs success." Better local government laws, and the employment of forest rangers, or the aid of the staff of outside officers employed in the fisheries service suggested.

As the report occupies some three hundred pages our abstract is necessarily somewhat meagre, although we have covered the main points. Did our space permit we should desire to publish the sub-reports of Mr. Wilmot on fish culture. John Mowat, Fishing Officer of the Restigouche Division and others. However enough has been given to show the magnitude of the fishing interest of the Dominion, and the energetic manner in which they are being cultivated and protected.

SINGULAR DISASTER—MUSKRATS DESTROYING FISH WORKS.

Wenonah, Gloucester, Co., N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I send herewith a slip from the Woodbury *Constitution*, one of our local papers:—

"The fish breeding works established by Mr. Peirce, at Wenonah, in this county, were completed last December and stocked with black bass. Three or four weeks ago some muskrats effected a lodgement in the bank by the bridge, and Mr. Peirce, aided by a sharp little rat-terrier, waged war upon their intrenchments, killing some and driving the others away as he supposed, but on Sunday night, the 23d inst., one made his presence known pretty effectually by going through the embankment, or enough of it to let off the waters of the lake, and adding very materially to the stock of black bass in Mantua Creek. Unfortunately, the bass were now upon their hatching beds and many thousands of valuable embryo fish are thus destroyed. The loss to Mr. Peirce is quite severe, not only in fish but in damage by water. Less than a year ago a muskrat made a hole through one of his dams holding a reservoir stocked with salmon-trout, by which he suffered quite a serious loss; and about a year and a half ago a freshet swept away a small reservoir containing a stock of brook-trout. He will certainly have the sympathy of the friends of fish culture, and of the community generally."

I send also some incidents in connection with this matter. First, I will state that it is some little consolation to know that I have a two hundred and fifty dollar muskrat skin. Our little English terrier "Joker," whose exploits in ecl catching you published some months ago, took the trail of this rat the morning after the disaster and following him to his retreat on the bank of the stream, dug nearly half a day when the rat slipped into the stream. Little Joker plunged in and caught him, getting severely bitten. He ran fully thirty yards with him to find a good dry place for the final struggle, which was "short, sharp, and decisive." While he was trailing down the stream in the morning, and a few yards ahead of me, he barked sharply, and as I approached plunged into a water hole as I supposed for the rat, but I was just in time to save a large bass, one of three only saved from my entire stock. The one found by the dog is a female, the other two being males. I have them now in a small reservoir, and the female hovers around the edges with her dorsal fin out of water. I am inclined to think searching for a spawning bed.

Among a lot of black bass which I obtained last November for the West Jersey Game Protective Society, (from vicinity of Harper's Ferry) was one three pound female, which acted strangely, and I kept her as one of my personal quota of the lot. In December I saw a foot or more of *gut* line hanging from her gills, and upon examination found a large hook far down her throat, but could not get it. Placing her in a fish can of water, I took her to a dentist who, with a long, slender pair of forceps extracted the hook. On the 1st day of June I placed her with the smaller bass in my bass pond, just now drawn off. Early in the morning, after the disaster, and while there was yet some water left, I discovered this large female making vigorous attempts to get to her spawning bed several feet distant from, and about two feet above water. She would swim about one-third out of water, then retreat and try some other channel pointing in same direction. Before I had things fully secured she escaped down the stream. Thinking these little incidents of interest to my co-laborers, I send them for publication.

Milton P. Peirce, Aquadale Ponds.

—Seventy-five thousand salmon trout were recently put into the head of Skaneateles Lake.

Restocking Connecticut Lakes.—A correspondent writing from Lakeville, Conn., with regard to the operations of the Salisbury Bird and Fish Protective Society, says:—

"This spring the subject of stocking our streams and lakes was agitated, and we have made arrangements with Mr. E. P. Pease of the Twin Lakes trout farm, (who is one of our most active members) to hatch 60,000 brook trout and 40,000 land-locked salmon for us the coming season, to be placed in our lakes and streams. Meantime we have succeeded, through the efforts of our President, Mr. Barton, and one of our counsel in securing and placing in two of our lakes, Washining and Wononscopomac, 20,000 young land-locked salmon. The fish were brought

here by Mr. Geo. Jelliffe, the Superintedent of the Westport Trout Association's hatching works, as pleasant and genial a gentleman as one often meets, and who seemed much pleased with our lakes and scenery. There has heretofore been only $5,000 appropriated for the Commissioners and Mr. Jelliffe says that violent opposition to any appropriation is expected from pound and net fishermen along the sound. It is to be sincerely hoped that the appropriation may be made, for certainly the taxpayers of this State, in no way, more fully get the worth of their money than in the increase of food fish through the efforts of our State Commissioners.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

HOW AND WHERE EELS GENERATE.

MACHIAS, Maine, April 22, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticle an article in June 17th, 1875, headed "Generation of Eels." Now I am no eclentist but would like to state "what I know about" eels. Until the past six years I always lived in the town of Machias, which is at the head of tide waters, belog some six or eight miles from the sea. The falls with the dam are so high that no fish were ever known to go up except salmon. In my boyhood days and to this day, hundreds of little eels about the size of a large darning needle can be seen swimming around tho wharves and along the shores and in little pools in the marshes that are covered at high water. I have also seen them in small freshwater brooks running into tide waters, and furthermore I have seen them in the river and streams above the dam. This is proof positive to me that they breed where these little ones are found; but the *modus operandi* I leave for wiser heads than mine to determine.

G. L.

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

A LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

We constantly receive inquiries as to the best and cheapest books on various branches of natural history. Several such are before us, and we propose to answer them all together. In the first place there is no one work covering all branches in this country, except Fenney's school "Manual of Zoology," (price, $2), which is only outlines. J. G. Wood's "Natural History" is the best cheap general work. It can be got for $4 a volume and upward. The back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM contain a large amount and variety of general natural history, as also do the nine volumes of *The American Naturalist*. For mammals we have:—

Quadrupeds of North America: *Audubon and Bachman*, $50 to $75.
Pacific Railroad Reports: *Prof. Baird*, Vol. VIII, $5.
Mammals of New York (in Reports on Natural History of the State): *De Kay*. Very difficult to obtain separately.
Quadrupeds of Illinois: *Kennicott*. Patent Office Reports, Agriculture, 1857-8. Out of print.
Bats of North America: *Allen* (50c.); and various lesser books.

Upon ornithology there are written:—

Birds of North America: *J. J. Audubon*. Octavo and quarto editions; rare, and costing about $100.
American Ornithology: *Alex. Wilson*. Several editions, the quarto of Bonaparte selling for $60 to $80, and the little one without plates for about $20.
Ornithology of New York: *De Kay*. Rare separately, and expensive.
Manual of Ornithology: *Nuttall*. Rare, and worth $30.
Pacific Railroad Reports: *Prof. Baird*, Vol. IX, $5.
Ornithology and Oology of New England: *Samuels*, $6. Good to identify Eastern birds by, $6.
Key to North American Birds: *Coues*. The best thing to identify by, $7.
Manual of Ornithology: *Coues*. A hand book of taxidermy and field work; similar to *Maynard's* "Naturalists' Guide." No descriptions. Price of Coues' book $2.50; of Maynard's $2.
Birds of the Northwest: *Coues*. Habits and Synonomy of Northwestern birds. Published by U. S. Geological Survey, and only on sale by chance at $3 to $5.
Ornithology of California: *Cooper*. Elegantly illustrated, $10.
History of North American Birds: *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*. The most comprehensive and best of all. Three volumes are issued at $10 (plain), and $20 (colored) n volume.
Innumerable Pamphlets and Local Lists.

The chief books upon reptiles and fishes are:—

Herpetology of North America: *Holbrook*. Rare. Price $50 to $80.
Smithsonian Catalogue of Serpents: *Baird* and *Girard*, $1.
Pacific Railroad Reports, Vols. X and XII, $5 each.
Reptiles of New York: *De Kay*.
Contributions to Natural History of North America: *Agassiz*, Vol. I (Turtles) $10.
Fishes of Massachusetts: *Storer*, $12.
Fishes of South Carolina: *Holbrook*, $25.
Pacific Railroad Reports, Vol. X and XII, $5 each.
Fishes of New York: *De Kay*.
Reports of the United States and various State Fish Commissions.
Writings of Agassiz, Girard, Putnam, Abbott, Cope, Gill, and others, and various works on fish culture and angling.

In entomology (insects) there are:—

Guide to the Study of Insects: *Packard*, $7.
Our Common Insects: *Packard*, $2.50.
American Entomology: *Say*. Various editions, $12 to $18.
Injurious Insects of Massachusetts: *Harris*, $3 to $8.
Illustrated and expensive works on the butterflies, moths, etc., by Edwards, Strecth, Strecker, and others; and numerous publications by the Smithsonian.

Books upon mollusks include:—

Invertebrates of Massachusetts: *Gould*, $4.
Shells of New York: *De Kay*.
American Marine Conchology: *Lyon*, $20 to $40.
Terrestrial Mollusks of the United States: *Binney*. $30.
Land and Fresh-water Shells: *Binney* and *Rand*, Smithsonian, $5.
American Journal of Conchology, $10 a volume.
European works, and numerous American pamphlets.

The lower invertebrates have been extensively written upon by Agassiz in his "Contributions," Alex. Agassiz in his "Seaside Studies in Natural History," and by Packard, Verrill, Hyatt, Smith, Leidy, Clark, Stimpson, and others, whose essays are scattered through various periodicals. It is impossible to keep pace with the advance of natural science without reading the papers which are continually being read before and published by scientific societies and institutions. The proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, the Academies of Science in New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Government Surveys, particularly Dr. Hayden's, are specially rich in these publications, and most of the papers are issued in pamphlet form by the authors, making them accessible separately. It is also an extremely useful thing to keep an orderly and indexed scrap-book—if you do not put too much faith in your clippings before you have verified them.

—Many rookeries or breeding colonies of rooks still exist in various parts of London.

ANIMALS OF CONNECTICUT.

Lyncus rufus. Bay lynx; wild cat. Not common. A few yet remain in the larger tracts of woods in the northern and western portions of this State, but are seldom seen except in the spriug, when they occasionally approach the farm houses in quest of young lambs.

Procyon lotor. Raccoon. Common in every part of the State, but especially in the northern and western parts.

Vulpes fulvus. Red fox. Common. This species has been steadily increasing in uumbers for the last three or four years. In the summer of 1868 a black fox (*V. fulvus* var. *argentatus*) was caught alive in the western part of New Haven county. The owner kept it alive for several weeks.

Mephitis varius. Skunk. Altogether too eommon!

Putorius lutreola. Mink. The trappers have nearly exterminated this beautiful auimal. A few yet remain. [Mink bred near Norwich in 1873.—ED.]

Mustela noveboracensis. Erminc. This speeies is sometimes taken here in winter in the traps set for miuk or skunks. It is probably a resident throughout the year, but is never common.

Mustela pusilla. Weasel. Common. This little fellow is more frequently found in the neighborhood of farm houses than in the unsettled districts.

Lutra canadensis. Otter; very rare. Ooc is occasionally taken in the vicinity of the Connecticut or Housatonic Rivers; seldom occurs elsewhere.

Arctomys monax. Woodchuck. Very abundant in some districts; but as this species is easily exterminated it is seldom found in the immediate vicinity of lar ge towns.

Lepus sylvaticus. Rabbits. Common.

Fiber zibethicus. Musquash; muskrat. Abundaot wherever it is not molested by trappers, especially in the salt marshes.

Sciurus carolinensis. Gray squirrel. Common in some localities. This handsome fellow would be frequently seen everywhere were he not held in such high esteem for the table.

Sciurus hudsonius. Red squirrel. Very common.

Tamias striatus. Chipmunk; striped squirrel; ground squirrel. Abundant in some localities, rare in others.

Pteromys volucella. Flying squirrel. Abundant; but little seen on account of its nocturnal habits. This curious squirrel prefers a woodpecker's hole for its retreat during the day, but will sometimes take possession of the nest of the red or gray squirrel. I am assured, however, that it does build a nest of its own.

Mus rattus. Black rat. Common in the cities and towns, especially in the vicinity of sewers, where it outnumbers the brown rat.

Mus decumanus. Brown rat; Norway rat. Very abundant in granaries and barns in the country. This rat is frequently taken along the banks of streams in the traps set for muskrats, and is the first to find its way into houses erected in thinly settled districts. It is common also in the cities, but seems to prefer the country.

Mus musculus. Common house mouse. Very numerous.

Hesperomys leucopus. White-footed mouse. Common where cedars are abundant, in which tree it especially delights to build its nest. The further list of mice, shrews, etc., I must leave incomplete at present.

Condylura cristata. Star-nosed mole. Not very common.

Scalops aquaticus. Common mole. Very abundaut, especially in the vicinity of gardens, where it finds an abundance of earth worms, of which it seems particularly fond.

Vespertilio subulatus. Brown bat. Very common.

Phoca vitulina. Seal. A winter visitaut only. Occasionally makes its appearance at different points along the sea coast, but is not at all regular.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR, MICH.

(*Continued from Page* 163.)

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ.

Pinicola enucleator. Pine grosbeak. A rare visitor from the north. It was common during the winter of 1874, and the spring of 1875.

Carpodacus purpureus. Purple finch. Common in migratioos, arriving in the spring about the 20th of April, and passing here, going south, in September.

Curvirostra leucoptera. White-crowned crossbill. Sometimes common in winter.

Curvirostra americana. Red crossbill. Very rare.

Chrysomitris tristis. Goldfinch; yellow-bird. Common and resident, breeding about July 5th.

Plectrophanes nivalis. Snow bunting; snowflake. An irregular winter visitor.

Plectrophanes lapponicus. Lapland longspur. A very rare winter visitor.

Passerculus savanna. Savanna sparrow. Not common. Chiefly a spring visitor, arriving about April 15th. I have never known it to breed here. It departs southward the last of September.

Poœcetes gramineus. Grass finch or bay-winged buuting. Very common, arriving by the 1st of April, breeding by May 1st, and rearing two broods in the seasou. It departs for the south about the middle of October.

Coturniculus passerinus. Yellow-winged sparrow. Very rare, a few arriving by the middle of April. I have never known the nest to have been taken in this locality, but the bird has been shot during the breeding season.

Melospiza palustris. Swamp sparrow. This sparrow is common in suitable localities, where it is first seen about April 1st. It breeds about the 1st of June, and departs southward by the last of September.

Melospiza melodia. Song sparrow. Very common, arriving from March 1st to 20th. It first breeds by the 20th of April, and rears two or three broods in the season. By the 15th of October all have gone southward.

Junco hyemalis. Snow-bird. Seen from September to May, breeding in the northern portion of the State.

Spizella monticola. Tree sparrow. Rare winter visitor.

Spizella socialis. Chipping sparrow. Common, arriving about the middle of March, breeding by May 20th, and rearing two broods in the season. All have gone south by the last of September.

Spizella pusilla. Field sparrow. Abundant, arriving April 1st. It breeds by May 20th, and departs southward in September.

Zonotrichia albicollis. White-throated sparrow. Common in migrations, arriving about May 1st. It remains ten days, and then passes on to the north to breed, returning in its southern migration in September.

Zonotrichia leucophrys. White-crowned sparrow. Common with the preceding. They sometimes remain and breed, one of their nests having been taken May 22d, 1871.

Chondestes grammacus. Lark finch. An accidental straggler from the west. One specimen was taken May 10th, in company with white-crowned sparrows.

Pyrgita domestica. English sparrow. This bird is becoming very abundant. It is resident, but they have made no nests as yet.

Passerella iliaca. Fox sparrow. Common during migrations, arriving here by May 10th, and passing quickly to the north. It reaches here in its fall migration about the last of September.

Goniaphea ludoviciana. Rose-breasted grosbeak. This beautiful bird is a very common summer visitor, arriving about May 10th. It breeds about June 10th, and departs southward in the middle of September.

Cyanospiza cyanea. Indigo-bird. Common, arriving about May 1st. Breeds about June 1st, and has gone south by the last of September.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Towhee bunting or chewink. A common summer visitor, arriving by March 20th. It breeds about May 15th, and rears two broods in the season. I think this bird sometimes remains all winter, as I have taken them in January, in a large swamp three miles south of this place, but it usually disappears by October 10th.

[*To be continued.*]

AT HOME WITH THE BIRDS.—There seems to be one ornithologist at least who is content to let the professors dig out classifications, and who loves to watch the birds at home. We refer to Thomas Gentry, Volume I of whose "Life Histories of Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania" has recently been published. For six years he has been closely observing, in the field and in his studio, examining hundreds of nests and dissecting hundreds of stomachs. Many well-known habits are purposely repeated, because of the value of iterated testimooy to uniformity or change in habits of birds. But very many facts are herein published for the first time, besides corroborations of important statements by Audubon and Wilsou, which had been lost sight of. This new information is embraced under the following heads, which may be suggestive to those who cannot get the book. 1. Descriptions of nests which show marked deviations from normal structures, and the probable causes of the variations. 2. Nidification, periods of, and whether performed by the male and female separately or conjointly. 3. Duration of nest building and ovipositiou, and whether the eggs are laid on successive or alternate days. 4. Age of the young on quitting the oest, and the further time which elapses before they are fitted for self-maiutenance. 5. Character of the sexes both before and after incubation, particularly the male. 6. Insects, seeds, and berries which constitute their bill of fare. Mr. Gentry's notes are copious, and his style pleasant. His eyes are open to all the little facts and curious peculiarities of his different subjects, and nothing is so trivial that he does not value it for some hidden significance. His comments upon the architecture of birds, and his minute lists of their fare, are especially new, valuable, and interesting. It is rare that a book with a so thoroughly out-of-doors odor comes to us, and we predict for it a cordial welcome. It is greatly to be regretted that the printing is very bad, and the proof-reading worse. The present volume contains 400 pages, ending with the grakles, and the author promises the remainder very soon. It is published and for sale by the author at 55 Sharpnack street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $2.

—The second week in April was very cold and stormy throughout Great Britain, with much snow. Many of the migratory birds had arrived, and they suffered greatly. The swallows and martins were so exhausted by cold and lack of food that they could hardly fly, and might have been killed by the dozen. Several were seen floating upon ponds in the morning at one place, which indicates that a great number must have succumbed to the inclemency of the weather. Gulls have been seen in great numbers many miles from the sea. Wall fruit and pear trees suffered much, and raspberries, and in some places potatoes, were completely cut up.

—The toad, almost universally despised and upbraided for his ugliness, is yet a useful, good-natured, quiet fellow, who recognizes his friends and those who are kind to him. Like the sparrow the toad has been considered a nuisance, and in some sections has been exterminated; but the exterminators have been only too glad afterwards to get him back by the expenditure of large sums of money. So useful are toads in gardens that they are sold in France by the dozen, for the purpose of stocking gardens to free them from many injurious insects. The toad lives almost entirely on winged insects, and never does harm to plants.

—In reference to a paragraph on "Man-eating Sharks," printed a few weeks ago, an account in *Land and Water* of an accident to a man on the Australian coast will be of interest. This man swam out into deep water where a shark seized him by the thigh, and tore him so much that, although rescued without loss of time, he died shortly after. The shark is said to have been about fifteen feet long, and tried to seize hold of the person who rescued the lad, although on horseback.

—The English journals have lately given accounts of several female dogs and cats having voluntarily taken to nursing broods of ducklings and young chickens which had been deserted by their mothers, or were orphans, and showing the greatest solicitude for their welfare.

—At a recent meeting of the London Zoological Society, H. E. Dresser exhibited a hybrid between the black and hazel grouse.

BIRD ARRIVALS ON THE HARLEM.

WEST FARMS, N. Y., April 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I inclose a list of the arrivals of birds which I observed in this vicinity during the spring of 1875. Although across the Harlem River, this town is now included in the limits of New York city. My notes were as follows:— March 30th, Pewee (*Sayornis fuscus*); April 8th, swamp sparrow; April 19th, yellow red-poll (*Dendræca palmarum*), April 22d, house wren; April 25th, white-bellied swallow; April 27th, brown thrasher and chewink; April 30th, bara swallow; May 1st, yellow-rumped warbler; May 3d, whippoorwill; May 5th, solitary vireo; May 6th, least pewee, cat-bird and yellow warbler; May 7th, blue yellow-backed warbler, house wren, and redstart; May 9th, yellow-breasted chat; May 10th, woodthrush, blue-winged yellow warbler, chestnut sided warbler, chipping sparrow, Baltimore oriole, king-birds and chimney swallows; May 11th, hummiog bird; May 13th, green black-capped, black-poll, Blackburnian and Cape May warblers; May 14th, hooded warbler; May 15th, prairie warbler; May 16th, scarlet tanager; May 22d, bay-breasted and Tennessee warblers.

I have also observed here a mourning warbler (May 25th, 1872), a Connecticut warbler (September 14th, 1874), a Nashville warbler (May 13th, 1874), and a worm-eating warbler (May 14th, 1873).

WISTHROP G. STEVENS.

ANTELOPE IN MAINE.—M. A. Clark, Esq., of Danville Junction, Me., who has a fine private collection of animals, writes us under date of April 23d:—

"I have just received from the Colorado plains a pair of antelopes (male and female) two years old this spring, and they are as tame as a cosset lamb, and to my surprise the buck is in full horn, as I always supposed they dropped their horns in winter same as deer. I find by placing them beside my young deer of the same age, that the antelopes are a little the largest, but their legs are smaller and more delicate than those of the deer. I am also just in receipt of a tame beaver from Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, and it is a curious sight to see him taking his breakfast from a birch club."

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One young alligator, (*Alligator mississippiensis*). Presented by William Trimble, Jr., Philadelphia. One brown thrush, (*Harporhynchus rufus*). Presented by Jos. F. Vogels, Camden, N. J. One brown thrush, (*H. rufus*); one white-throated sparrow. (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). Presented by Louis Snyder, Philadelphia. One black iguana, (*Metopoceros cornutus.*) Purchased. Two pig-tail monkeys (*Macacus nemestrinus*). Purchased. Three macaque monkeys, (*M. cynomolgus*). Purchased. One rhesus monkey, (*M. erythræus*). Purchased. One entellus monkey, (*Semnopithecus entellus*). Purchased. One young alligator, (*Alligator mississippiensis*). Presented by Jas. W. M. Cardoza, Philadelphia. One black snake, (*Bascanion constrictor*). Presented by Peter Snyder, Centrebridge, Pa. One garter snake, (*Eutainia sirtalis*). Presented by Wm. T. Wiegand, Philadelphia. Three Canada geese, (*bernicla canadensis*). Presented by Amos R. Little, Philadelphia. Two gray squirrels, (*Sciurus cinereus*). Presented by Mrs. E. M. Wright, Philadelphia. Two brant geese, (*Bernicla brenta*); one Canada goose, (*B. canadensis*). Presented by D. R. Sandy, West Creek, Ocean Co., N. J.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTENNIAL AQUARIA.—Five thousand gallons of sea water. Presented by the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. One spotted tortoise, (*Emys guttata*). Presented by Milton P. Peirce, Wenonah, N. J. Four grayhugs, (*Thymallis tricolor*), Michigan. Presented by J. M. Collection of water-breeding insects of New York. Presented by Sarah J. McBride, Mumford, N. Y. Five rock bass, (*Centrarchus æneus*). Two sun-fish, (*Pomotis vulgaris*). Three suckers, (*Catostomus communis*). One black sucker, (*C. nigricans*). One ——— (*Percopsis guttata*). Three yellow perch, (*Perca flavescens*). One roach, (*Leuciscus chrysoleucas*). Three cat-fish, (*Ameiurus catus*), habitat New York. Presented by W. M. Locke, Honeoye Falls, N. Y. One stand of Coste Hatching trays, and one hatching-box. Presented by Mrs. J. H. Slack, Bloomsbury, N. J. FRED MATHER, Superintendent.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—One long-tailed duck, (*Harelda glacialis*), captured in Hudson River. Presented by Master Lee Clark. One mink, (*Putorius vison*). Presented by Mr. L. Titus. One Carolina parrot, (*Conurus carolinensis*). Received in exchange. Four prairie wolves, (*Canis latrans*). Bred in the menagerie. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Salmon, *Salmo salar*.
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Shad, *Alosa*.
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.

For list of seasonable trout flies for May see our issue of April 27th.

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish on the slabs during the past week has been unusually liberal, and prices correspondingly low. A large hunt of remarkably fine mackerel has been made just south of Sandy Hook, and the fish retail at from 10c. to 20c. each. Striped bass are worth 18c. per pound; smelts, 15c.; fresh Kennebec salmon, 35c.; California, do., 30c.; shad are in fair supply, Southern fish bringing 25c.; North Rivers, 40c., and Connecticut do. 50c. each; weakfish have appeared at the east end of Long Island, and sell for 12c. per pound; white perch, 15c.; Spanish mackerel, 50c.; green turtle, 20c.; terrapin, $12 per dozen; frost fish, 8c. per pound; halibut, 15c.; haddock, 8c.; kingfish, 25c.; codfish, 8c.; blackfish, 15c.; flounders, 10c.; porgies, 10c.; sea bass, 20c.; eels, 18c.; lobsters, 10c.; sheepshead, 35c.; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams 30c. to 60c. per 100; white fish, 18c. per pound; brook trout from Canada, 50c., Long Island do., $1; hard shell crabs, $3.50 per 100; soft do., $2 per dozen; pompano, 25c. per pound. The reduction in this last named delicious fish, from its usual price of $1, is the most marked feature in the market.

—Some striped bass of fair size have been taken near Kingsbridge. The fish find their way from the Hudson through Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River to Long Island Sound.

—Seth Green has been appointed a judge of oysters at the Centennial Exhibition.

BY LAKE AND RIVER: Francis Francis, Field Office, 346 Strand, London.

No title could be more suggestive or appropriate to the contents of the charming volume which has beguiled for us so many pleasant hours within the past twelve months. For years the essays and memorabilia of the veteran editor of the London *Field* have enriched the Angling Department of that valuable journal, to the exclusion of all but its favored readers; and therefore when the spirit moved him a little better than a year ago, to gather some of his life experiences and publish them in a book, we fain must bless the promptiug of the impulse. No author has told us half so much of what may be seeu and done in the streams of England and the lochs and burns of Scotland; and he does not impart, or attempt to impart this information by a stiff treatise or disquisition; he simply starts out with his rod and creel at the beginniug, and goes a-fishing! He travels from stream to stream, and from one preserve to another, rambling on over a long stretch of country—from Morpeth to the Cheviot Hills and to Solway Firth—chatting as he goes, sometimes to the reader and sometimes to himself, telling what he sees on the road, and what by the lake and river, just jotting down a few *marginal notes*, as it were, with hints and suggestions, and bits of advice. Nothing escapes his attention or comment, and we have only to follow him (as a gillie, if it pleases,) and give heed when he soliloquizes, to learn all that need be of the features of the country and the peculiarities of the people; how they talk and what they wear; of their ruins, legends, dialects, and pastimes; of the game to be found on the mountains and moors, and the fish that are found in the rivers; and the modes of capturing each and all of them. And most entertaining it is to listen! There is no need to question; all is told before the asking. The author is voluable and only stops between breaths to toss in a fly, or to refresh himself by a pull at the qualified water of the Dee or the Tweed, which he carries handy in his waist-coat pocket. All who care to know anything of the out-door attractions of the United Kingdom, and especially those who hope at any future time to test the quality of its heathers and streams, should obtain a copy of this book. The instruction it imparts is beyond estimate and indispensable.

One cannot but mark the elasticity of this old angler's step, and the vigor and exhilaration which the freedom of vacatiou and the pure mountain air seem to impart to both body and mind. His buoyancy seems to float in the air; he scarcely touches the sward under his feet. There is beauty and joy in all he sees and hears, and inspiration in the blue sky, the carols of the birds and the whisper of the winds. We catch something of his blithesomeness as we con over the parentheses between acts. Nothing seems to mar his enjoyment; neither bad luck nor stormy weather discourage him. The rivers may be too full, or may be clogged with drift and scum; misbaps may occur; the awkardness of his gillie may lose him a heavy fish, or some other angler may have precedence on a favorite water; he recks not, but passes on to other scenes, whistling as he goes, and pencilliug his memoranda in his diary. We cannot but envy the good fortune of the man who chances to be his companiou. In one instance, after several unfavorable days, and disappointed at last with the meagre result of ten wee trout that "might, with a penny piece or two, weigh three pounds;" we find him *en route* from Aberfoyle to Loch Chou, jaunting along the highway, with the past all forgotten, and absorbed by the beauties of the surrounding country.

"What a delicious bit of scenery it is!" he exclaims. "Lake upon lake, pool, brawling burn and waterfall, mountain and fell, rocks, ferns, heather, aftel cloud and waving wood,—it is just like fairy-land. One seems to want to lie down in the heather with a cigar and gaze on it all day without moving; to listen to the waterfall, and to skylark and mavis, curlew and grouse cock, and drink in all sorts of heavenly and earthly sounds and scenes in exquisite and healthy laziness, in perfect *abandon* to the bliss of complete rest of mind and body; to re-iustil into one's faculties some of that essence of nature which is gradually worn away in the daily friction of the world. Oh! ye toilers and moilers among meu—oh! ye paterfamilluses, whose wearying struggle it is to keep up with the world and the insane requirements of society, who race with bankruptcy and paralysis and get beaten on the post—don't take your families to the seaside, don't be cheated by hags and devoured by bugs, and humbugged by conventionality into the belief that you have enjoyed yourselves when you know you have been miserable and devoured of *ennui*, but if women *will* go there, send them, and come here yourselves for a season. So shall you have rest for your souls, and fortify yourselves with powers of endurance against the shocks of business and the agonies of Mrs. Grundy in the future."

Contentment and good temper, with a disposition to accept the adverse with the sweet, are requisites indispensable to the complete enjoyment of a summer's vacation and a full recuperation of weakened energies. He who grumbles at weather and mischances is not fit to be included in the brotherhood of sportsmeu.

Our veteran angler does not despise worm-fishing, which he maintains, "in very low and clear water requires a good deal of skill." He says:

"It is a kind of fishing I am rather fond of, rambling along amongst the hills from wee poolie to wee poolie, with miuie cascades and streams such as you might almost make with a good-sized ewer; keeping carefully out of sight, and casting the worm neatly into these spots, and pulling out the spotted yellow-jackets from every likely hole, and that to an extent astonishing to the uninitiated; wandering on, never tied to one place for more than a few minutes, calling on nature without notice, and finding her most charming when not adorned or interfered with by art. It is the *dolce far niente* of trout-fishing, for there is no bother about flies and tackle; a yard of gut—you can't lose it—and a couple of hooks is all your stock. There runs a little darkling stream under that hole in the overhanging bank or rock. You know that if you cast your worm neatly and properly into that stream, and guide it clear of those stones (just where the lady-fern and blechnum grow so luxuriantly almost in the stream,) you will catch a trout of half a pound or *less* to a dead certainty. Suppose you make a bungling cast—no matter—cast again; the only cast which is useless is that which does not permit him to see the worm, or which does permit him to see you. Barring these two contingencies, you may cast for a week; and the odds are a hundred to one that he takes your worm as soon as he sees it. And then the walking—save the brisk walk home with the heavy creel at night—what is it but a delightful lazy saunter from brae to brae, and cast to cast! Then, too, you lunch on a hard egg and a biscuit, as only a fisherman can, and after that lie down on your back in the heather, fern, or wild thyme, or all together, looking up at the ever-shifting canopy above; and you smoke your tobacco as though it were worth a guinea an ounce, while the laverock sings to you "Lirra la, lirra la, la, la, he hu, he hu," higher and higher, till you lose him in the clouds. The monotonous note of the cornerake, too, comes drowsily up from the lowlauds, and the bees hum a mid-day lullaby; the brooklet murmurs softly peace and fortgetfulness; the very "louping of the trouts" in the little ruby colored pool below the linn yonder makes itself heard through all, connecting itself in a wavering, indistinct and dreamy manner somehow with something you have in hand—you are fast forgetting what."

No doubt, the chief delight of angling is derived from its associations. We could not bring ourselves to a full day's work with the rod without eloying of the sport.

We wish we possessed the faculty of so epitomizing all the information which this delightful book contains, that we might present it to the reader within our limited space, or reflect it as by a camera obscura. We can say only, in brief, that the conditions that apply to angling in Great Britain are quite different from those of America. The streams are unlike, while the fish and the methods of fishing measurably differ. The expense of fishing, too, is very considerable, and the restrictions are not always pleasant, as the angler who fishes a preserve is constantly under the surveillance of the keeper, and exposed to his officious criticisms and attempted advice.

The burns, or mountain trout streams, rise and fall suddenly after a rain in the most perplexing manner. Though the best fishing is really afforded after a flush of rain, the water changes several times a day. It may be bright and low, red and roily by turns, according as the drainings sweep down from the hills; and the angler must provide himself liberally with an assortment of worms, flies, and minnows, to suit the conditions. Quick-sands often surprise the wader, who is moreover constantly perplexed by weirs and dams, refuse, scum, and sheep-washings. The weather is capricious, even in July, and showers are too frequent to be pleasant. Midges, we find, are just as troublesome there as here; but we discover no allusion to the festive mosquito. Venomous snakes are scarce, which is a comfort to the timid to know. The trout in many localities are small, averaging not more than seven to the pound.

In the salmon streams one finds a greater variety of fish than in America, a fact which may or may not add to the pleasure of his fishing, according to his temperament. There are pike, salmon, grilse, bull trout and brown trout, sea trout, bass, etc., and one is as liable to strike one of these as the other. We find, therefore, that the rod in general use is heavier than here; yet, while two-handed rods are much in vogue, the tackle and flies are of the finest description, and to take a good mess of fish is a creditable performance. The day after a flood the fish will hardly rise at all. Decidedly different patterns are required for different waters, both for salmon and trout. In chapters 9 and 13 will be found some valuable information in this respect. Wading, casting from the bank and from a boat is practised, according to the necessities of the case. Great use is made of worms and minnows, the latter both live and artificial. Mr. Francis says that when these are preserved by salting, they answer fully as well as when fresh, if not even better. They may be kept for weeks until they resemble dried caplins, but fill out almost as well as ever, when thoroughly wet. As anglers are often put to it concerning the obtaining and carrying of minnows, this information is worth noting upon.

A good deal of information relative to the dog and gun and the game of the country is scattered throughout this book, and when one has finished its perusal and closed the covers, he feels that the author has given him more than an equivalent for his money, and that he has learned as much about many other things as about those to be found beside "Lake and River."

—There was a fly-casting contest recently, in which four members of the Lake City, Minnesota, Sportsmans Club participated with the following score:—Geo. Lemley, 53 feet; Gen. Israel Garrard, 50 feet; Dr. D. C. Estes, 50 feet; Wm. Morris, 47 feet. The prize was a water-proof fishing jacket presented by W. H. Holabird, of Indiana. Out of fifty members of the club only four came to the scratch, which indicates that angling is below par among them, or that modesty has become epidemic in their ranks. Mr. Lemly, the victor, is one of the best fly casters known. At the next tournament the clubs throughout the State are to be invited for a split bamboo rod made by Dr. Estes.

—William H. James, the manufacturer, at 338 and 340 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, has sent us some beautiful gold and nickel plated trolling spoons of the "kidney" pattern, which show great care and nice workmanship in their construction. Mr. James is also the inventor and manufacturer of the new improved patent revolving blue fish

squids, which he thinks are just what are needed for cavalli and redfish in Florida waters, as suggested by our correspondent "Al Fresco." We have not seen the squid, and cannot judge of it, but would advise sending one to Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, of Jacksonville, if the inventor is really convinced of its success.

LONG ISLAND.—*Sag Harbor, May 7th.*—The bunker fishing opens in this bay, Peconic, very successfully. Thousand are caught daily. One fishing party caught 100,000 in one day last week. The pounds are taking them in great numbers, but unfortunately these pounds, with which these shores are lined, catch up all the "good fish" besides, such as blue fish, weak fish, black fish and bass, and leave very little to be gleaned up by the rod and line.

J. MCLELLAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*New Bedford, May 5th,* '76.—During the past week the fishermen have been setting their "pounds, traps, etc.," and the plethora of spring fish is just beginning. At present they catch plenty of tautog, perch, flounders, tom cod, some mackerel and a few scup (porgies in New York), but a curious feature is that the traps in this vicinity are filled with dog fish, which have made their appearance unusually early on the shores. Some of the fishermen fear that the scups have "gone by" during the late cold weather. CONCHA.

NEW JERSEY—*Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, May 5th.*—Flounders have been very plentiful for the past month, 50 per boat being not an unusual catch. Black fish—a few small ones have been taken from the stone piles. Weak fish have put in their appearance. Not taking the hook yet. Only the gillers are catching them. From the past winter being so mild old fishermen predict an early appearance of blue fish. For the benefit of your readers, who enjoy that sport, I send you the first catches for the past five years, 1875, May 31st, by E. W. Miller, of New York, 1 bluefish. 1874, May 28th, by Willie S. Kinsey, 71. 1873, May 18th, Noah D. Taylor and John C. Bailey, of Jersey City, 96 bluefish. 1872, May 20th, J. Mr Atwater & Co., Cranford, N. J., 3 barrels. 1871, May 26th, C. Parker, 48. Last year only one was caught on May 31st. On the day following as high as 70 per boat were taken. B.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Harrisburg, May 8th.*—Shad catching has commenced in the lower Susquehanna, at Columbia and other points south, below the dam, where the finest specimens of fish are now being caught. Above the Columbia, so far as heard from, not a fish has yet been taken. One or two hauls were made, Saturday evening, two miles north of this city, but not a shad was to be seen. The fishermen here are of the opinion that the money expended on the fish-ways at the Columbia Dam, has all been thrown away and censure the fish Commissioners roundly for it.

Few brook trout, compared with other years, have been captured in the mountain streams within a radius of 50 miles from the city this season. AUDUBON.

VIRGINIA.—*Leesburg, May 3d.*—A few bass were taken with minnows on Goose Creek last Saturday by myself and friend, above and below the rapids, but none with fly. The largest weighed a pound and a half. We saw no signs of spawners or spawning. The river in places near the rocks is filled with little fry too small to scoop up.

T. W.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—There have been 26 arrivals of the cod and halibut fleet the past week, 6 from the Banks and 20 from Georges. The receipts have been 560,000 pounds Georges cod, 64,000 pounds Georges halibut, and 450,000 Bank halibut. Sales of halibut at 4½ and 2½ for white and gray. Round fish, $1.75. The shore fleet have had a light catch. Sales of codfish at $1.75, and haddock for $1 per hundred weight. There is a demand for Western Bank kench cured fish at $5 per qtl., at which price 1,500 qtls. have been sold, and 5,000 more would be taken if the demand could be supplied. They are wanted for the Halifax market.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, May 5th.*

—The season is now at hand when the white perch, tempted by the warm sunshine and the temperate air, leaves his cold winter retreat in the deep water at the mouths of the numerous rivers and creeks on the Atlantic coast, and ascends the streams in search of suitable food, and to select appropriate places to spawn. No fish of its size affords the angler better sport, and but few are equal to it as an article of food. Like the shad, the white perch should be eaten within a few hours after it leaves the water, as it rapidly loses its delicate flavor, particularly in warm weather. During May and June all of the streams emptying into the Delaware on the Jersey side afford the angler very fair perch fishing.—*Germantown Telegraph, May 3d.*

PICKEREL FISHING IN CANADA.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Leaving London by the 6:30 A. M. train we reached Bothwell at 7:45, a small town about thirty miles west, which was once the centre of the oil region, but now fallen into decay, as the oil has long since ceased to flow. With a team we moved southward, taking with us the local Fishery Inspector and Mr. W. H. Effingham, (who is one of the licensed fishermen) as a guide. About two miles drive through the bush, we came to our first hauling place. Hitching our horses to the remains of an old oil derrick, we plunged through the snow drifts which in some places were more than eight feet deep. At length we reached the River Thames, at a point called Sturgeon Bar, and were just in time to see the men at work with both seines and dip-nets. The seines are about thirty yards in length and four feet wide with three-inch meshes, and require four or five men to work them. The river at this point is about fifty yards wide. The net is placed in the stern of a punt; one man takes the oar and pulls a trifle up stream, and when about ten yards from the shore the net is paid out and the punt then takes a downward direction, and reaches the strand about thirty yards from the base of operations; then the two men who are left in charge of the shore end of the net, (which is secured by two ropes of twenty yards in length) move downwards until they meet the other fellows who bring them their end of the net up. The haul now commences, the reward of all this hard work being two pickerel of two pounds each! This was the first attempt we witnessed.

Going up stream, we stopped to see the dip-nets at work. These nets are rather an original invention. The net itself is about ten feet square, and is bent on a hickory hoop, and suspended from a *horse* (not a four legged one) consisting of three two inch hickory poles in the shape of a triangle, to the center of which is fastened a heavy stone, and a rope which runs through a block fixed on the end of a stout pole which projects over the river bank about fifteen feet. The rope passes through another pully at the shore end of the pole, and so down to a windlass, which is worked by one man. In fishing, the net is lowered as deeply into the water as possible, and allowed to remain a few minutes; it is then wound up. We waited, and watched, for twenty minutes, and the performance was repeated five or six times, the catch amounting to three or four fish at each dip. When fish were caught, they were removed by a landing net and placed in a box kept in the river. When enough are caught they are packed in barrels, then shipped, principally to Buffalo and London, (Ontario).

We saw all that was possible at Sturgeon Bar, and were presented with six of the largest fish. We mounted the banks of the Thames, (here very steep) and drove to Cashmere, a mile up the river, where the principal fishing is done. We again saw the seine at work, this net much larger and deeper than that at the Bar. The fishermen complained of the poor luck of the past night, as the fish, they said, were not running. We persuaded them to try once more for our benefit and they kindly agreed to make the attempt. The net being placed in the punt, away they went for 100 yards or so from the mill-dam, which is the first dam on the Thames. They pulled out into the middle of the stream, which was running very fast, (hard work it was) paid out the net in the way before mentioned, and reached the bank fifty yards down; the two ends being brought together, the work of dragging in began. The result was a sight to delight their eyes and hearts, pickerel and mullet jumping about in dozens; even the old gentleman who owned the net quit cursing (a habit he has) for ten minutes, till the counting was over. The catch numbered 220, of from one to eight pounds each. This was well worth viewing and amply repaid us for our trouble. We returned to Bothwell, got on board the 11:55 express for London, reaching that city at 1:45 P. M. JAMES S. NIVEN, M. D.

BLACK BASS TACKLE.

102 NASSAU STREET, April 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticed in your last number but one an article on fly rods for black bass. As I have fished for black bass with a fly rod for over twelve years, I would like to be heard on the subject. Thereof I have used for so long a time was made by Judson, and is an ordinary 9-ounce trout fly rod; ash butt, lancewood second joint and tips, and with the exception of a new tip now and then, is yet in good order. I have used the same rod for brook trout and have killed several thousands with it. The black bass were caught in different waters, including Greenwood and Canandaigua Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, and ran in weight from a few ounces to four and a half pounds. I have often killed two at a time, weighing together three pounds, and I think it has been well tested. Judging from this, I think nine ounces in weight plenty for such a rod, and I know a gentleman who has fished with a fly for bass in the St. Lawrence for about sixteen years (averaging two months each year there) and he thinks an eight-ounce bamboo heavy enough. The great trouble is in the maker of the fly. Most of the flies tied for black bass fishing are too heavy, and the hooks have too large a barb. It is impossible with a light rod to cast and fasten two or three of those flies; but such flies are not necessary, and I have found by experience that a fly tied a little lighter on a sprout hook, say No. 2, will cast better and hook the fish with more certainty. I fished in the St. Lawrence last summer, stopping at Clayton, and had fine sport and excellent quarters. I wonder that there are not more visitors there. The climate is very bracing, no fly of any kind, and plenty of fish, and I am told that later, in the proper season, there is good shooting near by. They have the most beautiful boats there I have ever seen, and very comfortable.

W. HOLBERTON.

The Kennel.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

A very interesting feature of the late Springfield Bench Show was the presence there of our Kennel Register, and many sportsmen availed themselves of the opportunity of registering the pedigrees of their dogs on the spot. Our list comprises, since it was last published and for the week ending Tuesday, May 9th, the following high bred animals:—

SETTERS.

Mr. Chas. F. Bancroft's Gay and Bess.
Mr. Max Wenzel's Jack.
Mr. E. J. Robbins' Vic and Flirt.
Mr. A. Hart's Flaca.
Mr. W. H. Balcom's Peg and Trim.
Mr. Wm. Jarvis' Shamrock.
Mr. J. A. Lakin's Ned.
Mr. Obed Finch's Feathers.
Mr. H. B. Voudersmith's Don.
Mr. W. J. Conover's Floss.
Mr. E. H. Pomroy's Flash.
Mr. J. Dwight Francis' March.
Mr. D. F. Worden's Flora.
Mr. H. Bullard's Raphael.
Mr. W. H. Gibbon's Ben, Kate, Flora and Sakey.
Mr. E. H. Nicoll's Bang.

POINTERS.

Mr. F. S. Davenport's Don.
Mr. F. Howe, Jr.'s Rex.
Mr. F. Stevenson's Phil.
Mr. W. M. Williams' Quaker.
Mr. F. Schuchardt's Tom II and Fan.
Rev. H. C. Berg's Tell, Forte, Bean, Trim, and Bun.

COCKERS.

Mr. Charles Allen's Grip.

Mr. Ethan Allen has engaged spaces and numbers for his entire kennel of well-known setters, and in our next we shall doubtless print the names of many well-known Springfield dogs, whose owners, being members of the Rod and Gun Club, were too much engaged with their official duties to band them in at the time.

BREAKING PUPS.

WE are frequently applied to for information as how old a setter or pointer pup should be when taken in hand to be broken. For the benefit of those who are raising young dogs, with a view of breaking them, let us say that everything depends upon the physical condition of the pup. With a good, strong courageous pup we have generally commenced when they were four months old to teach them to follow, to get over or through fences, and to come in, and down charge when ordered, and to accustom them to the report of the gun; and in order that a pup should not be frightened at the report of the gun, great care should be taken not to fire a charge directly over him, but take him to the field with a few light loads, which should be fired, first two or three hundred yards away by a companion, and then, if he is not alarmed, keep approaching, and firing, and nine times out of ten all danger of making a pup gun shy is passed. It is an excellent plan to take a young pup to where trap shooting is going on, but keep him at a distance for a few shots, and then gradually approach the shooting, so that he can see the effect of the gun. We have frequently commenced shooting over pups in the early autumn, when they were only five or six months old, and by the end of the season, when they were seven or eight months old, had them right well broken. Great care, however, should be taken not to work a pup of that age too hard, as long, hard work would be calculated to make them slow dogs. If game is very plenty, such a pup may be safely worked a full day, for then the work is not hard, but if game is scarce, half a day's work is as much as a pup under a year old should be given. Some are so timid that but little progress can be made in breaking them before they are a year or even eighteen months old.

—The Chicago *Field* is in error in stating that the third prize in the large pointer class, at the late Springfield Bench Show, was awarded to Phil, Jr., over Mack. Phil is only a puppy, six months old, and was judged with the puppies, being beaten by Mr. Schuchards Ned by a score of 88 points to 86. The error of our contemporary probably arose from the fact of the judges' cards not indicating whether the corresponding dogs were puppies or not, and Macks' card being credited with only 85 points.

—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Sportsman's Club on May 3d, $200 was voted to be appropriated for the purchase of prizes, to be given for the best setter of any breed over one year old, and for the best pointer dog of any weight over one year, exhibited at the Centennial Bench Show, September 1st to 8th, 1876. The Philadelphia Sportsman's Club cordially invite all breeders of fine pointers and setters as well as other sporting dogs, to be present with their animals, as very many prizes will be offered by individuals independent of the Centennial Commissioner's awards, which number in themselves 300 and over.

DOG COLLARS.—There is no portion of the kennel equipment to which more attention should be paid than the dog's collars. An ill-fitting collar is as uncomfortable to a dog as a similar article of wearing apparel would be to a man. A great error is also made in placing the plate for the name near the buckle. This should be in the exact centre of the collar when it is buckled, the weight being thereby more evenly distributed. Messrs. Thomson & Son, No. 338 Broadway, in addition to their general sportsmen's outfits, make an excellent dog collar which we can recommend.

—Mr. J. W. Foster, of Leesburg, Va., writes us that his imported field trial bitch Kirby, is on a visit to Mr. Luther Adam's Rock.

ANOTHER BENCH SHOW.—In connection with the annual meeting of the New York State Sportsman's Association to be held at Geneseo on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, inst., will be held a Beuch Show of Dogs, Dr. N. Rowe acting as Superintendent. The prize list is as follows:—

CLASS 1.—Imported English setters or progeny of the same. For best dog over one year old, Association cup; for second best dog, diploma. For best bitch over one year old, Association's cup; for second best bitch, diploma. For best dog pup under one year, Association's cup; for second best dog pup, diploma. For best bitch pup under one year, Association's cup; for second best bitch pup, diploma.

CLASS 2.—Native English setters. Same as No 1.

CLASS 3.—Red, and red and white Irish setters, (native and imported). Same as No. 1.

CLASS 4.—Black and tan and black tan and white Gordons, (natives and imported. Same as No. 1.

CLASS 5.—Pointers. Over 50 lbs., same classes 1, 2, 3, and 4.

CLASS 6.—Pointers. Of 50 lbs. and under, same as classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CLASS 7.—Cocker spaniels. For best dog, Association's cup; for second best, diploma. For best bitch, Association's cup; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 8.—Clumber spaniels. For best dog, Association's cup; for second best, diploma. For best bitch, Association's cup; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 9.—Irish water spaniels. For best dog, Association's cup; four second best, diploma. For best bitch, Association's cup; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 10.—Fox hounds. For best dog, Association's cup; for second best, diploma. For best bitch, Association's cup; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 11.—Stag hounds. For best dog, Association's cup; for second best, diploma. For best bitch, Association's cup; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 12.—Newfoundlands. For best dog. Association's cup; for second best, diploma. For best bitch, Association's cup; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 13.—Scotch terriers. For best dog, collar; for second best diploma.

CLASS 14.—Sky terriers. For best dog, collar; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 15.—Spitz dogs. For best dog, collar; for second best, diploma.

CLASS 16:—Shepherd dogs. For best dog, collar; for second best, diploma.

CHAMPION CLASS.

For the best setter dog or bitch of winners in class 1, 2, 3, and 4. The Chicago *Field* Champion Cup, valued at $75.00.

Entrance fee, $2. for each dog; certificates of entry and all particulars can be obtained by addressing Kidder, M. Scott, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Geneseo, New York. All entries of dogs sent by express must be addressed N. Rowe, Superintendent of the Bench Show, Geneseo, N. Y. The circular says:—

"Inasmuch as a great many gentlemen have intimated their intention of visiting the show with the object of purchasing dogs, the opportunity for those who have dogs they wish to sell will be unsurpassed. On the last day of the show, after the premiums have been awarded, any dogs their owners may wish to sell, will be sold by auction."

THE CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As the entry books for dogs to be exhibited at the autumnal Bench Show, September 15th, do not close until July 1st, an estimate can be made of the number of finely-bred animals that will be displayed on that occasion. Already a great many owners of setters and pointers have registered their dogs, and quite a list of individual prizes have been offered independent of the awards that will be made by the Commission.

The individual premiums are as follows:—

The Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club vote $300 to be appropriated to the purchase of two pieces of silver, one for the best setter, of any breed, over one year old, and one for the best pointer.

Mr. John Krider donated a silver mounted whip for the best American bred setter dog over one year old.

Capt. A. H. Clay gives a gold whistle for the third best American bred setter over one year old.

Capt. Chas. E. Tucker offers a silver cup for the best Cocker spaniel.

Mr. F. Rous gives a silver cup for the best imported setter one year old, and a silver collar to the best dachshund.

Mr. C. S. Westcott donates a silver cup for the best pointer dog 50 lbs. or upwards.

The FOREST AND STREAM have offered $100 as a prize, but as yet have not mentioned for which class.

The Chicago *Field* give a silver cup for the best English or American bred dog or bitch over one year old.

Many other individual prizes, it is said, will be offered, some for the hound and terrier class, while the Centennial Commission have awarded the awards as follows to *respective* breeds: For dogs of two years and over; dogs of one year and under two; pups.

A sweepstakes award will be made for the best dog of any breed displayed by a foreign exhibitor.

A sweepstakes award will be made for the best home bred dog of any breed.

Awards will be made to *respective* breeds, for bitches of two years and over; bitches of one year and under two; bitch pups.

A sweepstakes award will be made for the best bitch of any breed displayed by a foreign exhibitor.

A sweepstakes award will be made for the best home bred bitch of any breed.

It will be so fixed that the judges will decide as to the merits of the dogs before entrance is allowed to the public, and the animals winning the several prizes can be seen at once as the champions.

Mr. Chas. Lincoln, of Detroit, has been appointed Superintendent of the Bench Show, and will soon be in Philadelphia to arrange the details of the exhibition, and from the able manner in which the Chicago show was conducted, under his supervision, he is looked upon as a valuable aid in the work to be done.

The Bureau of Agriculture looks to New York and the East for a long list of blue-blood entries, and it is already a foregone conclusion that many of the prizes will go to the sportsmen of your section of the country.

Blanks for entry, and all other information in regard to the Centennial Bench Show, can be had by applying to Capt. B. Landruth, Chief of Bureau of Agriculture, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia City.

HOMO.

THE IRISH SETTER.

SAVANNAH, April 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I would like to inquire about the Irish setter, being entirely in the dark about that superior animal, never having owned one. But I am much confused by seeing in your paper pictures representing the Irish setters belonging to Mr. Jarvis; also the brace owned by Mr. Saltus. They have tails well feathered, and evidently their bodies are also well coated with curly hair. Now, in the Chicago *Field* are the pictures of two dogs, claiming to be of superior breed of the same class of red Irish setters, the dog Elcho and the bitch Loo II, belonging to C. H. Turner and R. C. Sterling. Now, they are represented as having straight hair and very moderate feather on their tails. I am entirely at a loss as to which is the Simon pure article, and I would beg of their owners, or some other sportsman, to enlighten me on the subject. The color question is a subject on which there has been much dispute, ignoring the real points of quality, viz.: feather, whether there should be much or little. Now these pictures, representing the same dog in all its purity, (all I have to go by), are entirely different. How can both be the same species, as each is claimed? The rat, the mouse, the quail, the pigeons of different breeds, all have the same lines and points, so they can be told at once even by the most ignorant. Now for the pointer, see how firm and tapering the tail; should there be the least feather perceptible on it how quick he would be condemned as either a cur or of dropper origin. I do not question but what both are good, and all worthy of particular note, but I do think and believe that both can be the same strain, for I can hardly believe there are two distinctive strains of red Irish setters—one with a superabundance of feather, and the other with very little. MARTELLO.

[The pictures of Mr. Jarvis' dog Dick, and Mr. Saltus' dogs show just about the coat and feathering of thoroughbred Irish setters. But the pictures you allude to representing Elcho and Loo have not done their originals justice. We saw those dogs at the Chicago Bench Show, and, although they were not then quite as well coated and feathered as we expected to find them, yet they were much better than represented in the paper, and were certainly good specimens of high bred Irish setters. The fault was with the artist, not the dog.—ED]

MR. BURGES' BOOK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

From "Slug Sing" town you published a critique in your last issue on Mr. Burges' book, which queerly enough is signed "Vindex," though it is far less a vindication than an impeachment, mainly alleging the book is not worth the price, although elegantly bound. In the book I have no interest in shekels; in Mr. Burges I have a grateful interest and have heard many plead the same indebtedness to him, founded purely on his having given to all ardent practical sportsmen a Vade Mecum, an invaluable book, terse, true, and pointed, "multum in parvo," and withal a thing of beauty. In my parlor it adorns my centre table, and were honorable field sports that were dear to Daniel Webster and Sir Walter Scott, as staunchly defended by their thousand votaries in person, as shown to be fair, delightful, and scientific in Mr. Burges' capital book, we should have fewer deerstore and be a more stalwart and fraternal power among ourselves. Briefly let us analyze the specks Vindex hath pecked at on this golden apple. Vindex "expected from what he had heard, Mr. Burges was *competent* to handle the subject properly, and it would be an exhaustive treatise, etc., but after reading it I found my mistake." Shorn of verbiage, Mr. Burges is incompetent, also warrants in title and price what he fails to give value for in information. Let Vindex have a chance to vindicate Mr. Burges, as he does in his own words further on: "He knows so much himself that he overlooks the necessity of going into details for the benefit of those less learned." "It may be said that *my* ignorance is deplorable." We cannot conscientiously combat the position he has fortified. Vindex thinks the work is not the "text book by which we may become well posted," and meets the himself by saying "the principal topics are largely borrowed from (standard) works that have long been extant, etc.," whereas Mr. Burges' main idea is to collate and group the highest authorities, the proven truths, and weave us a golden net-work of crystallized facts so patent and and "accessible to every sportsman in the land" that there shall be no room nor reason for error. In my esteem this is one of the several great virtues in the "American Kennel and Sporting Field;" it condenses and illumines, focalizes, and throws the spray of the headlight on the knotty points, and makes seniors of freshmen, unless they prefer to be perpetual ever-green sophomores. The main point of objection is that Vindex considers *only* thirty and one third pages on breaking *very* insufficient. *Mon ami*, more than half the dog's virtues as a feather-retriever are instinctive. And surely if thirty pages more of proper *quality* be put in his brain-pan he should know several, indeed, many refinements beyond the four cardinal points, stand, back, quarter, and retrieve. Hast ever read that gem of sporting literature, "Vindex," the "Dead Shot" by "Marksman?" Dost remember he thoroughly instructs us in breaking pointers, setters, spaniels, and retrievers, in nineteen small pages? Small only in *quantity*, signor. For my own part I have been amazed and dazed at the profuseness and iteration of some writers mentioned as models by "Vindex," notably by Mayhew's formulas, "or this, or this," all different until the wearied mind joins with the ever-effeminated lover who cries

"How happy I could be with either,
Were the other dear charmer away."

Now for the *creme de la creme* of Vindex's exordium—"the high-sounding title and corresponding price, and name of the author are apt to deceive those who are obliged to order it unseen, into a wrong estimate of its real practical value as they did Vindex."

Mr. Burges is abundantly vindexed from the above aspersion by the fact patent to all posted sportsmen, the body of his book was serially published ere the volume was bound, giving notice to all of its excellent and standard embodiment, a manual, an ornament, and an annual gem.

GUIDO.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

SUBSCRIBER.—Thirty yards and No. 8 shot with both barrels is not a correct test. Try one barrel with 1¼ oz. No. 6 shot at 30 yards; count the hits and forward as the result. Your gun is probably not choke-bored.

H. R., Philadelphia.—I have a setter dog, he has rough hair from winter coat, is there any medicine to remove it and give fine coat? How will I act? Ans. Give your dog balls of tar size of a hickory nut, twice a day for three days.

C. N. T., Stratford, Conn.—Female fishes are generally the largest. In the animal kingdom, the reverse is the case as you state. There is very little difference in the quality of the flesh and flavor of shad at the earlier part of the run; the females deteriorate later on.

S. J., Philadelphia.—1. Will it improve the shooting of my 10-bore Remington to use the "Kay" cartridge? 2. The gun is much smaller at the muzzle than it is six inches towards the breech; would it injure the muzzle to use the "Kay" cartridge? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. No.

THYMALUS.—When do grayling spawn? Ans. Grayling do not spawn until after the middle of April, and are therefore not in season before the middle of June. From the latter period they increase rapidly in flesh and flavor, and in September and October reach their greatest perfection.

R., Boston.—A friend of mine has a pug pup only seven weeks old, which passes and vomits long worms. What shall I do for him? I think you prescribe areca nut, but how can I get it, and what would be the dose for so little a thing? Ans. We have sent to you some areca nut, with directions for giving it.

BIERBOWER, Harrisburg.—1. What advantage is there between a gun put together with soft solder or one with hard solder, or is there any? 2. What is the reputation of Rankin & Bros., makers? Ans. English guns are put together with soft solder, which is much the most lasting. German guns are brazed, or hard soldered. 2. We do not know these makers.

WM. WEIR, Thompson, Ga.—1. Why is Audubon's "Birds of America" not republished with chromo lithograph plates? 2. Are Audubon's sons living? 3. Are there central fire, non-corosive gun caps? 4. Is a 12 or 14 gauge gun of like length and weight (8½ pounds) the most effective in range and power? Ans. No publisher will undertake the expense. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. No difference.

HEADLIGHT, St. Louis.—Will you please let me know where I can obtain pads for testing penetrations? I have a 10-bore, 6½ lbs., 30-inch barrel, what would be considered good penetration at 40 yards with 4 drachms powder, 1¼ oz. shot? Ans. Penetration pads cannot be obtained here ready prepared. The best substitute is stiff hardware paper; of this 30 sheets would be good penetration.

G. E., Jr., Pokeepsie.—I have a black spaniel dog 15 months old that is very afraid of a gun, will you please tell me if he can be broken of this or not? Ans. Everything depends upon the cause of his fear of the gun, and his temperament. If he is naturally timid of other thing as well as the gun, it would not pay to break him, if it could be done at all. But if he is only shy of the gun, pursue the course recommended in our Kennel Column of this week.

C. S. J., Cambridge, Mass.—My setter dog, some six weeks since, had a very large abscess on his fore shoulder, and ever since the sore healed, the dog's nose has been in a dry and cracked condition; but within a week I have noticed warts coming inside his mouth and on the tongue, and now there must be some ten or fifteen in all. What do you advise? Ans. Warts in a dog's mouth is a new thing to us, and we do not know of a remedy. Give your dog 1 oz. castor oil, plenty of exercise and access to grass.

GUNNER, Peacedale, R. I.—If the dog and bitch are thorough-bred you may get good pups from them, but we much prefer breeding from broken dogs. Have sent you some areca nut by mail. You would find much better shooting there in October or November. It would be impossible to estimate the cost of such a trip as you contemplate. You ask if $100 would answer. That depends upon how many the party consists of and the character of the out-fit. The Parker gun is good and well worth the price.

L. H. P., Clarksville, Tenn.—I have a valuable pointer, which of late become very drowsy and inactive, occasionally vomiting. I have been told that he has worms, and think it probable, though have seen no signs of them; have been advised to give sulphur, but do not wish to try any experiment on my dog. Any advice you will be so kind as to give me will be most gratefully received. Ans. Your pointer is in all probability afflicted with worms, and we have mailed to you the proper doses of areca nut with directions for its use.

D. H. M., Boston.—I have a Gordon setter puppy four months old. He seems to be perfectly healthy in every respect, but his fore legs are sprung. He is, in fact, what is commonly called bow-legged, the knee joints protruding so that they form hunches the size of a walnut, making him look exceedingly comical and all out of shape. I am also of the opinion that the joints are weak. Ans. It is by no means an uncommon thing for puppies to be affected as is yours. And with proper food and care they often outgrow it. They should not be kept tied up all.

WILD CHARLEY, New York.—1. Will you please tell me which is the best place for hunting and camping, Hoy's Wilderness or the Adirondack Mountains. How much does it cost to go to Hoy's Wilderness, and when is the best time to go? 2. Can you tell me what will cure the mange on spitz dogs? Ans. 1. Hoy's Wilderness would be the cheapest. For further particulars see our issues of March 2d and 9th. 2. Use compound sulphur ointment softened with spirits of turpentine, so as to be well rubbed into the skin; wash the parts affected occasionally with Castile soap; feed no meat.

S. L. C., Augusta, Me.—Please oblige me with the names of books concerning Florida which will give me a good idea of the climate and best localities for sporting. I have read your "Camp Life in Florida" and like it much. I think there is something published at Jacksonville and like it much. I think there is something published at Jacksonville that will give me the most gratefully received. Ans. Your pointer is in all probability afflicted with worms, and we have mailed to you the proper doses of areca nut with directions for its use.

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S. L. C., Augusta, Me.—Please oblige me with the names of books concerning Florida which will give me a good idea of the climate and best localities for sporting. I have read your "Camp Life in Florida" and like it much. I think there is something published at Jacksonville that will give me the information. Ans. To Florida for the Winter, by S. Fleet Speir; Florida, by Sidney Lanier, Lippincott, Phila.; and Bertram's Florida. For local publications address Columbus Drew, Jacksonville, Fla., who makes a specialty of these works.

W. P. S., San Francisco.—What is the best kind of hounds for hunting deer by scent? I would like to know if bloodhounds would not be better than fox hounds; also where in the United States good hounds of the two breeds I have mentioned can be obtained? Ans. From the description of your hound we would take him to be a deer or fox hound, and we consider the full breed fox hound or harrier the best for deer hunting in this country. Yet a cross of bloodhound with the deer or fox hound may be found to answer a good purpose, although we have never met with such a cross. We do not know where bloodhounds are to be obtained. Can select for you one or two couples of thoroughbred fox hounds.

G. A. F., West Meriden, Conn.—An old sportsman says the true way to preserve a gun from rusting, is after using the same to leave it foul till wanted, and then clean for use; that the burnt powder left in a gun after using is a better preventive against rust than anything that can be used. Will you please give me your opinion? If the rule applies to a shot gun, does it also apply to a rifle? If not a good thing to do, what is the best preventive against rust now known? Ans. We hold that to leave a gun dirty after using it is not only a most careless and unsportsmanlike proceeding but no preventive whatever against rust. Clean your gun thoroughly and then oil, inside and out with good sewing machine or Belmontyle oil, the latter evaporates leaving a film over the metal which will exclude rust.

SPORT, Ottawa.—1. I have a fine deer hound pup 1 month old, would you please tell me what kind of food to give it, also, should I keep him out of the house, or would it do him any harm to let him sleep inside, as the nights are still chilly? Would it spoil him on deer hunting to learn him to retrieve? 2. What would a pointer pup that you could send me cost, also could it be conveyed safely from New York here? 3. Is there a book teaching how to break in sporting dogs? If there is please state price? Ans. 1. Feed bread and milk or oat meal porridge and milk, keep him in a comfortable clean place. We do not think it would spoil him to break him to retrieve, but we never knew a hound to be thus broken. 2. A pointer pup could be safely sent to you; price $25. 3. "Dinks, Mayhew, and Hutchinson," is such a book as you need, price $3—can send you a copy.

GROVER, Springfield, Ill.—What are the trade distinctions of the various kinds of mackerel, which enters so largely into the trade? Ans. The New York and Boston wholesale trade are governed by the following classifications: No. 1 mackerel should not be less than 13 inches in length from the extremity of the head to the fork of the tail, fat, free from rust, taint, or damage; No. 2 11 inches in length; No. 3 10 inches; No. 3 13 inches, and in quality are those that remain after the selections of No. 1; No. 4 comprises all not in the above, and should be free from taint or damage. Mackerel should be kept covered with brine, and not exposed to the air, as it becomes rancid or "rusty" in a few days. Mess mackerel—the finest fish with head and tails removed. Extra No. ones are selected fish. Large No. twos—fish over 13 inches in length, and not good enough in quality for No. ones.

J. G., West Lehmon.—1. Can you tell me of some place where a party of ladies and gentlemen can camp out, and find good fishing and bird hunting (the latter in particular) in September? 2. I have found some insects resembling sheep tick on my setter pup; what shall I do to get rid of them? 3. A friend of mine wants a dog that will tree birds and squirrels. What kind would be best; where can one be procured, and what would be the cost of one four or five months old? Ans. 1. There are many places in your State where you could camp out and have good fishing. But shooting in September is too early. In October you could find woodcock and ruffed grouse. 2. Any kind of grease with a little carbolic acid added, well rubbed in the hair, will exterminate the insects from your setter pup. 3. A spaniel or terrier would be best for your purpose, and would cost $15 or $20; can get one for you.

MORDAUNT.—In recent number of your paper you speak of "a fishing otter" being sent to the Centennial Exhibition by a Mr. Morris, of Lake City, Minnesota. What is it? Is it alive and trained to catch fish? Ans. It is an old English device for trolling with flies or minnows, and consists of a board about two feet long and one wide, shaped like a sled runner, the lower edge being loaded with lead so as to sink within two or three inches of the top. Long lines are attached to it amidships and astern, which are managed by the angler who walks along the shore. The machine acts on the principle of the swing ferry which is worked by the current. The flies or minnows are attached to the board by short lines. In England they can be found at the tackle dealers, but are not in request here. The one sent to Philadelphia by Mr. Morris was handsomely acknowledged by Profs. Henry and Baird

N. V. K., Savannah, Ga.—1. I have a skye terrier bitch about two years old. About four months ago she was attacked with mange, hair falling out and sores in various places on her body, and to cure which I gave her Fowler's solution of arsenic, but used no ointment on her body, as she had pups at the time, and I knew of none, except such as contained mercury in some form or other. 2. Will you also tell me what a good thoroughbred dog would cost, about three or four months old or younger, that I could train as a retriever, and what would be the best breed to have? 3. Can you tell me of a good book on training and rearing dogs, not only hunting dogs, but terriers, etc.? Ans. 1. Anoint the parts affected with compound sulphur ointment softened with spirits of turpentine, so as to be well rubbed into the skin. 2. Address J. H. Whitman, Chicago, who has a fine strain of Irish water spaniels. 3. Dinks, Mayhew & Hutchinson is the best book for your purpose; we can send you a copy; price, $3.

SCHNAPP SCHOTT, New Orleans.—1. I am in possession of a centre-fire breech-loader, 12 bore, 32-inch, 7½ pound S. R. Cooper gun, moderately thick at muzzle and ¼ inch thick at breech; cost $50, and is as good as new. I contemplate having same choke-bored. What would you advise? 2. Does choking destroy interior finish of barrels or weaken same? 3. A friend possesses a $175 Scott, same characteristic of my Cooper, but of much superior finish, he wishes his choke-bored; would you so advise? 4. A gunsmith, of some repute here, says he has never seen a barrel too thin to be choked; is his theory correct? 5th Would any ordinary smith be capable of choking a gun properly? 6. How much should be bored off for a modified and for a full choke? 7. Does J. R. Cooper, whose advertisement I have never seen, rank a good maker? Ans. 1. We could only advise upon knowing the pattern made by at present. 2. No; except inasmuch as it makes certain portions thinner. 3. Same answer as in query number one. 4. Not as regards some modes of choke-boring. On the Scott principle, for instance, the reboring is all done for a certain space near the muzzle; in others it commences at the breech, and is gradual to the muzzle. 5 No. 6. We cannot tell; ask an experienced gunsmith. 7. Yes; first class.

HAND BOOK FOR YOUNG SPORTSMEN. By Will Wildwood: printed by the Sentinel Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Our friend Fred Pond, Esq., of Montello, Wisconsin, who is enthusiastic in all matters relating to sport and the preservation of game, and is doing much good to the cause in various ways, has sent us a copy of a little volume with the above title. The works contains a good deal of really valuable information pertaining to sports by land and water, and so far as it goes supplies a much needed want. It is, in its inception, the germ of a larger future growth, which some person (perhaps the author himself,) may supply in days to come. We cannot say more of it, and we do not think its author claims anything more for it.

One criticism, however, it is our duty to make.

Upon page 27 the author endeavors to impress upon his readers the importance of learning the world-wide scientific name and only proper name of the game they shoot. This is extremely desirable, as he argues, but his methods are unfortunate. He has copied from Forester a list of the game of the United States, its classification and nomenclature, which, he says may be implicitly relied on in every particular. He then continues, that he is well aware that ornithologists of the present day have adopted a different code of names, but this he disregards, for fear that an "attempt to select from each would be but to create confusion." But he is not asked to select from each. Since the time of Audubon and DeKay—who were Forester's teachers—scientific ornithology has made great progress here and in Europe. The Smithsonian Institution recognized one stage of this progress in the "Check List," which was published in 1859, and another stage in adopting Lilljeborg's classification for its collections; and Dr. Coues has summed up recent advances in his late "Check-List," which may be bought for 75 cents, and gives the proper names, common and scientific, of every American bird. Another guide is the pages of this journal. The changes in nomenclature are not matters of taste but propriety. We cannot say of all the names in this book, that they are wrong; but all are antiquated. And the less the reader pays attention in what is in Italics the better. It is the unfortunate part of the volume.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, May 11th.—Racing: Lexington, Ky., Austin, Texas. Trotting: Woodbury, N. J., Washington, D. C. Bench Show of Dogs: Lexington, Ky. Base-ball: Philadelphia vs. Campbell, at Philadelphia; Athletic vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Cricket vs. Carbondale, at Carbondale, Pa; Live Oak vs. Rhode Island, at Providence; Fall River vs. Suffolk, at Boston, Mass.; Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston; Chicago vs. Cincinnati, at Chicago; Louisville vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.

FRIDAY, May 12th.—Racing: Lexington, Ky., Austin, Texas. Trotting: Washington, D. C. Meeting of Kentucky State Sportsmen's Association, Lexington, Ky. Base ball: Athletic vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Philadelphia vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia, New Haven vs. Live Oak; at New Haven; Alaska vs. Chatham, at Hoboken, N. J.; Lowell vs. Fall River, at Lowell, Mass.; Cricket vs. Wilkesbarre, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, May 13th—Racing: Lexington, K. Austin, Texas. Rifle, *Turf, Field and Farm* badge and Hepburn trophy, at Creedmoor. Base-ball: Boston vs. Athletic, at Boston; Chicago vs. Louisville, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Harvard vs. Brown, at Boston; Philadelphia vs. Active, at Reading, Pa.; Live Oak vs. Fall River, at Lynn, Mass.; Hoboken vs. Stevens' Institute, at Hoboken, N. J.

MONDAY, May 15th.—Racing: Louisville, Ky. Centennial Billiard Tournament begins at Philadelphia, continuing two weeks. Columbia Rifle Association matches at Guttenburg, N. J. Base ball: Athletic vs. Boston, at Boston; Philadelphia vs. New Haven at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, May 16th.—Racing: Lexington, Ky. Trotting: Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Spring meeting American Rifle Association, Pelhamville. United Schuetzen Association, Greenville, N. J. Base-ball: Athletic vs. Hartford, at Hartford.

WEDNESDAY, May 17th.—Racing: Lexington, Ky., Washington, D. C. Trotting: Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. Spring Meeting American Rifle Association, Pelhamville.

THE ADIRONDACKS.—Just as we go to press a dispatch from our correspondent Romeyn, dated Keeseville, N. Y., reaches us *via* Whiteball, and announces "open water from Marten's to Bartlett's, on the Saranac lakes." This will be pleasant news to early Adirondack visitors, indicative of possible trout fishing, and the cream of the sport.

—Visitors to the Centennial exposition are to be registered by telegraph. By an ingenious contrivance every one of the eighty turnstiles set at the several entrances of the grounds will be connected by wire with a dial in the main office. When a person enters through a turnstile he is instantaneously registered on this dial.

—Although English snipe continue comparatively plentiful on the New Jersey meadows, the close season commenced on the 1st. A fair quantity of doewitch snipe and yellow legs have been killed near Rockaway.

THE MINK.

THE establishing of minkeries by securing the wild animals and keeping them in close yards has enabled the naturalist to ascertain facts regarding their breeding and habits which were before unknown. This branch of industry is not only remunerative, but has contributed much to the knowledge of the student of nature.

The mink resembles the ferret in general shape. It has a long and slender body, long neck, and short and stout legs. The palmer surface of the feet are covered with hair, even to the nails. The feet are slightly webbed, which adapts them to water as well as land. The hair on the tail is inclined to stand erect, which gives it a round appearance. When excited it emits a strong musky odor, which is secreted in glands situated on either side of the tail. Its fur is very valuable for articles for ladies wear. The foundation next the skin is composed of a downy fur with longer and stronger hairs penetrating through it, which contribute in tinting the coloring of the fur and conceals the downy fur beneath. The under coating is of a brownish yellow, the outer coating is of an uniform tawny brown, excepting the ears and the sides of the under-jaws, which are a little lighter. The under surface of the tail and the posterior portions of the back are of a little darker tint. There is some white about the jaws and throat extending on the breast between the fore-legs. In different specimens the stripe of white is wider than in others.

There is quite a variation in the tint of minks. Some are much darker than others. The Canadian minks are darker than those in the United States, and the white on the throat is less distinct. In the southern part of the United States they are larger, with more white on the under-surface, with coarser hair, which is lighter in color; tail longer and less bushy. Among the mountain streams of the Northern and Middle States there is a smaller variety which is darker in color. The mink measures in length from eleven to thirteen inches. The tail varies in length from seven to eight inches. It is one of the most destructive depredators among the poultry yard. A single specimen will, if not discovered, cause the stock of poultry in the farm yard to disappear. Audubon says, "A fowl may be seen moving in a singular and mysterious manner in the clutches of a mink towards a fissure or hole in some stone pile in the grey of the morning, and should he be pursued, it will be suddenly twitched into a hole too deep to fathom." In a state of nature they feed on frogs, cray-fish, meadow-mice, and rats. Having a good nose their prey is pursued by scent; when captured, it is conveyed in the mouth like the cat.

Some twenty five years ago when black Cochins were first introduced into this country, a friend sent me some very fine specimens of the breed, and they, of course, were visited many time a day. On rising one morning and visiting the hennery I was surprised to find the finest pullet dead on the floor. She was fearfully lacerated about the throat, but the floor was not much bloody. I could not devise the cause, and on each succeeding morning I was greeted with the same sight until my favorites had nearly disappeared. In the meantime I had fastened a severe watch dog in the house to protect the poultry, but in this I was disappointed; finally in despair I summoned to my assistance a shrewd, but roguish negro, acting on the principle that if it takes a rogue to catch a rogue the creature could not fail to be brought to justice. My detective scrutinized the premises carefully, and for a time was baffled until one morning after a rain he found foot prints of a mink in the wet clay which he traced to a small adjacent stream. He demanded one dollar each for every mink caught near the hennery. The traps were prepared and set, and each morning brought from one to two minks until they numbered thirty, when I deemed it prudent to close the contract, having had sufficient revenge. As I counted the silver coin, and each piece struck with a decided clink his broad palm, he showed his white ivories and chuckled audibly. The joke was good, for I afterwards learned that he had traps set for miles around my premises. A friend who enjoyed the joke rather more than I, has recently affirmed that this was a death blow to minks for not another one has since been seen in this vicinity.

Mink are fond of water, and are good swimmers. They are not cunning and are easily caught in a trap or deadfall. They do not burrow but avail themselves of the holes of any other vermin. They cannot climb a smooth surface and seldom take to a tree except to evade danger.

The month of March is considered the running season. The female remains in heat four days, and it has been observed that when a number are confined within an enclosure, that this season is confined within a period of ten days. One male will serve six females. The females carry their young six weeks, and in kittening they do not vary half a day from this time. They seldom have less than three or more than ten young at a time, which are blind and destitute of hair. In five weeks their eyes are open, and by that time they are covered with hair which is beautiful and glossy. The females obtain their growth in ten months, the males are grown when eighteen months old. The females are ready to assume the responsibility of mothers when one year old. In a litter of young, one sex or the other are apt to prevail. A grown male weighs about two pounds and the female one and three-quarter pounds.

During the running season the males fight desperately, and if confined in a yard one assumes the mastery. Mink never breed at unseasonable times, and never have more than one litter a year. Farm mink are stronger than wild ones, and invariably whip in an encounter. This is undoubtedly owing to the kind and amount of food taken. They are readily tamed when taken in hand. By the time their eyes are beginning to open, they should be taken from the mother and fed by hand. They resemble kittens in their playful antics, and are troublesome pets; their keen scent often enables them to detect food not intended for their use. Farm mink make excellent ratters, and they hunt with energy and speedily exterminate rats. When rodents find they are being pursued by mink they become bewildered and seem oblivious to the presence of man.

They never give battle, and when overtaken by mink the neck arteries are severed so speedily as not to be observed by the by-stander. Confinement will cause their fur to look dull and rusty. They require a dark place to exercise. Fish given occasionally improves their coat, and soft water for bathing also improves the texture of their fur. They do not relish tainted flesh though if forced by hunger will eat it. The nest of the female is peculiarly constructed with straw, grass, or leaves, and lined with fur from the body of the mother, which is so compacted as to be with difficulty torn to pieces.

The expense of feeding mink is very trifling in comparision with the profits. A moderate estimate claims that a mink with her increase will more than equal the profits of a sow, cow, or mare—any one farm animal.

The (N. H.) *Mirror* gives the particulars of the exploits of some young trappers who gained possession of a pair of old mink with four young. At this season their fur was worthless; they constructed a temporary place to keep them until maturity. A box was made 12 feet long by 4 feet high and six feet wide. One end was placed in a running brook with holes bored through it so as to allow a free flow of water. One end of the box was partially covered with earth, and the top of the box was overlaid with green boughs. The little family were deposited within and increased as opportunity offered until the colony numbered twelve. They were fed on wild meat, wood-chuck, and squirrels, and occasionally fish, caught in nets were added for their use. The mink thrived and grew like pigs. When their fur was in condition they were killed and their skins sold for fifty-seven dollars. The minkeries established in New York, however, find it more profitable to sell the kittens at twenty dollars each than their pelts for five dollars each. The demand is now so great that application must be made months in advance in order to obtain them.

OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition at Philadelphia was opened yesterday in due from, in great part accordiug to the following programme previously announced. We can give no particulars, as our paper was already on the press before the ceremonies began:—

"The dedicatory ceremonies will take place on the terrace between the Memorial hall and the main building, where semi-circular platforms will be erected and handsomely decorated. Grouped in appropriate positions in this semi-circle, will be the President, the Vice-President, and the Cabinet, the Supreme Court in its robes, and the Diplomatic Corps in "uniform," the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the representatives of the United States army and navy, Governors of States and territories with their staffs, Mayors of cities, the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Board of State Supervisors, the Foreign Commissioners, the United States Centennial Commission, Board of Finance, Government Board of Commissioners, the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, the City Government of Philadelphia, etc. When all these dignitaries are assembled, an orchestra of one hundred and fifty musicians, conducted by Theodore Thomas, will play the national airs of all the nations. The President will be escorted by Governor Hartrauft, of Pennsylvania, and a guard of honor.

After the President has been received, Wagner's march will be performed. Prayer will then be offered; a hymn by John G. Whittier will be read; the remarkably good cantata, which Sydney Lanier, of Georgia, has written for the occasion, will be sung to music written by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut; and General Hawley, as President of the Centennial Commission, will then report to the President, who will then declare the exhibition opened. There will then be salvos of artillery, much ringing of bells; the Foreign Commissioners will disperse to their respective departments, and, while a chorus of six hundred voices renders the "Hallelujah" of Handel, the President, escorted by officials and invited guests, will pass through the main building, then into Machinery hall, where he will, with his own hands, set the great Corliss engine, the motor of thirteen acres of machinery, in motion."

The following are the fixtures for the Centennial season, as given in Lipincott's Guide to the Exposition, which is a reliable authority on these matters:—

Main exhibition opens May 10th.
Grand ceremonies on exhibition grounds July 4th.
Trials of harvesting machines, June and July
Trial of steam plows and tillage implements, September and October.
Exhibit of horses, mules, and asses, September 1st to September 15th.
Exhibit of horned cattle, September 20th to October 5th.
Exhibit of sheep, swine, goats, and dogs, October 10th to October 25th.
Exhibit of poultry, October 25th to November 10th.
Main exhibition closes November 10th.
Exhibits must be removed by December 31st.
Society meetings, parades, regattas, etc.
Knights Templar (Masons) annual conclave May 30th.
Knights Templar (Masons) grand parade, June 1st.
Order of Good Templars, special gathering, June 19th.
International regatta (New York harbor) June 22d.
Yacht regatta, Delaware River, in June.
Sons of Temperance, special gathering, June.
International series of cricket matches, June and September.
Congress of authors in Independence Hall, July 2d.
Parade of Irish societies, (dedication of fountain), July 4th.
Parade of military organizations, July 4th.
United American Mechanic's parade, July 8th.
Knights of Phythias parade, August 23d.
International rowing regatta, August 30th to September 15th.
International rifle matches in September.
International medical congress, September 4th.
Independent Order of Odd-Fellows' parade, September 20th.

—Old fishermen prophesy an unusual season of plenty for fish of every description in our waters.

GAME PROTECTION.

TRAPPING PINNATED GROUSE.—We had flattered ourselves that the wholesale trapping of pinnated grouse, (prairie chickens), which has been going on so uninterruptedly for years past, had this year received a check, for which we had to thank either stricter legislation or an unusual season, probably the latter. Certain it is that "chickens" have never before been so scarce and high in price. In previous years, towards the close of the season, the birds have retailed for half a dollar a pair, but this year the 1st of March saw them at the same figures as had prevailed throughout the winter, viz.: one dollar and a half a pair. It was generally supposed this was not owing to any scarcity of birds, but to the fact that the mild season and light falls of snow had enabled the grouse to find shelter and an abundance of food without placing themselves within the reach of the lures of the netter and trapper. The following letter from a Canadian correspondent would, however, indicate that both our arguments and aspirations were at fault, and that the netted birds have been finding a market other than our own:—

NEWCASTLE, Canada, April 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Cannot something be done to prevent the intel extermination of pinnated grouse now going on in the western States? At Toronto, yesterday, April 28th, I saw from 50 to 75 brace of birds exposed for sale; they had all been trapped; were fresh, and I should say had not been killed more than three days. On inquiry the dealers told me that they were just in from Chicago, and were shipped to them by a man named Booth, from whom they had received game weekly for some time. I have written to the Chicago *Field*, and trust by that means to call the attention of the local game association to the matter, but I think it should be brought before the Protective Association for the United States so that sufficient influence can be brought to bear to get the game laws in the prairie States so amended as to give power to detectives to open packages in the hands of express companies when suspected to contain game killed illegally; and also to make such companies liable for a penalty when game is found in their possession. This would at once put a stop to the pot hunters trade. I am advised that 35th Victoria Chap. 38, Sections 2 and 4 of the Statutes of Ontario would apply to pinnated grouse. If so, the dealers here will be made an example of, as I have called the attention of the Toronto Game Protective Society to the matter. JOHN J. ROBSON.

The remedy, as far as Canada is concerned, lies with Canadian sportsmen. We, on our side, are doing all in our power, and it is not improbable that the scarcity in our markets the past season was owing to a wholesome dread on the part of the pot hunters of the penalties of the law. It is simply absurd to have game birds like pinnated grouse selling in the markets at half the price of dung-hill fowls. A fact indicative in itself of lawlessness and poaching, and still more so of the certain extermination ahead.

—The New York Association for the Protection of Game held its closing meeting of the season on Monday night at the residence of Royal Phelps, Esq., a large number of members being present. It was a meeting of more than ordinary interest and importance, as was shown by the correspondence laid by the Secretary before the association, between Senator Kennaday and Assemblyman Sherman, relating to the amendments to the Game laws introduced in the Legislature, from which it appeared that while the association were under the impression that measures were being enacted for the protection of fish and game, they discovered, in the closing hours of the session, that an amendment had been introduced in the Assembly in the interests of the law-breaking marketmen which was exceedingly objectionable, and would be fatal to all the other amendments introduced by the Association, and destroy the efficiency of their body.

The President said that when this objectionable amendment—section 6—startled them into prompt action, he had written to Mr. Shearman, Chairman of the Committee, protesting against its passage, and informing him that did such a measure pass the New York Association would be compelled to dissolve, as the marketmen could violate the law at pleasure, and be able to protect themselves from punishment of any kind. He was able to state, fortunately, that this amendment had not passed, nor had the amendments introduced by the association, so that the game laws remained just as they were last year, with the exception of a very valuable amendment introduced by Senator St. John, amending sections 3, 6 and 9 of chapter 831 of the laws of 1871, which has passed both houses of the Legislature, and was now before the Governor for his signature.

On motion of Col. Wagstaff, the association approved the amendment, and passed a resolution requesting the Governor to sign it.

Senator Kennaday, who was present, detailed the efforts made by the Senate and Assembly Committees on Amendments to the Game Laws to pass the amendments introduced by the association. Owing, however, to the delay incurred in the Assembly by the addition of various amendments, when the bill reached the Senate there was not a sufficient time before the close of the session to give the amendments that consideration which so important a measure demanded.

A vote of thanks was passed to Senator Kennaday for the zealous efforts on behalf of the association at Albany, and a committee was appointed to represent the association at the State Sportsmen's Convention at Geneseo on the 22d inst.

The usual communications were read in the early part of the evening, including one from Seth Green, calling attention to the increase in quantity and decrease in price of North River shad.

The President, in closing the session of 1875-6, reviewed the labors of the association during the session, and that they might well congratulate themselves on the results accomplished, and their effect on other sportsmen in every State and Territory of the Union.

The meeting then adjourned to the supper room, where a banquet to commemorate the close of the season had been prepared by J. W. Phelps.

NOTE.—It will be seen by the second clause above that the game law of the State has not been changed, nor will it be unless the amendment of Senator St. John should receive the Governor's approval.

THE NEW YORK STATE SPORTSMANS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association has now been definitely fixed to commence Monday the 22d inst. The first day will be devoted to business, and the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th to pigeon shooting, etc. 12,000 birds have been procured for the occasion, trapped in Michigan and delivered at Geneseo for $1.75 per dozen live count. A Bench Show of dogs will also be held at the same time, particulars of which will be found in our kennel column. The Livingston Sportsmans Club, under whose auspices the shooting will be conducted, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year. President, M. K. Scott; Vice-President, Dr. E. G. Chase; Secretary, G. D. Mercer; Treasurer, E. N. Shepard. W. A. Stevens, M. L. Forsyth, L. W. Crossett, J. W. Clement and T. F. Olmstead were elected as Executive Committee. E. N. Shepard, H. L. Arnold, A. W. Butterway, Finance Committee. Delegates to attend the State Convention, W. W. Bishop, Geo. W. Barney, Jr., R. A. Kneeland, Willard and W. A. Stevens.

—The Geneseo Club have elected the following delegates to the State Convention, John Rorbach, W. T. Howard, George Williams, M. H. Rector, Lewis Daton.

—At a recent meeting of the Onondaga County Sportsmen's Club the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention: Hon. F. E. Carroll, S. W. Sherlock, George W. Gray, John Bedford, and W. S. Barnum. The following are the alternates: Thomas E. Townsend, Thomas Kimber, Jr., W. Stalbanm, R. B. Strong and Thomas Brazel.

NEW JERSEY.—An association has been formed in Newark to be known as the Essex Associatiou for the Protection and Propagation of Game. The officers are: President, Dr. Pindell; Vice-President, Mr. J. Belcher; Secretary, Mr. Wm. Hayes; Treasurer, Mr. J. Poinier; Executive Committee, Messrs. A. P. Baldwin, Wm. Knecht, T. Osborne, Dr. A. W. B. Crane and W. Williams with the foregoing officers.

WEST JERSEY GAME PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—This society met at Camden, N. J., last week, President Walker, of Vineland, in the chair.

Secretary Miller reported a balance of $700 on hand.

Mr. Emlen, for the committee on laws, read a bill now before the legislature making October 1st the end of the close season for pheasants and quail.

Mr. Richards, of the committee to propagate game birds and fish, reported that, owing to the open season, they were not able to procure as many birds as were ordered. Those received were distributed to those who did not get any last year. Thirty-five thousand salmon eggs had been placed in various streams and hatched with encouraging success.

Mr. Richards stated that it is believed that the streams of South Jersey are suited to the growth of the salmon. He also reported that the black bass placed in the creeks by the society are doing well.

Mr. Pierce said that the creeks between Camden and Woodbury were lined with nets, and that Mr. Howell, the fish commissioner, intended to prosecute the offenders.

Attention was called to the practice of gathering birds' eggs, and Mr. Price, of Atlantic County, said that egg gathering was followed as a business along the shore, and that it is not known to be unlawful by the people.

The President read the law which inflicts a penalty of $10 for robbing birds' nests, except they be predatory birds.

The committee on prosecutions were instructed to prosecute those violating the law.

The committee on propagation was instructed to use not more than $500 for the stocking of streams with game fish.

After the transaction of other business the meeting adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent writes us from Pittsburg that the Sportsmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania is in very successful operation, numbering over 200 members, with more constantly applying for admission. He writes:—

"Our markets and commission houses contained no game or fish out of season during the past year, with one or two exceptions, which were properly attended to, and in the future there will probably be little or no trouble in this respect here. These violations were always of a flagrant character heretofore in Pittsburgh. The association has recently removed to their present spacious and elegant quarters on Fifth avenue, where a large and rapidly-increasing number of handsome specimens, brought to bag by the members, adorn and instruct.

A handsome specimen of the swan, (*Cygnus americanus*), shot just below Pittsburg, has been mounted and presented to the association, rare only in the fact of his stopping near this busy haunt of civilization and manufacture, and as he was a great stranger and alone, he was, as a matter of hospitality, taken in and cared for.

What's the matter with our Ohio friends that they want to make a close season for quail till December, 1877? the birds are plentiful in that State, and ample protection could be given them by making a short open season, say from 1st to 31st December of each year. Let us hear from our friends over the border about the object and necessity for the law.

SOUTH FORK.

CONNECTICUT.—A few years ago a severe flood which visited certain sections of this State, quite cleaned out the already depleted waters of their fish. This, and the growing scarcity of game resulted in the formation of The Salisbury Bird and Fish Protective Society. Regarding their operations, a correspondent writing from Lakeville, Conn., says:—

"Such a thing as a prosecution for violation of the game laws had never been known here, and some of the citizens rather scouted the idea of our accomplishing any good, but after one or two violators of the law paid a good fair price for their amusement people began to think that there was really something in it. And we are now recruiting our ranks from good substantial citizens who are not personally fond of sporting but who are glad to have the little birds protected." W. H. W.

OHIO.—The latest amendments to the game laws of this State make a close season for quail and prairie chickens until November 15th, 1877, and after that date from January 1st until November 1st for quail; from January 15th until November 1st for wild turkeys; from January 1st until September 1st for ruffed grouse and teal; from April 1st until September 1st for mallard, wood, and other varieties of duck, and from January 1st until July 4th for woodcock. The trespass law which promised to be so obnoxious was not passed, at least not with the objectionable features. As passed it reads almost exactly as does the law of this State, requiring land owners to post their lands, or give the intruder notice to leave before a trespass can be committed. In fact, it goes further, and requires that the boundaries shall be clearly defined by the setting of stakes or by making ditches.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A correspondent writes us as follows:—

I regret that an effort made at the last meeting of the Council of the Game Society of N. S. to prohibit all shooting (but duck and teal) till Sept. 15th, and then begin at partridge (ruffled grouse, *T. umbellatus*), cock and snipe simultaneously fell through—the majority dreading to open a door to any legislative change until the close time for moose (*C. alces*) had expired.

As to this noble animal, which has been much favored by an almost snowless winter, he is again becoming more plentiful. During a caribou hunt this winter of some duration, I could have certainly shot 20, and in one day's weary walk of a 36 miles' loop from and back to camp, I entered six yards, and must have *gone round* many more.

OBITUARY.—It is with keen regret that we record the death, at Paris, last week, of Mr. Benj. F. Bowles, of Springfield, Mass. To the general public, Mr. Bowles was perhaps better known through his connection with the Springfield *Republican*, of which he was part proprietor, and for a long time business manager. But to sportsmen he was known far and wide as a lover of field sports. Mr. Bowles was a prominent member of the Rod and Gun Club, of Springfield, and also of the American Fish Culturists' Association, of which he was treasurer. In practical fish culture he took much interest, and his letters, published in the annual reports of the society, are both valuable and instructive. Mr. Bowles visited Europe last fall with his family, contemplating an extensive tour, embracing the Nile, etc. His letters to this paper over the signature of "Druid," written from Algiers as the "Ramblings of a Sportsman," will be remembered by our readers as exceedingly interesting contributions to sporting literature. Mr. Bowles was a contributor to FOREST AND STREAM almost from its start, and labored constantly to promote its success. He was forty-two years of age. He died of Roman fever.

—The season for deer shooting may be supposed to end in Florida, when the closing of the hotels ceases to provide a market for the venison. This is about May 1st. The St. Augustine Hotel alone keeps four hunters constantly employed, and that caravansary having now closed its doors, the occupation of the professional Nimrods is gone, and they have accordingly emerged from the bush. The deer will now have a rest until fall; yet very many does, heavy with fawn, have been destroyed, and the waste must have an appreciable effect to diminish the supply of this game should the slaughter continue uninterruptedly in this manner. The hunters referred to report having killed about twelve deer per week for the last four months—or, say, 200 head. Their favorite hunting ground is at Benlah, fifty miles south of St. Augustine. Now, as there are at least a dozen hotels in the State that may be deemed first class, besides a score of minor ones, the number of deer killed during the winter for their use, cannot be much less than 2,400. The number killed by sportsmen and residents for private use can only be estimated.

—Our constant friend "Guyon," of Corinth, Mississippi, has sent us three beards of wild turkeys, shot by himself and Mr. John N. Duncan, which are more than patriarchal in their length and general aspect. One of them measures 10½ inches in length, and, as the sender says, probably belonged to a gobbler of the Mormon persuasion, so that we can now safely swear "by the Beard of the prophet," in due oriental form. The other was evidently sported by a young galopavo of the Beau Brummel order, as it is curled and crimped at the end. To outwit one of these old boys who wears a beard in this style, is certainly an achievement of which a sportsman may well be proud. Human intelligence and skill opposed to animal cunning, and the animal cunning usually comes out ahead.

OUR JOURNAL IN CANADA.—Benj. Smith, Esq., member of council of the Nova Scotia Game Protective Society, says of FOREST AND STREAM:—

"Your paper has become so great a favorite among Canadian sportsmen as to be a *sine qua non*."

Samuel Wilmot, Esq., Superintendent of the Dominion Fish Works, at Newcastle, Canada, in sending an official communication to FOREST AND STREAM, remarks:—

"As your paper is becoming so widely distributed, it is the best medium by which any information of this kind can be disseminated."

—From observations taken at New Smyrna, Florida, by Maj. George G. Alden, we find that the mean mid-day (2 P. M.) temperature was 80°. Lowest temperature during the month, 55°; highest, 86°.

—There were cut on Crown Timber Lands of New Brunswick, Canada, last year, woods of all kinds equivalent to about one hundred and ten million feet. This season the yield will probably be one hundred million feet,

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.—Saturday was a day at which no rifleman could grumble, and the scores made in the various matches are above the average. The first event was the long range match for the Luther badge, open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, for which there were twelve entries. The conditions were, five shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Mr. W. B. Farwell was the winner, but the leading scores, as will be seen by the list below, were remarkably close:—

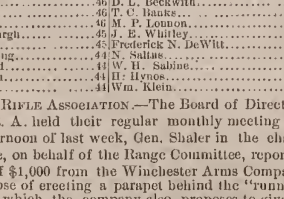
Names.	Yards.	Score.	Total.
W. B. Farwell	800	5 5 3 4 5	22
	900	5 5 3 4 5	22
	1000	4 4 2 3 3	16
			60
E. H. Sanford	800	3 5 3 5 4	20
	900	5 5 4 4 5	23
	1000	3 2 2 4 5	16
			59
L. M. Ballard	800	3 5 4 5 5	22
	900	5 3 5 5 3	21
	1000	3 2 3 3 5	16
			59
H. S. Jewell	800	5 5 5 5 5	25
	900	2 4 5 5 5	21
	1000	2 0 5 5 3	15
			59
J. S. Conlin	800	5 5 3 5 5	23
	900	3 3 4 5 5	20
	1000	0 3 3 5 5	16
			58
L. Geiger	800	5 5 3 5 5	23
	900	3 2 5 5 4	20
	1000	4 3 3 4 3	15
			58
N. Washburne	800	5 4 4 5 4	22
	900	5 4 5 5 3	21
	1000	4 0 0 5 3	12
			56
H. Fisher	800	5 4 5 5 5	24
	900	5 5 5 3 0	18
	1000	4 5 4 0 0	13
			55
G. W. Yale	800	4 3 5 6 5	23
	900	5 4 3 4 0	16
	1000	2 0 5 4 5	16
			54
George Crouch	800	5 5 3 4 5	22
	900	5 3 0 3 3	14
	1000	0 4 3 4 4	15
			51
Isaac L. Allen	800	0 3 4 4 4	15
	900	4 3 4 5 5	21
	1000	3 4 2 2 0	11
			47
A. J. Henniton, Jr.	800	5 4 0 5 5	19
	900	4 4 3 0 3	14
	1000	2 2 0 4 3	11
			44

The second match was that for the *Spirit of the Times* badge, 300 yards, off hand, shot for the first time. There was a long list of entries, and the scores made were as follows:—

Names.	Score.	Total.
E. B. Sanford	4 4 5 5 3 3 3 4 4	39
W. B. Farwell	4 3 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	38
Henry Fulton	3 3 3 4 5 3 4 1 3 4	36
H. S. Jewell	4 4 3 5 4 3 2 3 4 4	36
H. W. Gourley	4 4 5 3 3 4 4 4 3 2	36
E. W. Smith	3 3 4 4 4 4 2 4 4 3	35
H. E. Valentine	2 2 4 3 5 4 4 5 3 2	35
A. Anderson	4 4 2 3 5 4 3 4 4 0	34
J. R. Graham	3 3 4 0 4 4 5 4 4 3	34
M. T. McMahon	4 2 4 2 4 3 3 4 4 3	34
L. M. Ballard	3 5 2 3 3 3 4 2 3 4	32
George Crouch	4 4 2 4 3 3 3 4 4 4	33
F. H. Holton	3 2 4 3 4 2 4 3 4 3	32
H. Fisher	4 2 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 3	32
R. H. Keene	3 3 2 4 1 2 3 4 4 4	31
J. V. Meserole	3 4 3 4 3 2 4 3 4 3	31
I. L. Allen	4 4 3 3 3 0 3 4 3 5	31
C. S. Burns	2 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 0	31
J. McGlensey	4 0 2 2 4 4 4 3 4 2	29
G. D. Scott	4 4 2 4 2 0 3 3 2 2	28
W. H. Murphy	3 2 4 4 5 3 2 3 0 2	28
G. F. Merchant	3 3 4 0 3 3 3 3 3 4	28
J. A. Gee	3 3 4 2 3 3 0 3 3 4	28
W. S. Elmendorf	4 4 0 2 0 5 3 4 5 4	27
Thomas Lloyd	3 4 0 3 3 3 5 4 4 1	26
J. B. Holland	0 0 3 3 4 5 2 3 2 4	26

The programme at Creedmoor for next Saturday will include the second competition for the "Hepburn" trophy at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, commencing at 11 A. M., and the sixth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, at 200 yards distance, at 3:15 P. M.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—We give herewith a cut which is an exact copy of the champion target winning the champion's pin at this gallery. It was made by Mr. L. V. Sone, April 20th 1876, 10 shots with rifle, 110 feet, off hand. The pin was offered for the first fall score (50 out of possible 50) on 200 yards; Wimbledon target reduced in proportion for the range, made in the gallery, and after seven months constant practice by the most expert gallery shots in the city, Mr. Sone accomplished the almost impossible feat. The following is a list of the best scores; highest possible score, 50:—



Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
L. V. Sone	50	C. G. Peters	46
W. B. Farwell	49	J. Woodward	46
Chas. A. Cheever	48	Wilson Macdonald	46
G. E. Blydenburgh	47	G. W. Hamilton	46
Wm. Hayes	47	Thomas Lloyd	45
J. B. Blydenburgh	46	J. D. Cheever	45
G. W. Yale	46	D. L. Beckwith	45
T. C. Noone	46	T. C. Banks	45
L. C. Bruce	46	M. P. Lonnon	45
H. D. Blydenburgh	45	J. E. Whitley	44
J. O. Wright	45	Frederick N. DeWitt	43
Gen. W. E. Strong	45	Sallas	43
W. J. Sherwood	44	W. H. Sabine	43
T. J. Dodworth	44	H. Hynes	43
Geo. P. Work	44	Wm. Klein	42

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors of the N. R. A. held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon of last week, Gen. Shaler in the chair. Col. Wingate, on behalf of the Range Committee, reported the receipt of $1,000 from the Winchester Arms Company for the purpose of erecting a parapet behind the "running deer" target, which the company also proposes to give to the association. On motion of Gen. McMahon the Prize Committee were authorized to procure prizes for the matches in the spring meeting, at a cost not to exceed $450. The President announced that to erect a commodious headquarters at Creedmoor $1,500 had already been donated. The term "Special" military guns in matches was decided to mean all rifles not in use by the troops of any organized Government. On motion of Col. Wingate, it was resolved that the convention of riflemen, which had been announced to be held during the spring meeting, should be convened at the head quarters tent at Creedmoor, May 25, at 12 o'clock noon, when the roll of delegates will be called. In order to give concert of action to matters regarding rifle practice it was resolved to invite all the rifle associations throughout the country to send delegates to the convention or a written statement to the Secretary of such matters as they may desire to have acted upon. After the election of five life members the meeting adjourned.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.—The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, having in charge the International Rifle matches to be contested at Creedmoor next fall, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Gen. McMahon, the President, in the chair.

It was resolved to limit the expenditure for the Centennial trophy in the long range match to $1,000. Major Gen. Shaler, Col. Gildersleeve, and Col. Mitchell were appointed a committee to prepare a programme for the entertainment of foreign and out-of-town guests at Creedmoor on the days of the matches.

THE IRISH RIFLEMEN.—Dispatches from Dublin under date of May 2d, announce that the competition for places in the Irish Rifle Team to visit this country, commenced at Dundalk on the 29th ult., and were to be continued during the six successive Saturdays. Two squads consisting, No. 1 of Messrs. Johnson, Pollock, Patrick, and Franks, and No. 2 of Messrs. Rigby, Traill, Goff, Joynt, fired 15 shots per man at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, scoring a grand total for No. 1 of 711, and for No. 2 of 674.

Most of those likely to compete for places in the team come from the north of Ireland or the neighborhood of Dublin. Dundalk lies close to the borders of both provinces, and is neutral ground. The military authorities have given the use of their rifle range.

Each competitor will be required to fire each day fifteen shots at each of the three ranges. The ten best men on the aggregate scoring will be selected; four additional men will be nominated by the captain. These fourteen will again compete, and the ten best will form the team of eight and the reserve. The actual components of the team will not, however, be finally selected until practice in America has decided their relative merit.

The second competition took place on Saturday last. The score resulted in a tie. W. Rigby made a score of 211 out of a possible 225, which has been seldom equalled. Of his 15 shots 34 were bull's eyes. Other scores were: Milner, 203; Goff, 195; Traill, 189; Patrick, 168; Dyas, 177; Joynt, 164.

SCHUETZENFESTS.—The Columbia Rifle Association will hold their opening spring meeting on the 15th inst., at their grounds at Gutteuberg, N. J. Shooting off-hand, at 200 yards, any rifles, open to all comers. Tickets entitling the holder to three shots at the Centennial ring target, $2 each; fifteen prizes to the amount of $160. N. B. Centennial ring target means the target adopted by the American Shapshooters' Society, and which will be used at the grand shooting tournament at Philadelphia from June 26th to July 7th. This target is divided into twenty-five different rings of one half inch diameter each. Bull's-eye or pool tickets, ten for $1. The opening festival of the United Schuetzen Association of Jersey City will take place at the Schuetzen Park at Bergen avenue, Jersey City, (Greenville), Tuesday and Wednesday the 16th and 17th inst. They open bull's eye, man, and ring targets, at a distance of 200 yards, and open to all comers.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of J. W. Hayes & Co., 922 Broad street, Newark, N. J. We have had the pleasure of admiring the superbly executed medals this firm have made for the Centennial shooting contests. They also made the FOREST AND STREAM badges. They have an artist who is very superior in the conception of designs, and the firm will take great pleasure in furnishing badges and medals to suit the taste of the gun clubs, rifle clubs, or other associations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Worcester Sportsmen's Club have adopted the rules and regulations of the National Rifle Association, with the single exception of the third class target. Taking the Wimbledon target at 200 and 300 yards; 8 inch bull's-eye, 15-inch centre, 28 inch inner, 40 inch outer. The following are the scores made on the 4th inst. Wimbledon targets, off hand:—

200 YARDS, OFF-HAND.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Stedman Clark	14	A. F. Hatch	16
G. J. Rugg	16	A. L. Rice	10
A. P. Cutting	17	Frank Wesson	7
C. B. Holden	12	A. E. Grimes	15
A. G. Mann	18		

600 YARDS.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Stedman Clark	29	A. F. Hatch	4
G. J. Rugg	22	A. L. Rice	5
A. P. Cutting	17	Frank Wesson	7
C. B. Holden	22	W. S. Perry	5
A. G. Mann	18	E. S. Knowles	10

NEW ORLEANS RIFLE CLUB.—At the range of the New Orleans Rifle Club there was very little shooting done April 30th, the heat no doubt keeping the members at home. The shooting is almost entirely on the Centennial target. Mr. A. Wattenhofer, the champion last shooting day, again walked off with the honors on the latter target on a score of 165. The following are the names of the winners on the off-hand cartoon targets: First prize, M. Winteler; second prize, H. N. Soria; third prize, A. Wattenhofer; fourth prize, J. C. Shipley.

The Crescent City Rifle Club tried the red bull's-eye in place of the black. As there was some controversy some time since in regard to the superiority of the red over the black, I shall report next week if it works satisfactorily or not. The following are the leading scores at 1,000 yards:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
George Howe	56	John Glynn, Jr.	45
J. K. Renaud	56	James Buckley	42
Dudley Sept	55	Wm. Arms	37

NEW YORK.—A match was shot last week between the Geneva Rifle Club and the Amateur Club of Rochester, the former using muzzle-loaders weighing from twenty to thirty pounds, of .53 calibre, while the Rochester men used guns weighing but ten pounds. The former were allowed to rest the muzzles of their guns on artificial rests, but the Amateurs were not allowed that advantage, but had to bind fast their Creedmoors in a sort of living vice, made by twisting their bodies into the peculiar position known as "Fulton's position." The advantage of greater weight in a gun and liberty to rest its muzzle artificially is enough, skill being equal, to win a victory every time, and although the Genevas are to be congratulated on their skill and good fortune, justice requires that the probable cause of the result should be stated. The following is the score at the long range:—

GENEVA TEAM.

Name.	Score.									Total.
Gaylord	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	45
Lingle	3	5	3	4	0	5	3	4	5	35
Smith	4	4	2	2	0	4	5	3	5	34
Fleming	2	5	4	0	4	3	5	4	0	31
Miller	0	3	5	3	3	2	2	0	3	24
Roberts	0	3	0	2	2	5	3	5	4	24
Post	2	5	2	3	3	0	2	2	3	22
Grand total										215

ROCHESTER TEAM.

Rider	3	3	4	4	0	3	5	3	5	33
Yates	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	33
Combs	0	3	4	2	5	5	5	3	3	30
Hart	3	3	0	4	5	5	0	4	5	30
Stillson	3	0	0	3	4	3	5	4	0	25
Brown	4	0	0	5	0	4	4	2	3	24
Servis	2	3	3	4	4	2	0	0	0	23
Grand total										198

The time consumed in shooting this match was so long that it became impossible to shoot a full team match at short range, but three individuals from each club shot an off hand match at 200 yards, which resulted in a triumph for Rochester by the following

SCORES.

Name.	Score.									Total.
Rider, of Rochester	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	43
Smith, of Geneva	3	4	2	1	4	4	3	3	2	5	35
Rider winning by eight points.										
Stillson, of Rochester	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	43
Miller, of Geneva	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	42
Stillson winning by one point.										
Yates, of Rochester	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	36
Gaylord, of Geneva	3	4	2	4	4	5	3	4	3	3	33
Yates winning by three points.										

E.

SHORT BARRELS FOR RIFLES.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In reply to one of your correspondents, in your paper of 27th ult., you say "200 yards is rather too far for a 20-inch barrel." Ten years ago, after a great deal of experimenting with barrels of different lengths, I adopted the 20 inch Maynard as my favorite arm for all sporting service, having convinced myself that for any but the extreme ranges, which are sometimes required on the plains, it was equal to any possible demand, and the convenience with which it can be packed and carried making it the best weapon I know to carry on journeys, and to have ready at all times for real work. I have won matches with it at 220 yards in competition with muzzle and breech-loading rifles of great number and variety. I once put ten successive shots in a five inch ring at 200 yards, killed a wild goose at 100, cut off the head of a bittern at 150, and, generally, have found it more reliable than the old muzzle-loading rifle, which for many years I thought to be the best that could be produced. Mine is a 4-10 calibre, which of course would be more reliable than a 32, which your correspondent asks for; but for any distance required in ordinary service, and for a much longer range than 200 yards, I am sure from my own experience, and that of many others with which I have been familiar, that a 20-inch barrel is all sufficient.

H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see in the "Answers" you say "200 yards is rather too far for a 20-inch barrel." May I ask do you refer by this simply to the .32 cal., 20-inch barrel, or to that length in general? I have used a 20-inch Winchester, 1866 model, for several years, and apart from my attachment to the piece from associations, I have never changed it for the new pattern or longer barrel, because I have always found that for ordinary hunting it shot well enough. It has coarse sights and no elevator, but I have at various times shot ducks with it, shooting at them in the water at 200 yards off-hand, and at more than that. I never shoot at a mark once in six months, so I cannot say how regular it would be in a number of consecutive shots at the same object; but as game it seems to have inclusive faculties, which is necessary as to direction. I may add that I have a hard-looking 14-bore shot gun, only 18 inches in the barrels, with which I have killed deer running at 80 yards and over, using Elcy's green cartridges, with 3¼ drachms of powder—Dupont's No. 2 ducking. C. C.

[The disadvantage in a short barrel is in its incapacity for burning more than a limited quantity of powder, particularly where a small calibre is used. Besides, the answer to our correspondent referred to the Wesson *pistol*, fitted with a skeleton stock.—ED.]

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—A number of gentlemen of Philadelphia and New York have formed themselves into a club and purchased two acres of land on Ludlam's Bay, Cape May county, N. J., where they have erected a two and a half story house, 30x40 feet, with sixteen sleeping rooms, which is under the supervision of T. F. Shute and wife. The officers are G. M. D. Peltz, President; T. F. Shute, Vice President; James F. Wallace, Secretary. The title of the club is the Curlew Bay Club of Philadelphia.

—A Boston correspondent relates a singular circumstance that happened last week to a lover of the dog and gun living in the suburbs of one of the adjacent suburban cities. He was awakened quite early with the intelligence that the grounds were full of snipe, and one dog that was already loose was "pointing in all directions." Then there was hurrying to and fro. He seized his gun with a promptitude that would put to blush the Minute man of 1776, and without waiting for reinforcements, was soon in the field. In a short time he bagged nine snipe, losing three from too close proximity to windows of the houses. Mc.

PIGEON MATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The seventh annual spring meeting of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club was held at Tinuenm on Saturday, May 6th. A great number of invited guests were present, and the day was passed in the most social manner, nothing occurring to mar the general good feeling that prevaded among the members. The usual shooting match took place; 550 wild pigeons were furnished by Mr. S. T. Martin, of Chicago, which are

rived in good order, only 14 being lost on the way to Philadelphia. The prizes contended for were as follows: 1st, a handsome solid silver salver; 2d, a valuable bronze (English partridge); 3d, an emblematic locket. The match was shot from H & T trap, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. The following are the scores:—

Names.	Total.	Names.	Total.
E. C. P.	9	G. K. C.	4
A. E. S.	9	G. R. H	7
J. L., Jr.	7	D. T.	7
H. B. T.	7	M. S. G.	7
J. C. H.	4	A. B.	7
S. P. B.	9	T. C. A.	8
T. L. H.	7	E. M.	8
F. W.	5	A. C.	7
A. N. W.	6	C. M.	7
W. C.	7	J. T. A.	7

TIES FOR FIRST PRIZE.

E. C. P.	1 1 0 1—3	Winner	
J. E. S.	0 1 0 0		

TIES FOR SECOND PRIZE.

E. C. A.	1 1 1 0 1—4	1 1 1 1 1—5	1 0 0 1 1—3
B. M.	1 1 1 1 0—4	1 1 1 1 1—5	0 1 1 1 1—4 Winner.

TIES FOR THIRD PRIZE.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.							
J. L, Jr.	0	O. S. G.								
H. B. T.	1 1 0	A. B.	0							
T. L. H.	0 1 1	A. C.	1 1 1—3	1 0	0—1					
W. C.	1 0 0	M*.	1 1 1—3	1 1—2						
G. R. H.	1 0 0	J. T. A.	1 0							
J. T.	1 0	*Winner.								

After the shooting match was over, the members sat down to a planked shad supper, and an enjoyable afternoon was passed in the building of the Tunnum Fish House Club.

BOGARDUS VS. PRICE.—The match between Captain A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and Mr. William G. Price, of London, for the championship of the world and the gold badge won by the Captain when in Europe, was decided at Indianapolis on the 5th inst. The following score shows the result:—Fifty birds from five traps, 30 yards rise, English rules. Bogardus, 41; Price, 36. Fifteen pairs, 18 yards rise, Prairie Club rules, of Chicaco. Bogardus, 24; Price, 21. Twenty single birds, 21 yards rise Prairie Club rules, of Chicago. Bogardus, 19, Price, 15. Total—Bogardus, 84; Price, 72.

PIGEON SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

ST. LOUIS, May 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

A supply of wild birds arrived to-day from Chicago for the Gun Club. After a fair club match a novel match was made between Mr. C. Jeff Clark and H. C. Pierce, at 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, the gun to be laid on the ground, the shooter to stand at score with arms folded, and to maintain that position until the trap was sprung and the bird on the wing. Mr. Clark had shot at five birds once before under similar conditions. Mr. Pierce had had no experience in that style of shooting. To the complete surprise of the spectators the shooters tied at ten birds, and afterwards at five birds, same conditions. As the skill of each party had been thoroughly tested under such novel circumstances, without advantage to either, it was agreed to draw the stake and rest upon laurels won. When it is considered that the birds were very strong, wild ones, having but recently been netted, and the wind blowing almost a gale from right to left across the traps, with a cold, drizzling rain prevailing during the entire match, together with the extra labor necessary to secure proper aim under conditions imposed, the score is simply wonderful. As any rate the result is so greatly ahead of the Paine-Talbot match, recently had in New York, and the terms so much more difficult—(Paine and Talbot laying their gun on a table instead of on the ground)—that either gentleman is willing to make a 50-bird single or double match under same conditions, with any one who imagines they know how to do such style of work better.

ST. LOUIS.

MT. VANDERWACKEN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see in an entertaining article in your paper of the 27th, your correspondent asks where the Vanderwacken Mountain is, as he could not find it on any map. I have been up the Vanderwacken Mountain some years ago, although not quite so far back as the date of the events recorded in your correspondent's article. The mountain lies south of the road from Root's to the Lower Adirondack Iron Works and east of the North River. It is, as he says, an isolated mountain, over four thousand feet high, I should say, speaking from memory and judging from the timber and other signs which those familiar with mountain climbing estimate altitude by. I went up the mountain in the winter of 1869-61, when I spent me five or six weeks in the woods, tramping about on snow-shoes and seeing what was to be seen in contrast to the summer time. The snow was five feet deep on a level, with a good crust, and I have no doubt that in some of the hollows and ravines among the foot hills at the back of the mountain, we walked over drifts thirty feet deep. In order to get a fine view, I left Mitchell Lahattie' House in Pendleton before day, and reached the top of the mountain quite early in the morning. Snow-shoes had to be discarded long before we got to the summit, as we attacked it from the north side, and it is very steep. The top was open and not large, the mountain making a peak. The view was grand. I looked up the long basin in which lay Lake Sanford, the head of it fifteen miles off. Across the end of the valley glistened the wall of the Indian Pass. On the right came toward me in order the rose-colored summits—for all were snow covered, and glowed Alp-like in the slowly rising sun—of Mounts McIntyre, Colden, Tahawas, and others, while on the left lay Seward and Santanoni. I can remember it well to this day. The rose color tipped with gold, then gilding imperceptibly into the softest shades of violet, which again went into purple, until at last, low down on the mountain sides, where the timber was larger and the snow could get to the ground, the dark spruces and balsams looked blue and black in the deep shadows. I went down on the south side of the mountain and took a circuit to the right almost to the river, having meanwhile run down a buck and cut his throat, for Mitchell had said he must have some meat, or we would face hungry at home, and then struck north again to the Crown Point road, which I did not reach until long after dark, or rather night, for it was moonlight and not very dark. One of Mitchell's boys and another youngster were with me, so having plenty of team we put a withe through the deer's nose and fore legs, and "snaked" him on the crust until after night, where we hung him up and went home, sending after him in the morning. If I pass the Vanderwacken again I shall most certainly try to find time to go up it. The view will well repay any one who cares at all for such things. So by the way will the view from Goodenon into a much smaller mountain, and one more easily gone up, not far from Newcomb settlement. C. C.

SNIPE AT THE WEST.

CLINTON, Iowa, May 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of April 27th, under head of Game Bag and Gun, you predicted that English snipe had taken a western flight. "You have it right." The largest flight of snipe known for years has just passed over the eastern portion of this State. All along the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from here to Tama City, every favorable piece of ground has been alive with them, owing to heavy rains. Corn-fields have been favorite feeding grounds, and as the farmers do not cut up their corn it affords fine cover. J. Anderson and G. E. Poyneer bagged ninety-three in six and a half hours' shooting on the 22d inst.; Messrs. Jackett and Poyneer bagged seventy-nine on 25th ult.; Page and Walden bagged sixty-three. Messrs. Morton, Lee, Everett, Holton, and Lamb have the credit of making good bags. Duck shooting was fair. Prospects are very flattering for a big season at pinnated grouse. If we do not have any heavy rains during May and June the shooting will be the finest for many years. ERIS.

THE FLIGHT OF WOODCOCK AND SNIPE.

KENTVILLE, Nova Scotia.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It always gives the sportsman pleasure to find the whereabouts of a brother of the rod or trigger with whom a bye gone day has been pleasantly passed. I therefore note with no ordinary delight a few lines from "Roamer," who is good enough to mention 1874, and the little Chambers who then conduced to our amusement. I am truly glad to hear that he intends looking me up next autumn, and while I regret the superannuation of his old beauties, make no doubt but that "their successors in office" will give a good account of their "days about" with my team. As for that good, thorough going shot, I feel sure that since we last met

"Age cannot wither *him*, nor custom stale
His infinite variety."

One thing I will say for all the gentlemen from over the border whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in the field, they are undeniable workmen, and understand cover shooting and the peculiarities of the "timber-doodle," its probable locality, and line and velocity of flight, and as we drive from cover to cover, smoke the post-prandial pipe, unless they are giving us solid information and the result of extensive personal observation among the fauna of North America. They are admirably fill-ing the role of what dear old Col. Chearnley called "the diverting vagabond."

In answer to "Roamer's" inquiries as to the advent of cock and snipe, I reply that as far as my own observation goes I am inclined to think that the influx of cock from the North is more clearly marked by flights than that of snipe. The latter breed here, both at Tantramar and Kentville in greater numbers than cock, and continuing during their early maturity on the opens it is very difficult to discriminate between flight birds and those driven off the snipe bogs to the edges of the dykes, (as we call our reclaimed grass lands) ditches, and potatoe furrows. But I can say that after easterly and northeasterly rainstorms with wind I find a black bog with scattered alders, I wot of, always well filled with snipe after September 22d. I therefore think they begin to come South earlier than cock, and further, I never killed snipe in November till 1874, when I got two brace on, I think November 10th, upon a bit of black intervale a mile or so west from Kentville, that had been submerged till autumn, and mown high off the ground.

The cock on the other hand, I always shoot until well on in November; even as late as the 16th making bags of three or four couple. Once I flushed a strong, loud winged bird the day before Christmas! It is probable he had been wounded, or *more parentis* been prevented from acquiring a knowledge of geography. The advent of the flight birds depends much upon the temperature in higher latitudes, and the prevalence of northerly gales. I look up well shot covers for new arrivals all along from October 15th to November 10th; after that, likely places. My heaviest bags of evidently flight birds have generally been made about the full moon nearest the 20th of October. I hope, however, to show my old friends some new covers before so late a date. B. S.

TENAFLY, N. J., April 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the late issues of your paper, I notice several of your correspondents claim that the scarcity of woodcock is due to the late snows and cold rains in the spring, and last, but not least, to the summer shooting. Now, in our section, the summer and fall shooting is about equal. In July and August we find the young birds in the densest cover, when they flee it is almost impossible to see them. While in the fall, after the leaves have fallen from the trees, we find them among the alders and white birches, where it is very open, and it is often necessary to let them fly some distance, in order to save them whole. Of course we all understand that summer shooting leads to the untimely death of a great many young ruffed grouse and quail, but it does not wholly account for the scarcity of the birds. If your correspondents will take the trouble to look under the telegraph wires, they will find another good reason. For instance, on the 4th inst. one of the trackmen on the rail-road, brought me a woodcock that has been killed by flying against the wire; he was found early in the morning, and was warm when picked up. A year or two ago eight woodcock were found one morning on the Hudson River Railroad, in a distance of two miles, and a short time ago the agent at the depot heard something strike the wire near him, and on looking, found a woodcock that was warm and bleeding. On the 7th inst I found three dead birds in a distance of one and one half miles. Three were found a few miles south of this place a year ago and I have just received a stuffed bird from Piermont that was killed the 17th of March, 1873. It seems that a single wire is the most dangerous as they can see and avoid a large number. Here is another reason: a friend of mine informs me that it used to be a customary practice for the citizens of the Southern States to hunt them at night with torches in the canebrakes, and he has known of seventy-five being killed in a few hours in this way. If this is the case, in a few years woodcock will be a thing of the past, unless the protection societies take hold of the matter. Woodcock have been very plentiful with us this spring, and there are enough left on the grounds to make good shooting when the season opens.

Wilson snipe made their first appearance this week. I shot five on the 26th, and saw two more which were very wild. The weather has been so cold that the flight has hardly commenced, but expect they will be along in large numbers in a few days, when I will send you word.

RED WING.

CHOKE-BORES.

JACKSON, Miss., April 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Apropos of choke-bores, I have had my gun what Mr. Dougall might call "moderately choke-bored." My gun—you published a trial about two years ago—shot N. 7, Tatham's, badly, making a pattern of 125 pellets in a 30-in. circle, with 2¾ drs. orange lightning powder and 1¼ oz. shot. Now with 3¼ drachms American dead shot and 1¼ oz. No. 7 Tatham's shot, it gives an average pattern of 182 pellets in a 30 inch circle, not selected. It has improved the gun's shooting with No. 8 as well. Of No. 10 shot I kept no record, and here state positively, in regard to my gun, at least, that it has not lost in penetration, having broken both hind legs of an old hare—besides killing him so dead he never straggled—at about 40 paces, with St. Louis No. 10 (Tatham's) shot.

In regard to shooting a choke-bore at snipe or partridges I would say, to a poor shot like myself, be slow about bringing your gun to your shoulder; or, as Frank Forester says: "Keep your gun at half-cock, and cock it only after the game is on the wing." If you don't, you'll score more misses than birds, as I do.

In conclusion, one word about Mr. Dougall's statement that "closeness and velocity are antagonistic." With all due deference to Mr. Dougall, I question that statement. I shot my gun before it was choke-bored at a yellow pine plank; the shot entered it simply. I then used one of Eley's concentrators, and it splintered the board. I then took two concentrators, filled them with shot, with a wad at either end, and tied it together with fine wire. It tore a hole through the wood like that made by a grapeshot; all shots so fired at same distance, same size shot, and at different parts of the plank. A cartridge so made would knock down an elephant at close quarters.

If above is not analogous I would like to be informed why it is not; but is, in my humble opinion, if not a complete refutation, at least one that requires explanation in regard to "closeness and velocity are antagonistic" being accepted as gospel truth. GEO. C. EYRICH.

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL.

—The national game has never been played with the degree of skill it is this season, as the record of the leading contests which have thus far taken place fully shows. Thus far, in the League pennant series of matches, the Chicago Club takes the lead out West, and the Hartford Club in the East, each having won five games and lost but one up to May 9th. The model games thus far played in the West by the League clubs have been:—

St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....1 to 0
Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati.....2 to 1
Chicago vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....4 to 3
Cincinnati vs. Louisville, at Cincinnati.....3 to 2
Chicago vs. Louisville, at Louisville.....4 to 0
Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati.....5 to 4
St. Louis vs. Louisville, at Louisville.....6 to 2

The model games of the East are as follows:—

Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn (12 innings).....3 to 2
Hartford vs. Boston, at Boston (10 innings).....3 to 2
Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....4 to 3
Hartford vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....7 to 4
Hartford vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....6 to 3
Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....6 to 5
Mutual vs. Boston, at Boston.....5 to 1
Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....7 to 5
Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....7 to 6
Mutual vs. Hartford, at Brooklyn.....8 to 3

The record in full of the League contests is as follows:—

	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Hartford.	Louisville.	Mutual.	St. Louis.	Games won.
Athletic	..	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Boston	1	..	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Chicago	0	0	..	2	0	2	0	1	5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	..	0	1	0	2	3
Hartford	2	2	1	0	..	0	1	0	6
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	..	0	1	2
Mutual	1	1	0	0	1	0	..	0	3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	2
Games lost	4	4	1	3	1	4	5	4	26

The single figure contests in which professional nines have been engaged since our last issue are as follows:—

May 1—Chicago vs. Buckeye, at Columbus.....5 to 0
May 1—Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn (12 innings).....3 to 2
May 2—Boston vs. Fall River, at Fall River.....6 to 2
May 3—New Haven vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....6 to 4
May 4—New Haven vs. Hartford, at N. Haven (10 in).....7 to 6
May 4—Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston (11 innings).....4 to 3
May 4—Riverside vs. Aumbers, at Louisville.....7 to 5
May 4—Cincinnati vs. Louisville, at Cincinnati.....3 to 2
May 5—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....4 to 3
May 5—St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....1 to 0
May 5—Stars vs. Ithaca, at Syracuse.....6 to 6
May 5—Harvard vs. Suffolk, at Cambridge.....8 to 1
May 5—Braddock vs. Allegheny, at Allegheny.....9 to 3
May 6—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....6 to 3
May 6—Chelsea vs. Brooklyn, at Brooklyn.....9 to 3
May 6—Alaska vs. Nameless, at Brooklyn.....5 to 4
May 8—Mutual vs. Boston, at Boston.....5 to 1
May 8—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....7 to 4
May 8—Louisville vs. Capital City, at Indianapolis.....6 to 5
May 8—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....3 to 2

Among the best amateur games are the following:—

May 6—Charter Oak vs. Trinity, at Hartford.....2 to 1
May 6—Eureka vs. Contest, at Brooklyn.....7 to 5

The double figure games were as follows:—

May 2—Chicago vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati.....15 to 9
May 3—Louisville vs. St. Louis, at Louisville.....11 to 0
May 3—Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....11 to 5
May 6—Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston.....13 to 3
May 6—Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at Louisville.....13 to 3

RUTGERS ATHLETICS.—The spring trial of athletics at Rutgers College was held Friday, May 5th. The standing long jump was won by J. Bishop, '78, distance 10 feet 9 inches. The running long jump by O. Maynard, '78, distance 17 feet 2 inches. The base ball was thrown 316½ feet by Robert Fischer, '77. Best hop, skip, and jump, made by O. Maynard, distance 37 feet 4 inches. D. Randolph, '79, won the two mile walk, time 15 minutes 47 seconds; Lyall, '76, making it in 15 minutes 46 seconds, but was ruled out for skipping at the beginning of the second mile. The prize for the 100 yards dash was awarded to Whitehead, '77, time made, 10 seconds. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout. Judges, Prof. Roekwood, Ph. D., Alex. Johnson, A. B., A. Martine, A. B. S.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.—The gentlemen who were appointed last December by the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association a committee to arrange for this years games, recently visited Saratoga, and selected for the purpose a field in the vicinity of the Clarendon Hotel on Ballston Avenue. A grand stand, tents, dressing houses, etc., are to be created, and the whole made into as complete a track as there is in the country. Although at the meeting of the association in January the motion to invite Oxford and Cambridge, England, and Trinity, Dublin, to participate was lost, there is reason to believe that an invitation will soon be extended to them. Their presence would, of course, add greatly to the interest in the contests. The following is the program of the meeting:—

For undergraduates, 3 mile run; 1 mile run; ¼ mile run; ¼ mile run; 100 yards dash; 120 yards hurdle; 1 mile walk; 3 mile walk; running high jump; running long jump; throwing the ball; putting the 16 pound shot; 3 legged race. For graduates, 1 mile run; 1 mile walk. Entries for any of these contests will now be received by the chairman of the committee.

PRINCETON SPORTS.

PRINCETON, May 6th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

To day has been something of a gala day for Princeton. The gymnastic contest of the class of '76 took place in the gymnasium this morning at 11:30. Prizes were offered for heavy weights, light weights, Indian clubs, and general excellence. The contest was very fine indeed. Messrs. Dunning and L. G. Walker distinguished themselves on the rings and parallels. Mr. L. M. Walker and Mr. Kaufman were particularly good on the horizontal bar and flying trapeze, at which latter Mr. Russell also succeeded admirably. The prizes were given as follows: Heavy weights, Mr. Frank Dunning, N. Y.; light weights, Mr. W. T. Kaufman, N. J.; Indian clubs, Mr. A. B. Turnure, N. Y.; general excellence, Mr. L. M. Walker, N. J. The judges were Messrs. A. Marquand, E.

Hall, and J. Dulles. At the close of the contest Mr. H. E. Davis, of Washington, on behalf of the class of '76, presented Mr. Goldie, the well-known gymnastic instructor, with a complete set of Appleton's Encyclopedia. Mr. Davis, in a brief speech, paid a deserved tribute to Mr. Goldie's popularity among the students as a gentleman of culture. Mr. Goldie thanked the class in a few hearty words. Dr. McCosh was called upon by some of the "boys," and made one of those laughable speeches of his, in which he also paid Mr. Goldie some high compliments. Among other things, he remarked that he valued Mr. Goldie's moral influence as highly as that of any professor in the college. After the speech the audience, which was large, dispersed. In the afternoon a game of ball was played on the college grounds between the University and a picked nine. The University played as follows: Denny, c.; Kaye, p.; J. Mann, 1st b; Furman, 2d b.; Woods, 3d b.; G. Mann, s. s.; Duffield, l. f.; Larkin, c. f.; H. Kaufman, r. f. The picked nine was vanquished by a score of 20 to 2. On Tuesday next the University play the Philadelphias, when Mann will pitch, Kay play first, Laughlin short, and Walker centre.

The University crew took a little spin in the afternoon. They are rowing as follows: Green '77, bow; Campbell '77, No. 2; Steward '78, No. 3; Stevenson '78, No. 4; Van Lenoep '76, No. 5; Nicoll '77, stroke and Captain. I am afraid boating interest is low in college. One does not hear the crew much talked about. They are a good crew, however, and are pulling well.

The spring meeting of the Princeton Athletic Club takes place next Saturday. The one mile walk promises to be very fine. LOUNGER.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The return game between the Philadelphia and Germantown Cricket Clubs, on Saturday last, at the Germantown grounds resulted in a draw. The fielding all around was fair, the batting very fine, and the bowling bad enough. The Germantowns made the high score of 214. Tom Hargraves scored 66; H. W. Brown, 54; and John Large, 29 runs. The Philadelphias had no wickets down at 6 P. M., the time fixed for drawing stumps, for 87 runs.

The attendance at all the matches at these grounds is ample proof that the ladies take a deep interest in the play—or the players.

The game on next Saturday will be the Young America against, probably, the First Eleven of the Merion. SCULLS.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
May 11	0	46	10	14	9	29
May 12	1	29	10	58	10	16
May 13	2	16	11	46	11	1
May 14	3	1	eve.	35	11	49
May 15	3	49	1	26	morn.	
May 16	4	39	2	17	0	39
May 17	5	31	3	9	1	31

SCHUYKILL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Crescent and Undine Boat Clubs will each hold a club regatta, on Saturday next, May 13th. The Crescents will have six-oared barges and four-oared, double sculls and single sculls.

The Undines will celebrate their 20th anniversary by six-oared barge and four-oared shell races, after which a steamer will take the members and invited guests to their new house, "Ringstetten," for an evenings enjoyment.

The Vesper Boat Club hold their annual club regatta on Saturday, June 3d.

The partisans of Saratoga do not rest entirely easy under the prospect of Philadelphia holding the great regatta of the season, and, although, owing to the general respect for the hearty hospitality of the Schuylkill Navy's invitation, and the assured numbers that will accept it, the opposition is not violent, nor exactly open.

They seem to entertain great fears that the climate of Philadelphia will interfere with training—a new discovery, if indeed it is a discovery at all, and not an invention. One advocate of Saratoga dreads the dust that will certainly fly here in August and September; but how the crews will manage to raise a dust on the river, unless the river should run dry, passeth understanding. The most reasonable objection they urge is to rowing races in heats. This is a point on which we willingly take issue, but we have no time to argue it now.

Besides the programme has been so fixed, and in all human probability will so remain, but if the colleges, or any other of the rowing associations that will assemble here insist upon a trial of their merits over a three mile course, straight away—wide enough to accommodate all the boats that can draw in line within hearing of a starter's pistol shot—the course can be had.

Nothing can be said in favor of Saratoga that can not be said of this course.

It is easy of access, presents excellent opportunities for twice ten thousand spectators. Can be kept clear of all obstruction, and is like the Saratoga course, as smooth as glass when the wind don't blow.

No course on which a large number of boats can start but is liable to this objection. SCULLS.

—The fleet of the College of New York, numbering thirty-eight boats, including five four-oared barges, manned by about one hundred and twenty students, started from Raynor's boat-house, Harlem bridge, at 9 A. M., on Saturday, under the command of Commodore E. Weed, of the class of '77, on the annual regatta. The course was up the Harlem River and through Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Hudson, which they crossed and disembarked under the Palisades for dinner and athletic games, returning in the same manner. The display was very fine, and the regatta a success.

—The three mile race in open gunwale-rigged boats for $1,000 over the Charles River course between the Faulkner-Reagan and City Point Crews, which was to have taken place on the 5th inst., is postponed until the 19th.

GALLANT RESCUE.—An incident has been brought to our notice by our Philadelphia correspondent "Sculls," which should not be permitted to pass without a public commendation of the gallant fellows who were conspicuous for the part they played in it.

On the 20th of April, we believe it was, as the barge Undine of the Undine Barge Club was opposite Shawberry, the coxswain saw an accident of a distressing character. A carriage containing four persons was backed over the bank on the East side of the river at Laurel Hill. At the command the crew ran their boat to the scene of the accident, and Mr. A. L. Wilson, jumping into the water, succeeded in bringing two of the unfortunates, a mother and her son, to the boat, while the crew picked up a young lady, the daughter and sister of those already rescued. One young lady sank before the boat reached the spot and was drowned. The crew, although doing their duty, and what any crew would have done, certainly deserves a more than honorable mention. It consisted of Woodbury, coxswain; Allison, Madeira, Stille, Wilson, Hart and Jones.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Committee of the National Amateur Rowing Association met last Saturday at the Knickerbocker Cottage on Sixth avenue. The following members were present:—Chairman, A. F. Dexter, Narragansett Boat Club; E. R. Craft, Argonauta Rowing Association; Marcellus Bailey, Analostan Boat Club; G. W. Parker, Quaker City Boat Club; Alexander Krumbhaar, Philadelphia Barge Club; John E. Eustis, Atlanta Boat Club, and H. W. Garfield, of Albany, Secretary. The case of Mr. Gannon was gone into, and as not sufficient evidence was found to justify its being reopened, he remains suspended. After much discussion it was finally resolved that the Association should hold but one regatta this season, and that at Philadelphia. On motion of Mr. Parker the case of Riley, of the Neptunes, was reopened, and it was resolved that Riley was disqualified as an amateur. Mr. Craft then gave notice he would offer the following amendment to section 2 at the next meeting: "Any committee of this association having power to investigate the status of oarsmen entered for their regattas may require any club making an entry, to cause their president or secretary to declare upon his honor in writing that he believes the oarsman so entered is qualified to row under the association definition of an amateur; that he has been a member of said club for three months prior to the date of said regatta, and has not within that period entered or rowed in any regatta or race as a member of any other club (competition between members of the same club being excepted). In case such declaration be not furnished, then the oarsman entered by said club shall not be permitted to row in said regatta."

Messrs. Craft and Garfield were appointed a committee to report on the status of Thomas Fearon as an amateur.

—The freshmen at Columbia are now training on the Harlem. The crew is composed of H. Y. Cartner, bow; S. T. Eldridge, 2; C. H. Brown, 3; W. B. Parsons, Jr., 4; H. G. Hilton, 5; G. P. Seeley, stroke and captain. The average weight of the crew is about 146 pounds, and the average height is 5 feet 9½ inches.

—Thos. Fearon, the boat builder of Yonkers, will have on exhibition, at Philadelphia, a four-oared shell of the following dimensions:—Length, 40 feet 6 inches; width, 17 inches; depth, 7½ inches; weight, 75 pounds. It is built of Spanish cedar which is covered entirely with fine linen and a brilliant coating of varnish. There are a number of new ideas introduced in its construction which have been invented by Mr. Fearon, especially as regards the make of sliding seats, stretchers and out riggers. The steering apparatus is on an entirely new plan, and instead of the rudder being placed on brackets, as formerly, it is placed on a pivot on the deck and works like a beaver's tail.

FOREIGN AQUATICS.—Joseph H. Sadler and Edward Trickett, of Sydney, Australia, have signed articles of agreement to row a scullers' race from Putney to Mortlake on the 26th of June next. It is for £200 a side, and already the coming together of these men has created much interest in English aquatic circles. Sadler is almost as well known in America as in his own country, and, therefore, the reputation which he has achieved in the use of the oar needs no reference. Trickett has long been the acknowledged champion of Australia; he is twenty-five years old, six feet three and half inches high and weighs 210 pounds.

William Lumsden and Robert Bagnall rowed an open boat race on the Tyne, 11th inst., for £50 a side. The distance was half a mile, Lumsden winning easily by a length and a quarter. So soon as the race was over Bagnall's backers offered to again match him to row Lumsden. This was accepted, and the men will come together on the Tyne, May 9, for £100 a side.

THE ENCHANTRESS.—Mr. J. F. Loubat, owner of the American Yacht Enchantress, has written the following to the editor of *Bells Life*:

SIR—My attention has been called to some remarks which appeared in print some time since relating to the Enchantress having "turned up racing."

I beg leave to repeat the offer that I made through your columns August 15, 1874, that, if it should be agreeable to any member of an organized European yacht club owning a schooner yacht of at least 300 tons, R. T. Y. C. measurement, to sail a match for a one hundred guinea cup with the Enchantress over H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup course, according to the rules and regulations and time allowance established for said course, I shall be most happy to sail such a match on any day after the 15th of August next, the race to take place on the appointed day without regard to wind or weather, and to be play or pay.

This offer remains open until the 15th of May next.

PARIS, April 12, 1876. J. F. LOUBAT.

Commenting on the above challenge the editor says: "Mr. Louhat's offer is couched in fair sportsmanlike terms, but unfortunately, through restricting the weight to 300 tons, there would be but the Boadicea, Elmina and Guinevere eligible to compete with the Enchantress. The Guinevere's past performances would, of course, cause her to be regarded as the English representative vessel, but now that she has dropped to the cruising class racing in her case is out of the question, and neither the Boadicea nor the Elmina is equipped for racing. There is Mr. Adrain Hope's new schooner, Fortuna, up to the size, but we have not seen ing to justify us in supposing that she is intended for other than a cruiser, and we are, therefore, afraid that, as in the case of Mr. Loubat's challenge of August, 1874, the present will be also allowed to pass by unnoticed by English yachtsmen."

THE LADY DUFFERIN.—The Cobourg *Star* says:—"The Lady Dufferin will soon be (as a nautical ball says) launched into her native element. On the stocks she is a beauty, and her figure the perfection of grace. Captain Cuthbert is the owner and builder, and he is backed by Major Gifford, who is always ready to push forward an enterprise. Of the chances of success in the coming contest it is impossible to calculate. Her model would seem to indicate that the requisites of speed and strength have been combined in the most satisfactory manner, but it will require one or two trials before it will be possible to judge how she will work on the ocean, or what conditions of wind and weather are the best suited to bring out her sailing qualities. We have confidence, however, that she will be no discredit to the Dominion." This is the yacht which has challenged for the American cup.

—The clipper ships for which America was famous twenty-five years ago, are again being put in competition with steam, on the long voyages of the Pacific. The steamers lose by being obliged to stop at the coaling stations while the ships keep on by the straightest course. Recently an American barque left San Francisco in company with a British steamer, for Japan, and reached her destination 24 hours ahead.

METAL SAIL BOATS.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have frequently noticed in the columns of your valuable journal communications from Jacksonville, Fla., over the *nom de plume* of "Al Fresco." To say that "Al Fresco" was simply a good correspondent would hardly be giving him the justice he is entitled to, and having read his spirited letters to your paper for months past, I have come to the very natural conclusion that, like Saul among his brethren, "he stands head and shoulders above them all." In one of the "Al Fresco" letters which we had the pleasure of reading some weeks since, in giving some most excellent counsel to sportsmen and others traveling in the "Land of Flowers," he writes about a small sail boat, giving description as to size, etc., and further says the boat should be built of cedar. Why cedar, we are at some loss to know, for there are no waters on the coast of these United States in which that pest to wooden vessels, wooden docks, piling, etc.,—the *Teredo navalis*—are more abundant, and wooden boats of every kind that are used in the salt and brackish waters of Florida are riddled with them in a couple of seasons, so as to become almost as leaky as a sieve—in fact, ruined for practical purposes, except they are pulled on shore when not in use. As land is not the proper element for boats, the handling they receive, with the climatic influences they are under while high and dry, are not beneficial to them in any way, but just the reverse. Under such circumstances why not use boats in these Florida waters made of a material other than wood? Metal of some kind, zinc, galvanized iron, or something of the sort? We feel well assured that metal boats could be made as smart, safe and comfortable as similar small size boats made from wood, and in addition, boats properly made of metal would be quite as light in draft, and possibly draw less water than boats of same size made of wood.

Small vessels of this kind, made by some practical boat-builder like Holmes, Shaw & Brown, of Bordentown, this State, would in our opinion be a great success for the shallow bays and streams of the Florida coasts and inland waters. We can safely say from our own experience that metal boats built on the same plans and models of the sailing skiffs of the shallow waters of the Upper Delaware River, and in constant use at Burlington, Bristol, Beverly, Bordentown, etc., would be fully equal to all the wants of the tourist and sportsman in speed, safety, comfort and light draft, while voyaging through the Florida waters, and give them the complete satisfaction that would be exceedingly difficult to get in any other class of small vessels.

We are somewhat surprised that in this "iron age" some metal boat builder has not given the sporting world something in the way of a small light draft, and safe sail boat that would merit their approval, and true the time is not far off when the metal sail boats of many northern sportsmen will be doing the waters, coastwise and inland, of the State of Florida. RIP RAP.

VIRGINIA RIDING CLUBS.—A correspondent who has contributed many articles to our columns relating to sport in Virginia, sends the following memoranda: It will be seen, if his statements are sweeping, that the long time tournaments have given place to steeple chases and fox hunting. These facts are interesting in view of the growing interest in these sports in the North and West:

"In Fauquier County, Va., last year was organized a riding club, composed of the wealthy young men, splendidly mounted. They have different kinds of races in the summer that attract visitors from a hundred miles around. Yesterday I saw at Galt's, in Washington city, a "punch bowl" costing $250, as first prize for the best rider in the hurdle race, to be run next summer under the auspices of this club. At the time set for the racing, or the meet, every man is attired in a fancy dress—brilliant in color and serviceable in wear—and every one is splendidly mounted, and this has entirely superseded the childish tournament. There is a large riding club in Richmond, two or three in the Valley, and more are organizing, and doubtless this summer will witness their introduction into the Northern States. These clubs are identical with those in Great Britain, and are the certain consequence of a love of blooded horses. The various agricultural fairs in the State have made all perceive the advantages in blooded the stock, and having fine horses tends to form these clubs."

—Findley's Lake, situated in the western part of Chautauqua county, N. Y., one hour's drive from northeast Pennsylvania, on Lake Shore & Mich. Southern, Railroad and about the same from Sherman, on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad, is a beautiful lake three miles long, well stocked with fish, such as black bass, rock bass, sun fish, perch, bull heads, etc. Mr. R. A. Corbett, proprietor of the hotel there, put 30,000 salmon trout in the lake last winter. In the spring and fall there is good duck, snipe and woodcock shooting. The woods are well filled with partridges and squirrels. Board can be had from $5 to $8 per week. Mr. Corbett has a fine steam yacht in connection with the house, also plenty of row-boats for his guests. There are good roads and pleasant drives.

Miscellaneous.

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From Benson J. Lossing, the Historian.

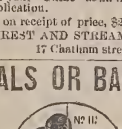
have read those portions descriptive of the places it came under my personal observation, with the most interest, and most cheerfully testify to the ood accuracy of your pictures as I recall impressions made of them at the dates of my visits. I tee your "Descriptive Guide" and the "Appendix" most useful—nay, indispensable, manual for tourto that wonderful Wilderness. A tour in that on is eminently a practical matter, and for that son I regard your "Guide" as an important, useful, timely publication.

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This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago. Like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach in all directions, and every about all the country north, northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and the country north thereof; with another line it pushes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escanaba, to Negaunee and Marquette; with another line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and for St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching westward from Elroy, it runs to and through Winona, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and Tracy; cops out until Lake Kameska, Dakota, is reached; another line starts from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, are the Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galena and Dubuque, and a country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last named is the "GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route in Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

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MARVIN HUGHITT, W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Supt., Chicago. Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
ap16

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Respectfully invite attention to the

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Also, to

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D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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mch30 6m HARDY & CO., Proprietors.

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BY

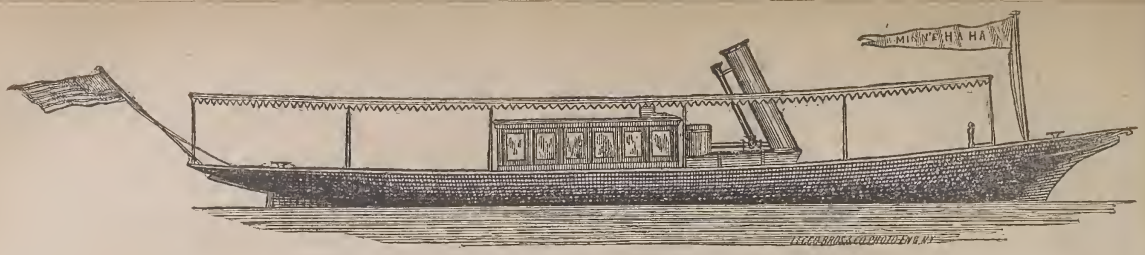
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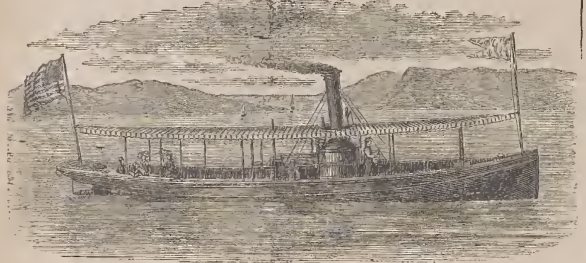
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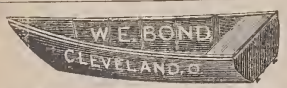
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All goods have my personal supervision.
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For Sportsmen.
A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

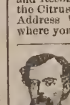
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Having smoked your tobacco, Vanity Fair, by the camp fire and by the hearth, I believe it in point of fragrance and taste superior to all brands known to me. Being in search of a tobacco that would not fire the tongue and mouth, I was made acquainted with your Vanity Fair, and found it to be the *ne plus ultra* of natural leaf.

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A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

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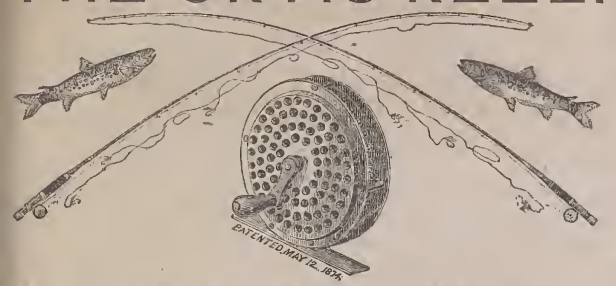


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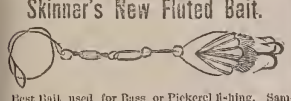
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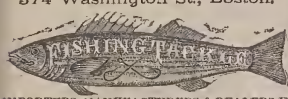
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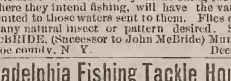


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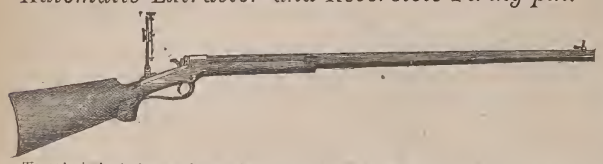
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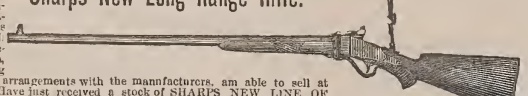
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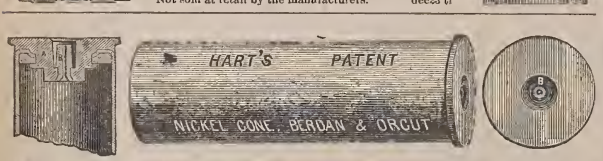
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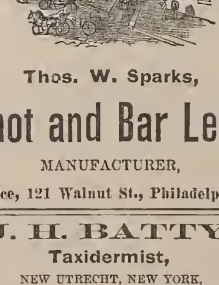
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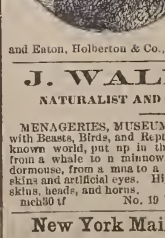
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For Forest and Stream.

Angling in Nova Scotia.

"Fancy ne'er painted to the sons of song
Scenes to which more of nature's charms belong."
—*Nova Scotia's poet statesman, Howe.*

At the southern end of the peninsula of Nova Scotia there is a locality abounding in fine trout streams but little known to our anglers. Having seen mention in your paper of the Tusket River as the best for trout in the United States, I determined last May to visit the land of the Mayflower. Leaving Boston at noon on Tuesday by the steamer Dominion, we reached Yarmouth on the following day about 4 P. M. It is a town of 8,000 inhabitants, has five school-houses, and some beautiful private residences. The Customs officers were obliging, and passed all our traps without delay and formalities. Thursday was spent in buying supplies, the numerous groceries having an excellent variety, and in seeking information about the fishing grounds. A map of the county of Yarmouth showed a large area of lakes scattered over its surface, and the Tusket divided into numerous branches forming an intricate net work of rivers. The main river flows into the salt water at Tusket, nine miles from Yarmouth, and through its whole extent trout were said to be plenty. Salmon trout and salmon enter the river as early as April, and can be taken with the fly in May and June. The angler's main dependence there is the common brown or brook trout, which we were told were most abundant near the headwaters. Learning that Kemptville was the best point for departure on the river, everything was put in readiness for an early start next morning. My canoe was securely strapped on an express wagon, with tent and luggage snugly stowed inside. Friday morning we were off for Kempt. The birds were singing gaily in the sunshine, the roads good, and as a fine roadster from one of the livery stables bowled us along rapidly, the driver remarked that everything was "hunky." The route we took was *via* Tusket—the longest, but the charming bits of scenery we met with made it all the better for the greater distance. After passing through the beautiful village of Tusket, the way lies through the forest, not only of "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks," but of many other deciduous and evergreen trees which grow side by side and mingle their foliage in pleasing variety. The road affords frequent views of lakes and river, and often was I tempted to stop and try some of those inviting casts where every angler "knows there must be good fish." We reached Prosser's, our destination, at noon, found they had word of our coming and dinner ready. Mr. and Mrs. P. assisted at serving, and the honest old fellow's humor and the banter of his wife were highly amusing. This worthy pair are an interesting study. The writer can only say that the sportsman can nowhere find more hospitable, kindly people than they. Then, sitting on the kitchen doorstep, I took in with the smoke from my pipe the noble view it commands. In front, the broad expanse of Pearl's Lake sparkled in the sunshine, and beyond, scintillating like a star, the far-off Silver Lake lay half hidden in the forest, whose extreme hills seemed to support a mass of glorious summer clouds. To the right, a fine growth of hard wood encircled the lake, concealing the exit of the river, which on the left, winding through the distant meadows, beneath a long bridge, ran swiftly in.

Eager for sport, I questioned Mr. Prosser as to the nearest fishing, and he induced a neighboring shoemaker to take me down the lake in a punt to the first rapids on the river, about half a mile away. Rounding a point we found the river, rejoicing to be free from the confinement of the lake, hurrying on its way to leap and play around the rocks and bars below. Straight away it ran down a gradual descent, until divided by an island, it seemed lost in the trees for a time, producing a beautiful effect. These rapids are called Eel-Weir, and have often furnished good sport to local anglers. This day the trout were not rising well, but perseverance put a lining of spots in my basket before we returned at night. After dark several parties of young fellows arrived from town to spend the next Monday, a public holiday, on the river. With the dawn of Monday all were making ready to set out. I had decided to go up a branch called the Little River, and my canoe and dunnage had been transported to a point above the dam of the gang mill, about three miles from Prosser's. A party going in the same direction found room for me in their wagon, and I was soon at the mill looking for the guide engaged for me, who was to be an old man with a pipe in his mouth, and to answer to the name of Gray. In a few minutes there came along a path on the opposite bank a tall, muscular old fellow, with keen eyes and Wellingtonian features, pulling a short pipe. Hailing me he stepped into the canoe, poled her across, and shortly we had everything stowed. Each taking a paddle away we went up stream. A hail from some lumbermen of "had a smoke yet, Gray?" brought out some samples of the old man's dry humor.

My canoe was of light wood, broad on the bottom, with a skin of waterproof varnished canvas. In fishing I stood in the bow, and could make casts with ease and safety in any kind of water. A properly made canoe is better than any boat for river fishing. It can go in very shallow water, through narrow passages, can be lifted over or carried around obstructions, propelled easily and swiftly, and in rapids, with proper handling, is safer than a boat of any kind. A canoe trip, even without fishing, is delightful; there is no better exercise than paddling, you see where you are going, and get no twists in your neck. Given blue sky and sunshine, it is great enjoyment to light your pipe after a good dinner, stretch out on your back in a canoe, watch the smoke, look at the sky, have somebody else paddling vigorously against a light breeze, listen to the music of the water, and feel the poetry of motion as the canoe dances and rocks over the ripples. Gray was a good canoeman from long practice; he guided mine with remarkable skill in the rapids, and in his own words, could "shove her anywhere she'd live." After passing through a few miles of still water, we stopped to fish an old mill brook and the Island Falls, then keeping on and fishing each rapid, by noon we reached the foot of the Long Falls, ten miles up, and stopped for dinner. There I learned how delicious is a freshly caught trout, well broiled over a wood fire. To our great annoyance it was discovered that a bag containing the most of the tinware and camp utensils, which Gray called the "trumpery," had been left at the mill. We had to go back for it, and had only got three miles above the mill again when it grew dark, and we camped for the night.

The next day we pushed on rapidly, taking few trout, as natural flies swarmed on the water, and we wished to make up for lost time. Towards noon they rose well, and at the foot of Dave's Falls I caught two brace of pound trout in succession, and lost a leader by a third. By night we had made good progress, and camped at the Upper Long Falls. Gray pointed out to me a meadow where he once shot two moose, and showed me fresh bear signs near the camp. Muskrats showed themselves often in the water; we saw many sticks which had been gnawed by beavers, and moose tracks in the woods. A large firkin had been brought, in which to pack the surplus trout, and Gray, in view of my unskillfulness and the small catch, dryly suggested that we leave it until our return, "as it took up so much room." This wasn't to be thought of, and the following day I had the satisfaction of seeing thirty-two heavy trout cleaned and deposited in the bottom thereof. Wednesday we came to the Little Branch, went up it a short distance, but finding the water very low, dropped down and continued on our way. Thursday morning we reached the Big Bad Falls, at the foot of which was splendid fishing. Here in an hour I caught thirty-eight game trout, averaging full a pound in weight, and lost as many more. These rapids were nearly a mile in length, and as to proceed we would have had to carry around them, we decided to turn back. At noon I enjoyed seeing fifty good trout added to the contents of the firkin, which was filled the next day. Friday evening we got back to Prosser's without accident or mishap of any kind. We had gone up about twenty-five miles—farther than any fly-fishermen, save one, had ever been before, and the farther the better seemed the fish and the fishing. The Little R. is not remarkable for scenery, but is in general pleasing. Its average width is twenty yards, and is easily navigable for boats. The trout are of good size and very abundant. My own catch was not large, but as my time was divided between rod and paddle, and my fishing more enthusiastic than expert, I think a skilled angler, with a fair chance, could take more fish than he would know what to do with. I learned at Kempt that two N. H. gentlemen had recently returned from a five days' trip up the main river, with over five hundred trout, having, they said, never had better sport.

Saturday passed in preparing for a long canoe trip. This was to descend the Tusket and carry from one of its lakes into Bloody Brook branch of the Clyde, to go down B. B. and Clyde to the sea, thence by team to Barrington, and ascend the Barrington River to its source in Great Pubuico Lake, and there get conveyance by land to Yarmouth. I had engaged a Canadian half-breed, by name Jerry Bartlett, a tall, sinewy young fellow, full of Indian cunning, French mirthfulness, and Yankee slang, who proved, to use his favorite expression, "a good general" guide. Though I expected to do little fishing, having only eight days in which to make the round trip of about one hundred and twenty miles, I had hopes of getting a salmon in the Tusket or Clyde. Leaving Kempt on Monday morning, our light craft skimmed like a bird over the lake, and entering the river raced with the current down rapid after rapid, through little lakes and runs, between banks clothed with green foliage, until at noon we stopped at the Bad Falls, the worst on the river. These we could not run with safety, so made a portage to the still water below. While Jerry was cooking dinner I waded into the stream and tried for salmon. After wielding a heavy rod half an hour, with only a few trout for my pains, I despaired of a rise from larger fish, and carefully trailing my line down stream, I stood gazing at the falls above. Glancing at my fly, I was astonished to see the silvery sides of a salmon, bent like a bow, rising out of the water. A moment later I felt the line running off the reel and raised my rod to strike, but too late! the fish had let go. After dinner I tried again and again all the pools and eddies, but with no success. I have since framed many excuses for the loss of that, my first salmon, and justified my delay in striking by citations of excellent authorities, but the truth is I was so disconcerted by the unexpected rise that I failed to strike with that deliberate promptitude which is requisite in salmon fishing.

We reached the Forks at sunset and camped near the bridges. A branch enters the main river at this point, whence the name given to the settlement which is entirely French. We had this day passed through a beautiful country and fine fishing grounds, often tempting us to tarry by the way; yet we were told that the portion of river between the Forks and Tusket Falls was more attractive than that above. A favorite trip with Yarmouth anglers is to descend the river from Kempt to Reynard's Bridge, a mile above Tusket. Our plans obliged us to leave the main river here and ascend the branch, which we did the next day. After working through some troublesome rapids we entered on a long, wearisome stretch of still water, which wound for miles through dreary barrens. In the middle of the day we got to the long, bad rapids at Hurlburt's Mill, and made a portage to the stream above. In the evergreen forest again, we paddled on, and late in the afternoon entered Great Barren Lake, singularly misnamed. It is a noble sheet of water, three miles long, dotted with numerous picturesque islands which, with the shores, were finely wooded. Huge granite rocks lifted themselves high out of the water, as if guarding the entrance, and from one of these, called Molsoa's, the Indians have a tradition that a squaw once shot a fatal arrow at a moose on an island fifty yards away. Skirting the shore, we startled a wild duck with her young brood, as they were feeding on the water. The cunning old bird sought to draw our attention from the young while they hid on the

bank, by counterfeiting a cripple, and keeping on the water a short distauce ahead until we had gone on some hundred yards, when she dashed into the air and winged her way back over our heads. By a very narrow, deep, and rocky stream, teuanted by large gamy trout, of which I took some samples, we entered Gull Lake, which, though out of our course, proved well worth a visit. It is circular in form, a mile in diameter, and environed with forests. In the centre is a curious group of rocks, the nesting-place of gulls, which, high above us, shrieked their alarm at our intrusion. Inflamed by the prospect of eggs for supper, we made for the rocks, found eggs, but alas! the abodes of life. Returning to Barreu L., we pitched our tent on one of its charming islands. Next morning, through Stony Creek and the Stony L. beyond, we reached the English Mill, or rather the stream which bears its name, nothing being left of the mill but some old timbers. This streau is deserving of its local repute, for it seemed full of trout. Through the clear water we saw them darting about on the bottom, and they broke the water all around us after natural flies. The big fellows were flopping about in such a way that I staid an hour casting over them, but indneed very few to take my flies, they seeming to prefer a less metallic diet. This stream connects two large lakes, usually a favorite situatiou for trout. Another portage to get around the dam, aud we were on Meadow Lake, which is similar to Barren. Paddling through this and into a little creek as far as we could go, two miles of woods lay between us and Bloody Brook. This portage was made in two trips during the afternoon, and we had embarked and paddled down a lake before uightfall. The lugging was very wearisome in a still air and under a hot sun, but the sweat that flowed from us in consequence was an effectual eulexiuge for the black flies. (We afterwards got out of "fly oil," aad found a mixture of Johnson's liniment and castor oil a good substitute). None but lumbermen and Indians had ever been through there before, and probably few, if any, of my readers will care to repeat the trip.

The Bloody Brook is a beautiful stream, about the size of the Little River at Kempt. Silvery white birches line the banks, and green meadows stretch away on either side. It is deep and clear, with a bottom of clean, coarse sand and gravel, the best of spawuing ground for salmon. Half way down we found a young moose, dead and floating in the water. We conjectured that it had been driven in and drowned by one of the old bull moose. Through a few miles of rapids and ten of still water we reached the Clyde, aud over the placid surface of this noble river we paddled four miles through an open farming country, affording extended and pleasing views, reaching at sunset the Victoria Falls, whose roar we heard half a mile away. We had been told by a farmer above that we could not run these rapids "in that thing;" so we landed and took a survey of the falls from the bank. The water ran swift and deep through a channel left in a high dam built for logdriving, and twenty yards below, foaming and breaking, fought its way through jagged projecting rocks. We mapped out a course through the falls, stepped into the canoe, and pointed for the descent. I knelt in the bow, with paddle in haud, while Jerry, armed with a long pole, stood up in the stern, pausing for a moment on the brink; with a light touch of the paddle we shot straight down the sluice, and as we neared the rocks, tried to check our speed with the pole. It slipped on the bottom, aad he fell into the canoe, yelling out, "Gone sucker!" We narrowly escaped an upset, but by a few strokes of the paddle I succeeded in guiding the canoe through the rocks in safety. We lauded below and camped for the night.

Early next morning I went aloae in the canoe, and anchored among the rapids to fish. The trout rose well, and at one cast I hooked three, one on each fly, and netted them all myself from the unballasted canoe. Embarking and running more rapids we arrived at Clyde River village by noon. I was disappointed to find that it was too early there for salmon, and after a day of fruitless casting, we got coaveyance to Barrington, and embarked on the Barrington River. This stream is very rocky, the first ten or fifteen miles of fair width and navigable, and connecting several large and beautiful lakes. A few miles from its source, in Pubuico L., it becomes so narrow that it is very difficult, even for a canoe, to get through, and the banks so overgrown with trees and bushes that fishing is impossible. At the time we ascended, the water was low, and the fishing bad in consequeaee. Where the stream issues from Pubnico L. there are fine deep pools abounding with fine sea trout in Jnne. This point is about thirteen miles from Barrington by road, and affords fine fishing.

It was necessary to wade the last mile or two, as the stream became too narrow in many places to nse either pole or paddle. I waded at the bow as guide for the canoe, with Jerry at the stern, giving such strong and timed shoves as frequently to send me up to my neck in water. We spent two days on this river, and reached Pubuico L., vowing never to return to it. This lake is about six miles long and two in width, studded with islands, aad well wooded. We paddled through it to a landing place, and the succeeding day got an express to Yarmouth, thirty miles distant. A few days more and I was home again, looking and feeling vastly better for any trip into the wilds of Acadia.

As some of your readers may wish to visit this region, I will add something about the route aad equipment. Take tent, and blankets must be taken with you; everything else had better be purchased at Yarmouth. The most direct route is *via* Boston by steamer, leaving Tuesday nooa. The season is May and Jnne; the best time to go usually about the 15th of May. The black flies are troublesome in Jnne, and should be prepared for. Guides aad boats can be engaged by letter to Mr. William Brosser, Kemptville. Boatmen are well paid at $1.50 per day; provisions and lodging cheap. The weather is seldom uncomfortably warm, and the nights are always cool, making a heavy blanket desirable.

MUDJEKEEWIS.

VINE GROWING AT THE SOUTH.—If the reports we read as to the success met with in growing grapes at the South are correct, a source of industry is open to the people which may almost rival cotton growing, being less expensive to continue, and requiring less capital at the outset. Vines near Mobile six years old, are said to produce three bushels of grapes each, making a good wine. It is notorious that almost worthless soil is the best adapted for wine-making grapes. Worn out plantations may yet be made profitable. Let the Western crooked whisky men emigrate, and try making wine on the square.

For Forest and Stream.

WINTER IN MIDDLE FLORIDA.

WHY do seekers after health or pleasure, or both, ever go to East Florida, to walk in Fifth avenne attire on the sandy roads and streets of Jacksonville, to see a repetition day after day of the flat and uninteresting scenery of the St. Johns? Scenery! Can that be called such whose monotone is a weariness to the flesh? Here, in Middle Florida, is the true winter resort for pleasure and health-seekers; at least so I have found it among the pretty wooded hills and lovely dells around Tallahassee and Quincy. The capital of the State is situated on the top of quite a high hill for Florida, said to be 200 feet, or thereabouts, above the sea, and the views in every direction and a great distance are really very fine. Hill upon hill, like the rolling waves of the sea, stretch away to the horizon, each topped by some pretty farm-house glisteuing white from among the trees, each covered by groves whose varying shades of green enchant the eye; the noble pine, with its high straight trunk and branching top, appearing against the sky like a palm tree, and the live oak, that handsomest of trees, with its dark green leaves and spreading branches, add beauty to the scene. The eye is relieved by bright fields that checker the country like a vast chess board, and by the exqnisite lakes and ponds dotted here and there in every direction. The climate is lovely; not too warm, but clear, genial, invigorating; a delicious breeze fans your cheek, your lungs inhale fresh vigor with every breath, and the mere pleasure of life, the simple fact of existence, is almost intoxicating. The drives around are, as a rule, delightful, the roads, except to the south, being of hard clay, making it excellent for horse and wagon. The soil is superior and produces fine crops of cotton, corn, and tobacco, the two former being mostly in cultivation, and of a quality much above the average, though the quantity is small. And here let me notice one of the causes of the general poverty in the South, and the paucity of the crops. During many days riding and hunting over the plantations, both here and elsewhere, we never saw a white man tilling the ground, nothing but the everlasting negro, and as these only labor till they earn enough to keep them in idleness double the time that they work, it is easily conceivable how such unsteadiness and want of application affects the productions of the soil, and indeed the moral and material wealth of the whole country, and yet the negro, properly handled, is an excellent worker, and with a good head over him, will do more in this climate than a white man. As far as my observation went, he is the only hard worker (*i. e.*, in manual labor) in the South, and as a friend remarked to some gentlemen in Tallahasse, if the white Southerners do not look out a little more sharply the black man will be his master some day, for, said he, "I'll back the man that works against the man that loafs, be he white or black." It is no donbt very unpalatable, but take an instance: A friend hired a carpenter (white) to do a job round his house, and on returning home from business found his lordship hands in pockets, leaning against the wall looking on while a darkie was hard at work at the job. Is that darkie going to work for that white man long? No, he will some day take the business away from his boss and pocket the whole profit himself, instead of the pittance he now receives. What the negro lacks—I speak now of the ordinary field hand and laborer—is ambition to lay up something, to possess more than the mere necessaries of life. A large number already own their little cabin aud acre or two of ground, raise their own corn and vegetables, with perhaps a pig or two, and are proud of it, too, but there they stop, and think not of rainy days to come, or hard times, and the provisioas necessary for them. Again, look at the enormous rate of interest on money the Southerners submit to. The only bank in Tallahassee told us they got two and one-half per cent. per month for loans on undonbted security. Two and one-half per cent. per month! What country or community, commercial or agricultural, can stand that without ruination? And such is the actual result. A planter that discounts his crops to the tune of thirty per cent. per annum that does not personally supervise the work done day by day, that spends every cent of his income in advance, what does he, what can he expect but bankruptcy and ruin? There is no money in the South. How can there be under these circumstances? The poorer farmers are forced to barter and exchange kind for kind, aad do they not lose by it? A cattle ranger gives an approximate value in oxen, a farmer in pigs or corn, a few pounds of tobacco, or a bag of cotton; is the woods the poor cut down trees, no matter to whom belonging, rail them to town and exchange for groceries. This may seem exaggerated, but it is not, and though surprising to the Northerner, is not even commented on or noticed at the South.

But let me turn to pleasanter subjects, and give the sportsman some idea of what can be done in his way in this part of Florida. In the environs of Tallahassee and Quincy are great quantities of quail, or partridge, as they call them here; all the old fields and hollows are full of them, aad fine, fat, sweet birds they are. It requires rather quick shooting, as the birds fly low and rapidly, and a covey scatters in all directions when put up. On the lakes and ponds are pleuty of ducks—red-heads and mallards—and a couple of hours in the morning or evening will well repay all trouble, to say nothing of the delightful ride there and back. The dogs are of fair breed, point well, but are badly broken. The horses are good under saddle, and many will stand fire without flinching. This brings me to suggest a trip I took myself, and that is for those who love deer stalking and a life out of doors to get a guide, horses, pack mules, aud a darkie; then, leaving civilization behind them, start right out into the pine forests for a couple of weeks. No tent is needed; a rubber blanket and a shawl for your bed, tea, sugar, coffee, and condensed milk, with a little bacon and flour for grub, some tin ware and cooking utensils, and you can live like a king, getting all your fresh venison, game, aad fish as you go along. There is a superabnndance of light wood for fire wherever you are, and the long dry grass of winter makes an excellent soft couch. The delicious perfume of the pines, the freedom of the woods, the long avenues leading in every direction, green above and green below, with glimpses of a startled deer now and then, or a herd of cattle picturesquely groaped under the trees, added to the excitement of the chase, combine to form a hunter's paradise; and then the glories of the camp fire when, tired and hungry, you throw yourself full length before it, enjoying its warmth aad brightness, or when, after a good supper, the pipes are lit, and the stories aud songs go round, the woods re-echoing to the shouts of laughter or applause. Some writer has remarked that even the highest educated among men are but part savage after all, and there is no doubt no intense pleasure in the wild nomadic life of the woods. To any one with a spark of the man in him the rough life, rough clothes, and rough work (for it is not all play) give a keen zest to life that nothing else can. The expense is not much, not over a dollar per day for each horse, a dollar and a quarter per day for each guide, and three dollars per week for the darkie; provisions are not dear, the main cost being that one always takes far more than one needs. By-the-way, in the list of articles to take I omitted one very important item, *viz:* "a drop o' the eraythur," which is indispensable when wet or cold, aud an excellent cure for snake bites; for though to say the truth, I did not see a snake the whole time I was in Florida, still an onnce of prevention, you know, in that form, is not disagreeable. Speaking of snakes reminds me of the enormous quantity of ferocious animals we were led by our friends to expect to meet in our peregrinations; but alas! after serewing up our courage to encounter all sorts of thrilling adventures, and providing ourselves with weapons of offence and defence, we saw neither bear, panther, alligator, nor snake during the whole time of our sojourn in the Land of Flowers. It was dreadfully disappointing, especially to the youngest of our party, who had made up his mind to be particularly brave, and it was sad to return without some trophy of our prowess. Deer are, however, in great numbers and afford excellent sport, either by stalking or hunting with dogs, and 'tis a beautiful sight to see a noble buck running through the woods, horns back, flag up, and taking such lesps as astonish the beholder, so easy and graceful are they, and no fuss over it, either—done just as easy as the traditional rolling off a log. In proper season I have no doubt there are plenty of bears and panthers to be had, as we found tracks all over; but they, with their friends the alligators and snakes, had all laid up for the winter, and not even a laudable curiosity to see real Northerners brought them ont of their holes. We consoled ourselves with the reflection that their room, under most circumstances, is better than their company.

The hospitality of the Southerners is proverbial, and we eajoyed it wherever we went. The ladies are graceful, chatty, and warm-hearted; the gentlemen, though rather given to enormous visionary schemes, *a la* Col. Sellers, are really obliging, jovial, well-informed men, and none will grudge any trouble to make the stranger comfortable and at home. The great lack of Florida is sufficient traveling accomodation. Not only do strangers suffer from this, but the natives themselves complain of the extreme difficulty of communicatiou between one point and another discommode parties going to that State, especially in the direction of Tallahassee. The Atlantic & Gulf R.R., by their want of common courtesy, force the passenger to lie over at Savannah twenty-two and a half hours, the train arriving from the north at 5:25 P. M., and their only train to Tallahassee leaving at 4 P. M. But I need not trouble my readers with a rehearsal. On the railroads annoyances and hindrances are constantly occurring at every step of your journey to and through Florida, and entirely caused by defective management.

Among the objects of interest near Tallahassee is the famous Wakulla Spring, that fountain of eternal youth, for which Ponce de Leon so vainly searched. A pleasant drive of about fifteen miles brings you to it, when leaving your horses at a farmer's near, you get into a wretched scow and paddle out through the long grasses and lily patches, and over the blue, blue water till you reach the centre. A strange, weird place it is, and a kind of awesomeness comes over one, as oppressed by the intense, painful silence, one gazes around on the tall gaunt cypress, white and ghostly, hung with heavy festoons of the funeral moss, the various deciduous trees growing up in the water, leafless aad bare at this season, that rise around one like the walls of a prison, and seem to shut one in from the world beyond. You look over the boat's side and see the white sands one hundred feet below you, the smallest pebble distinctly visible, and the myriads of fish darting hither and thither in their frightened efforts to escape. The loud, harsh cry of the whooping crane startles you, and you turn to see that huge bird with its heavy flapping wings slowly sailing away in disgust at your presence. You fancy all this time that you are on a pond, till you look around and see that your boat has drifted down the stream, which never narrows, but goes on, on, the same width at its source as at its mouth. The current is about a mile an hour, which, combined with its depth and width (say 300 yards), will give the reader an idea of the great bulk of water, nothing more nor less than a full-grown river flowing out of the earth and away towards the ocean. The visitor can also vary his amusements by a trip to the gulf, where fish, oysters, and ducks abound. There is a tri-weekly train from Tallahassee to St. Marks, and from thence he can get passage in an oyster schooner to Apalachicola, where he will find good accommodations and excellent sport.

The chief expense of a trip to Middle Florida is the fare going and returning. By rail from New York all the way there aad back, with meals, etc., on the journey, it will cost about one hundred dollars, but it can be done by steamer, and taking a return ticket for I believe one-half of that amount. The City Hotel of Tallahassee, which is well kept, has large, airy bed-rooms, good fare and attendance, at two dollars and a half per diem, and at Quincy several excellent boarding-houses are to be found, charging thirty dollars per month. A carriage and pair with driver from three to five dollars per day, according to distance traveled, and a saddle horse two dollars per day, though a bargain for regular use can be made at much less terms. Even the rates above named are but little over half what they cost at Jacksouville, and this of itself is a great desideratum to those of moderate means who wish to pass a pleasant winter at moderate expense. To all such, whether seekers after health or pleasure, I would again recommend Middle Florida.

T. B. L.

March, 1876.

—The total number of Indians in the Dominion is returned at 91,910. Of these 15,000, (roughly speaking) are in Ontario; 11,000 in Quebec, 25,000 in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; 5,000 in Rupert's Land, and 31,000 in British Columbia; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each coataining less than 2,000, while Prince Edward Island only 302.

—Said an Irish justice to an obstreperous prisoner on trial: "We want nothing but silence, and but little of that."

For Forest and Stream.

HISTORIC ONONDAGA.

A TERRITORY famous in history as far back as 1643, the scene of many battles, and for centuries the home of a once honorable and powerful tribe of Indians—the Onondagas. A century or more ago the county was rich in fish and game, and was choice hunting ground. Its sturdy forests gave way to civilization, and now it is one of the wealthiest counties of the State, and has a population of about 110,000. Some eight miles south of Syracuse a remnant—numbering about 300—of the once honored and powerful tribe is still found, scattered over a large area of uncultivated land, known as the Onondaga Reservation. They still maintain many of their rites and ceremonies, though they have become semi-civilized, and quite recently elected a chief, according to the usages of a century ago. The old chiefs have all passed away. Capt. George was the last of the ancient line, and his death seemed to sever much of the past from the present. He was a noble, stalwart, intelligent chief, and in his day among the best warriors and hunters known to the Five Nations. They are now an indolent class, subsisting on the commonest food, and in scanty quantities at that. Many of them are still adepts with the bow and arrow, and all retain a love for hunting and fishing. There are many evidences of the once fruitful "happy hunting grounds" remaining. A century ago Central New York was densely covered with sturdy timber, and it requires no very vivid imagination to picture a country as wild and picturesque as the great Northern Wilderness is now, and thousands of times more valuable. Looking out from Syracuse, we see the Oneida Lake, twelve miles distant on the north, well stocked with bass, pickerel, and other varieties of fish, with its outlet leading into the Oswego River, famous half a century ago for its eels, and now for its Oswego bass. To the south are a dozen small lakes and many streams where trout flourish, and in Skaneateles Lake, clear and cold spring water, as handsome salmon trout are taken as ever struck a hook. To the westward are Cayuga and Seneca lakes, which flood thousands of acres, known as the Montezuma marshes, by all odds the most fruitful locality for ducks and snipe anywhere in this region. The marshes are drained into the Seneca River, which has an outlet into the Oswego River, crossing the foot of pretty Onondaga Lake, 1x6 miles, near this city, where there is found at proper seasons good fishing and shooting.

The rolling lands of the county are particularly favorable for the maintenance of trout streams, but with so many anglers as are found here it is not surprising that the streams are rapidly becoming barren. A few catches are brought in betimes from streams in the towns of Pompey and Fabius, in the southern part of the county.

Reuben Wood is the Seth Green of Syracuse—a fat, jolly, and faithful son of Walton, who is a sort of oracle among anglers. He has fished everywhere, and "the boys" do say he can catch a trout where one was never seen before.

John H. Mann is both a good angler and hunter, and the inventor and maker of trolling spoons.

There are many evidences still in existence of the different races of people who have been upon the soil of this locality, and also of the turmoils that have at various times stained its acres with blood. In the town of Pompey stones bearing singular carvings and unintelligible hieroglyphics have been found, which, taken in connection with a sugar-loaf shaped hill a short distance south of Syracuse, at once reminds us of Phœnecians and mound builders. Crucifixes, medals, and other articles of antiquity have been from time to time found, and distinct traces of fortifications, of which nothing whatever is now known, have been found in several localities. The French war left forts at the outlet of Oneida Lake and at Green Point, and though constructed more than a century ago their outlines are still well defined. Stone axes, arrow points, and many other Indian antiquities are so frequently found that they attract little interest. Rev. Dr. Bush, of Cicero, has a very large and interesting collection of such articles.

There is a deal of mystery connected with the history of this locality, and it is certain that a vast amount of very valuable knowledge and information has been lost to history. This is particularly true of Syracuse and the country immediately surrounding it, and embracing the wonderful salt springs, once valuable only as deer licks, and now yielding annually many million bushels of salt. There is every reason for believing that this locality was not long ago covered with water, and a water line is easily traced along the base of the mountainous hills on the south. That there has been a vast amount of wash from these hills is proven by the discovery at various times of the heads and antlers of deer, bones of large animals, and, in sinking a salt well, pieces of an elm log 180 feet below the surface were brought up, and sea shells have been found at as great a depth. There are people now living who remember when the land now occupied by the Central City was a dense swamp, full of rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, together with ferocious wild animals.

For Forest and Stream.

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

THERE probably is not in all the broad limits of this Union a river which unites more sport of flesh and fowl, more picturesque beauty, and more varied grandeur than the Potomac, or, as the old chronicles spell it, Paw-to-meck, meaning in the Indian dialect, "The River of Swans." Commencing and originating in the Alleghany Mountains, it ripples along a small stream, but still is the dividing line between the two States of Maryland and Virginia, and gathering strength as it advances—fed as it is by numberless small streams and creeks—its banks widen, its depth increases, and current grows more rapid, until it reaches the Blue Ridge Mountain, when it assumes the appearance of a swift flowing river, and it rushes through the mountain pass at Harper's Ferry a stream of indescribable beauty; still onward it flows until within some ten miles of Washington, when the river tumbles over the Great Falls.

The scenery at this place looks as if there had been a war of the Titans, huge masses of rocks of every conceivable shape and size wall in the river, and through its rocky bed the Potomac falls some thirty or forty feet, and dashing upon the rocks below, all churned into white foam that bubbles and seethes in mad turmoil, eddying and surging around the rocks. The river here is shut in a narrow passage of about two hundred feet, and the roar of the falls and bubbling of the water can on a calm day be heard for miles. Around the falls there is a long avenue of trees, and there are some of the most beautiful and romantic spots I ever saw, rivalling in scenic loveliness Watkin's Glen. This place is celebrated for its bass fishing, and is a famous spot for anglers, and those disciples of Izaak Walton who delight to catch these gamy fish. They are very plentiful at the foot of the falls, and as many as one hundred have been caught in one day by a single rod, varying from nine to fifteen inches in length. The bait is a silver minnow, and as it is twirled in the water, the bass takes it at a dart. There are many different kinds of fish in the river a little below the falls that can be caught in great profusion. I know of no place where the fisherman can so successfully prosecute his trade, and have more enjoyment at such a cheap rate as at this lovely spot. Good board can be obtained at the falls for a dollar a day, and boat and lines thrown in, and there are no extra expenses that I know of. Write to Mr. Wm. E. Dickey, Springvale, Fairfax County, Va., and he will give all necessary information. At the foot of the falls is the celebrated haunt of the shad, and men with dip nets, stripped and tied for safety to the rocks, take them out in great numbers. A tragedy happened there, a few years ago—two negroes were engaged in dipping out shad, when one taking his turn refused to tie himself to the rock, saying that he could swim out easily. He was a tremendous fellow, and a splendid swimmer, but he fell in and was tossed like a cork from side to side, and though he struggled for his life gallantly, and tried to reach the rock, yet the waves bore him circling around until he sank to rise no more, and his horrified companions could do nothing to save him. His body was never recovered though every effort was made. A singular fact is that the depth of the water at the foot of the falls has never been ascertained, though there were repeated trials. It must be like the "devil's hole," near Niagara—bottomless. To a lover of the grand and beautiful this is a favored spot, a few days could be most enjoyably spent, and the reality of the scene must be left to the imagination. I can no more do justice to this sublime picture of the falling water, nor convey an adequate idea of its grandeur and grace by my pen, than can an artist by his pencil paint the cataract; he may represent the whole expanse of falling waters, the foam, the cliffs, the spray, but where is the motion, where is the rush of the torrent, the smooth gliding of the waves above the falls, and the dash of the waters beneath, the ever-changing glistening stream, with its vivid rainbow shifting from point to point—no, it can never be done by the pencil or brush, nor even by the pen of an Onida, a de Lorgy, or a Julie d'Artonne.

I have said that the Potomac was as fruitful for game and fish as any river on the continent. Such has been the fact, its waters swarming with wild-fowl, its creeks with birds delicious to the epicure, and its depths teeming with fish of many varieties, made it the paradise of the sportsmen; but now all this is changed. The hundreds of pot-hunters kill all the birds, swivel guns and the deadly sink boxes exterminate the wild-fowl, and the seines and gill-nets devote the fish to destruction. Unless the States of Maryland and Virginia pass stringent game laws, and that very soon, the superb sport in the Potomac for the sportsman and fisherman will be a myth and a tradition. It is estimated that there are fully one thousand gill-nets always set on the Potomac from the mouth of the Chesapeake to Washington, and they destroy ten fish where they catch one. To show the consequence, and the truth of my assertion, I will give, as Mr. Grudgrind would say, a few facts: At the Stony Point landing, (fished this year by Mr. H. Clark), there are employed seventy-five men, with a steam engine for hauling, and this week, with a five-mile seine, the hauls averaged but 600 shad, when a few years ago 60,000 shad was a common haul. At Highpoint landing Capt. Cramp employs sixty-five men, and he averages about 300 shad and as many herring. And this is but the tale of all, and the fisheries have proved a failure, and nearly all the proprietors of the landings have in despair "cut out" with a heavy pecuniary loss. This tells its own tale; and it is a shame upon both States that the enactment and enforcement of adequate laws for the protection of fish and game have not been made. And not until the press brings this subject home to the people will it be done.

In conclusion I will say that the best time to fish at the falls or in the river is the latter part of this month until July. CHASSEUR.

Alexandria, May 6th, 1876.

A PETRIFIED FOREST IN THE DESERT.—David Rideout, who has been engaged in preparing a section of a petrified tree for the Centennial Exposition, gives the following relative to the petrified forest of northwestern Humboldt. On the plain, about thirty miles west of the Black-rock ridge of mountains, stands one of the greatest natural curiosities ever discovered in Nevada. It is a petrified forest, in which the stumps of many of the trees, now changed into solid rock, are still standing. There are no living trees or vegetation of any kind other than stunted sage brush in the vicinity. Some of these ancient giants of the forest, which flourished perhaps thousands of years ago, when the climate of Nevada was undoubtedly more favorable for the growth of luxuriant vegetation than at present, rival in size the big trees of California. Stumps, transformed into solid rock, stand in an upright position, with their roots imbedded in the soil, as when growing, that measure from fifteen to twenty-six feet in circumference, and the ground in the vicinity is strewn with the trunks and limbs, which retain their natural shape and size. Mr. Rideout, determined to secure a section of one of these trees for the Centennial Exposition, with two other men, spent twelve days in cutting it from the stump. This was accomplished by drilling all around the tree and separating it with wedges. The specimen is three feet high and eighteen feet in circumference, and its estimated weight is three tons.

—The London *News* of the 29th gives an itinerary of the new lines of coaches, the gentlemen drivers of which include the Earl of Beetive, Col. Chaplin, Major Furnival, and other members of the aristocracy. Above a half-dozen lines are enumerated.

—Spain, having got rid of the plague of Carlists, is now suffering from a plague of locusts; and the soldiers have been told off to destroy the insect devastators.

Fish Culture.

THE USE OF POUND NETS IN INLAND WATERS.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERIES BRANCH, OTTAWA, 26th April, 1876.

SIR—Reverting to several telegraphic and other communications which have lately passed between the Minister and yourself, on the subject of the close seasons for spring breeding fishes, and the use of gill nets and "pounds" for the capture of those and other fishes during the spring and summer time in Lake Erie and the Detroit River, I am desired to request your attention, and that of other parties more immediately interested, as well as of the general public, to an entirely disinterested view of the matter.

The close seasons for pickerel, maskinonge, and bass are fixed by the Fishery Regulations of the 3d September, 1875, at various periods between the 15th April and the 15th June, and for whitefish between the 12th November and the 1st December. In adopting these restrictions the Government has in view the protection and increase of fish, the improvement of the fisheries, and the lasting benefit of the fishermen and consumers.

The operation of these necessary regulations appears to some—and usually to those persons who are at least impatient, if not altogether opposed to, any restrictions whatever on their fishing pursuits—to be comparatively injurious to Canadian fishermen, in consequence of their proximity to United States fishermen, who are said to fish unrestrictedly within the same geographical district. Whenever, therefore, the close seasons adopted, or methods of fishing prescribed, are found to curtail somewhat the operations of Canadian fishermen engaged in these border waters, the cry is raised that we are protecting fish for the benefit of United States citizens; and that we not only deprive British subjects of catching the fish in Canadian waters when the market is most profitable, but thereby abandon such market to the exclusive profit of our foreign neighbors. It must be admitted that all this seems at first sight to be very plausible, and is no doubt well calculated to attract public notice and enlist local sympathies. But is it not, in a considerable degree at least, fallacious? Every unbiased and observing person, who devotes any attention to this subject, knows that the spring and summer fishes of our great inland lakes are attracted inshore and towards the islands and shoals by the two great leading instincts of want of food and reproduction. The quantity of food and the facilities for propagation are quite as attractive generally on the Canadian as they are on the United States side of the lakes and rivers. Indeed, it is pretty well known that, with the sole exception of the shoals around those groups of islands which are situated on either side of the boundary line, the best feeding and breeding places are on the northern shores and in the waters of Canada. Then, as regards the "deep sea" fishings in outside waters, the fish frequenting those areas which are more or less open to both nations, cannot be considered in any other light than a common property of mutual advantage altogether irrespective of the shores to which they may resort for nutriment or to increase their species. It seems, therefore, conclusive to impartial minds that the invidious effect of our protective system is in fact and effect, however convincing in theory and appearance, much more fanciful than real. The idea that, in such extensive bodies of water as the great lakes, the local range of various kinds of non-migratory fishes extends across an imaginary water boundary, is not at all a practical one. It has been very industriously cultivated in support of claims made by fishing communities to be exempted from economical restrictions; but it is so obviously an excuse that the parties using it have always confined themselves to mere assertions.

Regarding the licensing of pound nets, it is necessary to make some observations. The pound net is an American invention. It has succeeded in fishing out certain United States waters, and has gradually crept into ours. Its destructive qualities are indelibly impressed on the languishing fisheries of the Lake States and the impoverished shores of the northeastern Atlantic States of the American Union. It flourishes for awhile everywhere, and having exhausted fish in one locality it is shifted to another. Fishing in season and out of season, and all through every season, for all kinds and sizes of fish, it abates not its ravages for any cause but exhaustion. This is substantially the account given of its workings in the United States by Professor Baird and Mr. Milner, two able officials of the Federal Government. The Fishery Laws of Canada have always prohibited this obnoxious engine, but out of consideration for the relative position of Canadian fishermen living on the lakes where pounds were in common use by their American neighbors, the Fisheries Act provides for their use under certain conditions imposed by means of special licenses. Hence their existence on the shores of Lake Erie. Notwithstanding these precautions, and the imposition of a heavy license fee, they have multiplied under the pressure of just such arguments as are now used to induce us to remove from them every prudent restriction. The applicants for licenses to set additional pounds each year are almost invariably connected with the interest of United States citizens, who have fishing gear to use or dispose of, or have overcrowded or used up their own fishing grounds. In addition to their increase in numbers, their capacity has been enlarged, and it has proved impracticable to ensure the strict observance of close seasons for any kind of fish so long as they exist. Each holder of a pound net license binds himself to observe the fishery laws. Yet he does no such thing. He catches fish when everybody else is forbidden, and by means of nets having meshes of a size prohibited to all other fishermen. Complaints against the "pounds" are frequent from the gill netters and seiners. They fish steadily from morning to night throughout forbidden periods, when certain kinds of fishing are unlawful, ostensibly catching other kinds of fish which are always in legal season. Their owners assert that it is impossible to put them into disuse from Saturday nights to Monday mornings, during which time the fishery laws and the Sabbath observance laws forbid every description of fishing. The seine fishermen on the Detroit River, and the gill net fishermen around the islands in Lake Erie, incessantly complain that whilst they are compelled to observe the close season for pickerel, maskinonge, and bass in the spring time, and for whitefish in the autumn, and to do this are obliged to desist altogether from fishing, the "pounds" are killing off everything. They con-

tinue in place during the weekly close time, when all other nets are raised or disused. It is represented that there is no attempt made to liberate alive the forbidden fish in accordance with the law and the license. This state of things has caused frequent remonstrances on the part of seiners and gill netters, as you are no doubt aware. And it was for such reasons that the Department found it necessary, after several years of expostulation and forbearance towards the owners of pound nets, to insert in their licenses for 1876 a specific condition that the capture of pickerel, maskinonge, bass or whitefish during the respective close seasons for those kind of fish would subject the licenses to forfeiture. The owners of pound nets, who have all along contended that their pounds are fished in such a manner as to enable them to release alive all prohibited fish, suddenly declare that if held to a strict observance of the close season at present in force for pickerel, maskiuonge, and bass, they cannot catch herrings, sturgeon, and whitefish. This is the cause of all the outcry which has arisen. There has been no new fishery regulation sprung upon them, and nothing more than usual done beyond binding them to observe the close seasons for certain fish, which all other fishermen find themselves compelled by the Fishery Laws to respect.

It is hardly necessary to remark, in conclusion, that in making allowance for the lateness of the present spring, and other circumstances which you have urged on behalf of the fishermen, by permitting them to fish for all kinds of fish up to the 1st of May, the Minister gives fresh proof that it is still, as it ever has been, the earnest desire of his Department to so deal with fishery matters as to promote the truest interests of the public and all others concerned, whilst affording always reasonable relief to those more immediately interested, on whom existing circumstances might bear with undue severity.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

WM. MCGREGOR, Esq., M. P., Windsor, Ontario.

[From the London Field.]

FISH CULTURE UNDERTAKEN BY COMPANIES.

A RECENT official report on the industries of the Grand Duchy of Baden communicates the following interesting information respecting the fish cultural undertakings of that country.

Owing, it appears, to the advancing price of nearly all articles of food, and the greatly increased demand for trout, grayling, etc., at the different watering places of the Black Forest, the culture of these choicer kinds of fish has been much more remunerative of late throughout the Duchy, and every year adds to the number of its pisciultural establishments. Two of the most important of the latter are those carried on respectively by the Baden and Bonndorf Companies, and a few particulars respecting their organization and management may perhaps be not unwelcome.

Commencing with the Freiburg undertaking, that conducted by the Baden Company, it was proposed in 1865 to raise a capital of 40,000fl. (rather less than £3,400) by the issue of 1,600 shares of 25fl. (about 2 guineas), each payable by instalments in five years. Should the net profits in 1870—the first year fixed for the payment of any dividend there might be—exceed 5 per cent., the excess was to be put aside as a reserve fund, the same measure being adopted annually until the reserve capital amounted to another 40,000fl. Private individuals or parishes not taking shares, but contributing by voluntary subscription to the support of the undertaking, could in turn claim the assistance of the institution should they at any time require professional advice as to the erection of hatching works, the stocking of rivers, etc. Towards the construction of the building, which is the property of the present director, the State contributed the sum of 2,000fl. (£166), and the annual Government grant since 1871 has been 1,000fl. (£83). This State support is given on condition that the company shall undertake to supply pisciculturists resident in the Grand Duchy with fertilized ova and young fry at a lower charge than is made to outsiders; and since 1871 the prices have been 3s. 4d. per 1,000 for salmon or river trout eggs, 3s. 6½d. per 1,000 for char, lake trout, and hybrids of salmon; and 15fl. (25s.) per 100 for young fry, the latter having arrived at the close of the yoke-sac period. Purchasers not living in Baden have paid 6s. per 1,000 for river trout and salmon eggs, and 8s. for hybrid ditto; and such care is observed in the packing of them, that in the case of a large consignment to Turin, which, owing to some irregularity remained eleven days *en route*, the mortality only amounted to 2 per cent., and the loss last winter on a sending of 5,000 ova (first batch of a consignment of 25,000) despatched to the north of England, did not exceed one eighth per cent. The eggs forwarded to Turin were packed in layers of moistened cotton wool; those sent to England in moss.

Since 1865, when the Freiburg works were first planned, the buildings have been considerably enlarged, and now contain appliances and accommodation for incubating over 1,000,000 eggs. The cement hatching troughs, twenty-two in number, lately introduced in the place of wooden ones, are fitted up with lids, which will open and shut; and at intervals in the same there are wire-covered openings, with slide doors for admitting the light gradually. At one time spring water was preferred for incubating purposes; but experience having shown that brook water, which is colder and more aerated, produces healthier and hardier fry, it is now arranged that the hatching troughs and ponds shall be supplied with water from a mountain stream, and only receive sufficient spring water to prevent the temperature falling below 37° Fahrenheit. Each of the nine ponds belonging to the establishment, some made shallow for the young fry, others tolerably deep for the spawning fish—in addition to the supply it receives direct from the stream, is fed by the overflow from the pond immediately above it. By a simple contrivance, however, the water from both sources can be turned off at any moment and the pond run dry.

Concerning the food given at Freiburg, this consists of ox and calves' brains, of finely-chopped refuse meat, etc., (heart, liver, lungs, etc., of freshly killed animals), from the slaughter house, and of minced horseflesh. During the first few months brains are looked upon as especially suitable food, being light and nutricious, and not liable, as is the case with meat, to sink to the bottom and taint the water. Of this fare the young fry require a good supply three times a day.

As to the number of young fish turned every year into the waters rented by the company—*i. e.*, the river Dreisach and its tributaries—this amounted in the winter 1873-74, to take an average season, to 100,000 river trout and hybrids of salmon, and 20,000 salmon.

The subjoined figures, on the other hand, represent the quantity of ova and fry disposed of between 1870 and 1874:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
FERTILIZED OVA.				
Name.				
River trout	25,400	35,500	50,500	94,000
Salmon	8,800		3,500	4,000
Hybrids of Salmon	7,500	10,000	6,000	16,500
Charr	—	—	13,000	6,500
YOUNG FRY.				
River trout	3,300	5,000	13,500	12,600
Salmon	100	2,000	3,000	
Char	500	2,000	11,800	5,100
Lake trout	300	1,000	2,200	1,300

The eggs are mostly despatched in the months of January and February, young fish in March and April. In the case of a long journey and large sending of fry, it is considered desirable for a man to accompany the latter. Applications for ova require to be addressed to Herrn Oberbürgermeister Schuster, Director of the Institution, before October 1st each year; and for the guidance of any one desirous of visiting the works, we may mention that they are situated on the above gentleman's property, Selzenhof, about six English miles from Freiburg, eastward of Hexenthal.

With regard to the only other pisciculturat company out of the many lately formed, viz., that of Bonndorf, respecting which details are given in the official report, we are told that its new and larger establishment in the valley of the Wutach was completed in 1873, and covers, including ponds and runlets, an area of about eight acres. The supply of water is obtained in part from two springs, (which furnish 120 gallons per minute), in part from the neighboring river; the system of mixing the two kinds of water for incubating and rearing purposes being adopted here as at Freiburg.

In the year 1873 the company hatched out 600,000 eggs, turned 400,000 young fry into its ponds, and sold 4 cwt. of grayling, and rather over two tons weight of trout. It now rents the greater part of the river Wutach and its tributaries.

—Dr. M. C. Edmunds, fish commissioner of Vermont, left Rutland on the 10th, says the Rutland *Herald*, with a quantity of salmon fry intending to plant them at Wells River. Before starting the fish began to show symptoms of dying, by reason of some carbonaceous substance in the water, and before he had proceeded far their mortality was so rapid that he concluded to turn them loose in the first water he came to. This he did in the Winooski River, at what is called Lime Kiln Fall. Thirty per cent. died in the transit, and the whole quantity would doubtless have perished before reaching their destination. Only once before, the doctor says, has he met with such ill luck, and then a stream in Massachusetts got stocked with salmon that otherwise would not have received any. Parties in Northwestern Vermont will doubtless be disappointed for the time being by this loss, which has proved to be Winooski's gain, but dead fry would hardly have served their purpose. The mortality of the fish on this occasion cannot be accounted for, as the water had been changed just before starting.

—Forty thousand more young trout have been placed in Lake George and adjoining streams in Vermont, making in all 120,000. A local fish and game protective association is to be formed at St. Albans.

BLACK BASS IN WINTER.

JACKSONPORT, ARK., May 5th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of April 27th, I noticed a letter from Fred Mather on the above subject. From an experience of several years, I am satisfied that our black bass (*Grystes salmonides*) do not hybernate in winter. They are caught here at all times in the winter months regardless of the cold, whenever the water is low enough. My friend Peter Bach, of this place, frequently fishes for them when the intense cold requires a fire on the bank to keep warm by. On the 31st last December, in deep water at the mouth of Wall's Lake, above here, on White River, I took with the Whitehall spinning bait my half of a large wash-tub full of black and striped bass—mixed about half and half—and on the next day, which was very cold, took both sorts together with dominique perch, upon minnow bait. I have taken them, and have seen them taken here every winter for several winters by sportsmen fishing for "jack salmon," (pike perch), and am fully satisfied that in this locality they are "lively" all winter.

WM. A. MONROE.

WEST MERIDEN, CONN., May 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There is much said here and in different parts of the country, just now, about our black bass fishing. On all sides I hear expressions of dissatisfaction, and I believe there are good grounds for it. Lovers of the rod who were wont to visit favorite ponds, certain to return with a satisfactory basket of pickerel, do so no more, for some body has planted the ponds hereabouts with black bass and our pickerel are not to be found, and the worst of it is, that no body seems to meet with any success with the bass, either. I know that some few bass have been caught in a pond not far from here, but do they compensate for the loss of fine strings of pickerel which were caught there almost daily during the season? Now if it be true that pickerel and trout are being destroyed by the bass, would it not be well to be on the safe side and not stock so many of our ponds with them? I would be glad to hear the opinion of others on this subject. VON G.

SUBTERRANEAN FISH.—The Virginia City *Enterprise* (Nevada) is responsible for a report that curious specimens of fish have been found in the water now flooding the Savage and Norcross mines. The fishes are eyeless, and are only about three or four inches in length. They are blood red in color. The temperature of the water in which they are found is 128 degrees Fahrenheit—almost scalding hot. In appearance they somewhat resemble the goldfish. They seem lively and sportive enough while in their native hot water, notwithstanding the fact that they have no eyes nor even the rudiments of eyes. The water by which the mines are flooded broke in at a depth of 2,200 feet in a drift that was being pushed to the northward in the Savage. It rose in the mine to the height of 400 feet. This would seem to prove that a great subterranean reservoir or lake has been tapped, and from this lake doubtless came the fish hoisted from the mine.

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

For Forest and Stream.

THE AMERICAN GRAYLING.

"The grayling is not found in America, except in the Arctic regions, where swims the magnificent *Thymallus signifer*, requiring as much dexterity to land as a trout six times its size."

THESE are the words of that enthusiastic angler, and most scholarly and eminent divine, Dr. Geo. W. Bethune, in a foot note of one of the most popular editions of "Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler." Familiar as he seems to have been with the entire range of authors, in everything pertaining to fish and fishing, from Diodorus Siculus, and the Halieutics of Oppian, down to the latest monograph on practical angling, he appears to have overlooked certain important, and interesting facts in regard to the habitat of the grayling. Nor is he alone, for many others, I find have fallen into the same error. It is with the intention of correcting what I honestly believe to be a mistake in regard to the discovery of the grayling within the United States, and from a sincere desire to have honor rendered to whom honor is due, that I send this contribution.

Although the grayling was well known, and held in the highest estimation in Central Europe, as far back as the days of St Ambrose, who considered it as the "flower of fishes," and although it has been the coveted object of the angler's skill in the rivers of Great Britain from the time of honest Izaac Walton, no species of the genus was known to exist on this continent until the discovery of Back's grayling (*Thymallus signifer*), in one of the tributaries of the Polar Sea at the time of Sir John Franklin's first journey to the Arctic regions in 1819. So far as I can learn from any works on ichthyology, or from the reports of Fish Commissioners, fish culturists or anglers, no one claims to have discovered any species of grayling within the United States until 1847 or 1848. Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, in 1864 examined a collection of fishes belonging to some of the educational institutions of Michigan, and among them found some specimens of a grayling from the waters of that State, to which he gave the name of *Thymallus tricolor*. Since that time the habitat of this fish seems to have extended over a wide area of our country. It has been found to be more liberally distributed in the waters of Michigan than in any other portion of the country up to the present time; the clear, cold rivers, Jordan, Ausable, Muskigon, Marquette, Rifle, and other streams emptying into Lake Michigan, or Lake Huron, containing this beautiful, delicious, and gamy fish in such numbers as to afford fine sport to the angler. Those of my readers who have not enjoyed the oportunity for personal experience in taking this savory fish, have doubtless been delighted in reading the spicy sketches of the exploits of the renowned "Uncle Thad," and his friend D. H. Fitzhugh, on the Manistee and Ausable. So far as discovered, the grayling of this country is much inferior in size to the grayling (*Thymallus vulgaris*), of England. While in this country the average size is from half a pound to a pound; in England the average size is from one and a half to two pounds, and specimens are often taken of three pounds. Since this fish has attracted so much attention, is found to afford such genuine sport to the angler, and is reputed to be so edible and delicious as to rival the *Salmo fontinalis*, you will surely pardon me, if I propose the question: Who was the first to discover, and mention the grayling as a habitue of the waters of the United States? In solving this problem, no doubt the name of Prof. E. D. Cope, will occur to the mind of the intelligent reader. To him doubtless belongs the credit of being the first to describe in scientific form, and to name *Thymallus tricolor* the species which he found in 1864. To Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, of Bay City, Michigan, some credit is also due for his discovery of this species in its native streams, and for procuring and forwarding specimens to Chas. Hallock, Esq., Editor of FOREST AND STREAM, and also to the National Museum at Washington, in 1873.

In connection with this subject, there is an important fact, which does not seem to be generally known; indeed it appears to have entirely escaped the observation of that class of persons who take a special interest in ichthyology, and who would give to any new fact bearing upon the subject, the consideration and credit which it justly deserved. Among the books which have chanced to come into my possession during the last year, and which I read with unabated interest, is the "Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River," by John K. Townsend, member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. He and his friend, the late Thomas Nuttall, the eminent botanist and for many years Professor of Natural History in Harvard University, joined a party of men under Capt. Wyeth, who crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, in the interest of "The Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company." The object of these distinguished naturalists in joining the expedition, was solely to obtain specimens, and gain information in regard to the Fauna and Flora of the extensive country intervening between the Mississippi and Columbia rivers. They were both eminently qualified for the successful prosecution of their cherished enterprise. Leaving St. Louis on March 29th, 1834, and pursuing their journey westward, they came at length to the banks of Green River, Siskadee, or Colorado of the West. This was on June 30th, a most favorable season for camping on the banks of a beautiful stream, abounding in delicious fish. He says on page 76, "Our camp here is a most lovely one." * * * Our tents are pitched in a pretty little valley, or indentation in the plain, surrounded on all sides by low bluffs of yellow clay. Near us flows the clear, deep water of the Siskadee; and beyond on every side is a wide, and level prairie interrupted only by some gigantic peaks of mountains and conical *buttes* in the distance. The river here contains a great number of large trout, *some grayling*, and a small narrow-

mouthed white-fish resembling a herring. They are all frequently taken with the hook, and the trout particularly afford excellent sport."

If I am not mistaken, we have in the above paragraph, the first recorded discovery of the grayling within the limits of the United States territory.

Five days after leaving their camp, on the banks of the Siskadee, we find them encamped on Bear River, about one hundred miles above Salt Lake. In regard to this river he writes on page 80: "This is a fine stream of about one hundred and fifty feet in width, with a moveable sandy bottom." Under the same date, July 5th, he also writes: "Trout, *grayling*, and a kind of clear, arc very abundant here, the first very large.

In conclusion I will venture to assert that, in my opinion, the fact is very clearly established that to John K. Townsend belongs the honor of having first published to the world, that grayling existed in the waters of the United States. If any one is disposed, by way of objection, to state that our author may possibly have been mistaken, and that the fish which he pronounced a grayling was not a grayling, but some other species, widely differing, I would reply that his scientific knowledge, as well as the circumstances under which he must have made his observations, were such as to preclude his making such a mistake. Although he is more extensively known and quoted for his accurate knowledge as an ornithologist, yet he was well posted as to the distinctive characteristics of the grayling. His friend, Prof. Nuttall, who was a native of England, and eminent as a scientist before he came to this country with his thorough knowledge of the English grayling, could not have fallen into an error of this kind. His resemblance to the English species may have been so striking as to lead them to the conclusion that if the two were not identical, the points of difference were so slight as not to entitle it to be classed as a new species. Finally, in view of the fact that Townsend's discovery of genuine grayling in the waters of the Siskadee and Bear Rivers was long prior to the reported discovery of the species in Montana, Michigan, and other parts of the United States, he ought to receive the full credit due to his name; and the American fish discovered by him ought to have received the specific name of *Thymallus Townsendii*.

C. A. KINGSBURY.

Philadelphia, May 13th, 1876.

FIELD NOTES AT RIVERDALE.

April 2d.—Clear; warm south wind in the afternoon. Much insect life at the pond. Some buds of saxifrage (*Saxifraga vernalis*) almost open.

April 3.—Southeast rain all day. Kingfisher made its first appearance.

April 6th.—In early morning noticed a solitary blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) flying northward over the fog-enveloped bushes of a swamp; saw the first yellow-bellied woodpecker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) since January 22d.

April 7th.—Field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) first seen.

April 9th.—Thermometer 27°, the lowest point reached this month; northwest wind. Flushed an English snipe, (*Gallinago Wilsoni*); golden crested kinglets (*Regulus satrapa*) abundant for the first time since last fall; have only noticed them once or twice during the winter. "Dutchmau's breeches." (*Corydalis cucularia*) in bloom.

April 11th.—Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendræca coronata*) seen.

April 12th.—Warm south wind. Fish hawk has arrived; golden-winged woodpecker seen for the first time since March 13th.

April 13th.—Purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) seen; none of these birds were observed here the past winter.

April 14th.—Very foggy in the morning; cloudy all day, with warm south wind; saw several hermit thrushes (*Turdus Pallasi*) and ruby-crowned kinglets (*Regulus calendula*); also yellow red poll warbler (*Dendræca palmarum*), and chewiuk, (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). Started two night herons (*Nyctiardea grisea*) in a swamp, and noticed two white-bellied swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*) flying north. Robin first seen building.

April 15th.—The warmest night of the month; the temperature did not fall below 47°. Chipping sparrow first seen; for four years I have observed this bird arrive exactly eight days after the field sparrow; there is a remarkable regularity among several other birds in their relative arrival, but I have observed no instance as marked as this. Swamp sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*) seen. Phœbe-bird has begun building.

April 16th.—Dandelions and dog-toothed violets (*Erythronium americanum*) in bloom.

April 17th.—Saw several yellow-winged sparrows (*Passerculus savanna*). Two brown thrashers loudly proclaimed their arrival this morning from the bushes by the roadside.

April 19th.—Cold northwest winds; flurry of snow. Vesper sparrow (*Poœcetes gramineus*) first observed. Wild violet out.

April 22d.—Saw one solitary vireo (*Vireo solitarius*), which was very common last fall; it arrives in the spring earlier, and departs in the fall later than any of the other vireos.

April 23d.—Water snake seen; this is the first snake that I have seen this spring. Several anemones (*Anemone nemorosa*) and marsh marigolds (*Caltha palustris*) found blooming in the swamps.

April 24th.—Barn swallows (*Hirundo horreorum*) have arrived. Two green herons (*Ardea virescens*) seen.

April 25th.—Procured a specimen of the rough-winged swallow, (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), the first that I have ever seen here. Several of them were noticed at the pond; they appeared to light on the trees and bushes oftener than the other swallows and were very tame and unsuspicious.

April 27th.—Currant bushes in blossom, and a few cherry blossoms out. House wren singing around the house in the morning.

April 29th.—Noticed a purple martin flying north; this species is very uncommon here at all times; also observed a chimney swift (*Chætura pelasgia*) and cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*). White-throated sparrow abundant; a few remained with us through the winter, but have not been common till to-day. Wild strawberry blossom out, and *Potentilla sarmentosa* in bloom; Japan quince (*Pyrus japonica*) in flower.

April 30th.—Raining in the morning; clearing with south wind all day. Black-and-white creeper (*Mneiotilta varia*); blue yellow-backed warbler (*Parula americana*); black-throated green warbler (*Dendræca virens*); redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), and whippoorwill all made their first appearance to-day. Saw one English snipe, and a snow-bird, (*Junco hyemalis*). Robin's nest almost completed. Columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*) in bloom. Noticed the beginning of a caterpillar's nest on an apple tree.

E. P. BICKNELL.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, May 1st.

BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

(*Continued from Page* 180.)

Eremophila alpestris. Shore lark. Resident and tolerably common in winter. A few breed.

Mniotilta varia. Black and white creeper. Rare; arrives the first week in May, and departs in September.

Parula americana. Blue yellow-backed warbler. Not very common during the migration; reaches here the third week in May.

Dendræca æstiva. Summer warbler. With us from the last week in April to September. It breeds, nesting in trees and bushes.

Dendræca virens. Black-throated green warbler. Arrives the last week in April. Abundant in the spring.

Dendræca cærulescens. Black-throated blue warbler. Abundant in the spring after the first week in May, but passes north to breed.

Dendræca coronata. Yellow-rumped warbler. Very abundant with the preceding for about two weeks. None breed.

Dendræca Blackburniæ. Blakcburnian warbler. Arrives the second week in May, and goes north to breed.

Dendræca striata. Black-poll warbler. A very rare migrant.

Dendræca maculosa. Black and yellow warbler. Arrives the third week in May. It is a common spring and autumn migrant.

Dendræca pinus. Pine creeping warbler. Migrant; very rare.

Sciurus noveboracensis. Water thrush. Not common, but breeds. First seen early in May, and leaves during October.

Geothlypis trichas. Maryland yellow throat. Rare spring and autumn migrant.

Setophaga ruticilla. Redstart. Arrives the second week in May, and departs in September. It is not abundant, but breeds.

H. G. FOWLER.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—E. O. Sage (Rochester) says that while hunting for snipe, one started up, and after circling overhead and "drumming" alighted on a tall black ash tree, where it remained for some time. He had seen snipe alight on stumps, but never on trees, which is, no doubt, an unusual occurrence....T. D. Ingersoll (Erie, Pa.,) writes that the chimney swallows made their first appearance there on May 6th, perching upon steeples in a high wind. The last seen of them last year was late in autumn, at nightfall of a very cold day, hovering by hundreds over an old house, and diving into the great square chimney. He remarks also upon the strength of this bird, considering its diminutive size. Take one in the hand and feel his struggles....A perfectly white pocket gopher (*Thomomys bulbivorus*) is reported by Dr. D. C. Estes, of Lake City, Minn. It is very large and beautiful, seems to thrive well in confinement, and will easily be tamed. It eats potatoes.

EARLY NIDIFICATION OF RUFFED GROUSE.—A correspondent writes from Greene county, Pa., under date of May 8th:—

"A young friend of mine, Mr. George Rinehart, while in the woods a short distance from this place Saturday, April 29th, walked up a grouse with a brood of young. Is not his very early for grouse to hatch?"

This is the earliest instance of the hatching of ruffed grouse of which we have heard. Many young woodcock have been already seen in various parts of New Jerse y.

—Prof. G. Brown Goode's Catalogue of the Fishes of Bermuda, of which we printed a full synopsis in FOREST AND STREAM for March 16th, has been published by the Department of the Interior as No. 5 of the Bulletius of the National Museum at the Smithsonian Institution. It constitutes a pam phlet of 90 pages.

CIRCULAR.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1876.

SIR:—

To properly illustrate the exent of the fisheries of the United States, both in fresh and salt water aquaria, it will be necessary to have one or more specimens of all fish used for food, oil, fertilizers, isinglass, leather, bait, and other purposes, in the arts or industries.

Naturalists will also be interested in many of those forms which, although quite plentiful in certain localities, are seldom seen in market, on account of not being used as food, and as many private individuals are desirous of making donations to this department of the International Exhibition, a list of species most desirable is herein enumerated. The Fish Commissions of such States as choose to make an exhibit in the Centenoial Aquaria will of course send such species as they may deem most rare. The exhibition tanks furnished by the Centennial Commission comprise thirty-five vessels of various sizes, and about equally divided in the fresh and salt water sections, each division having in circulation about ten thousand gallons of water, which will be properly filtered, circulated, and when necessary, refrigerated. The largest fresh water tank is ten feet long by seven wide and four deep. This will accommodate any fish found in our fresh water. The great salt water tank is twenty feet long by seven by four, and will hold an eight foot fish. In the fresh water tanks we especially desire sturgeons (not over six feet), salmon, the two great lake trout, the two pikes (pickerel and muscalonge), whitefish and ciscoes, the sawyer, all the bass and perch family, the great catfish of the Mississippi, 100 pounds or more, as well as the smaller varieties, such as suckers, gars; or bill fish, and all water reptiles, invertebrates, mollusks, crustacea, and aquatic larvæ upon which fish feed at some period of their growth. Specimens of plants upon which the crustacea live, and which are suitable for introduction into fish ponds, will also be acceptable. In the salt water tanks almost any fish that will live therein is requested: Sharks, skates, and rays, the angler or fishing frog, porcupine fish, file-fish, pipe-fish, sea-horse, halibut, soles, flounders, eels, congers, sword and lace-fish, lump fish, flying-fish, sculpins, sea-robins, redfish, tautog, striped bass or rock-fish of sixty pounds or upwards, mackerel, bonito, horse mackerel, dolphins, bluefish, or salt water trout, drum, sheepshead, red snipper, perch, angel-fish, hogfish, devil-fish, lobsters, crabs, oysters, clams, sea-jellies, octopus, snails, conchs, shrimps, acemonces, madrepore, and many others. All exhibitors, or parties sending any specimens to the aquaria, will receive full credit for the same, either upon the labels, or in the catalogue and reports, or in both. Additions to the stock will be received at any time, though it is necessary full contributions should immediately be forwarded. Fish culturists are invited to send models of hatching apparatus and all appliances used by them in propagating and transporting fish, also eggs of such fishes as may be in season. Implements used to the capture of fish are also requested, that the full extent of the fishing interest may be properly displayed.

Further information may be had by addressing the Bureau of Agriculture, International Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRED MATHER,
Supt. of Aquaria.

BURNET LANDRETH,
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

SHAD AS SHRIMP EATERS.

TENAFLY, N. J., May 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send herewith the stomach of a female shad, containing several hundred young shrimps, some whole and some partly digested, showing that they had been eaten only a short time before the fish was caught. I have never seen it mentioned that shad were shrimp-eaters. This fish was one of fifteen, and the stomaens of all contained more or less shrimps; but by far the greatest number were found in the females, sometimes only a dozen or two in the males. The fish were caught in the North River, near Fort Lee, N. J., on May 5th. I have examined some of the shrimps under a microscope, and find them to be the ordinary bait shrimp, about half an inch long, and transparent. The absence of large shrimps in the stomach almost leads one to think that the shad feed on the small fry only. Perhaps some of your correspondents have an opportunity of trying shrimp bait on a hook and line, and will report their success. I would advise them to use the smallest they can get. I expect to have a few more shad before the season closes, and will examine them and report.

A. J. HUYLER.

[Although a very noteworthy incident, it is not surprising to find that the shad which ascend our rivers come to us with their stomachs full of shrimps, for our correspondent seems to be right in his determination. It is well known that all the members of the order to which the herrings, anchovies, and shad belong, feed largely upon crustacea; and if it has never been detected before in the stomach of a Hudson River shad, it must be from lack of observation or record.—ED.]

LETTERS FROM ORNITHOLOGISTS.

DANVERSPORT, Mass., May 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroca coronata*) is an extremely abundant spring and autumn migrant here in Essex county. Dr. Elliott Coues, in his List of the Birds of New England, says: "A few probably winter in more southern sections." Two instances of their capture in the winter have come to my notice. Raymond L. Newcomb took a specimen January 2d, 1871, and another February 25th, 1871, at Salem, Mass. As a few undoubtedly remain during the winter in sheltered localities, and instances of its breeding in Massachusetts are already recorded, should it not be termed a resident?

ARTHUR F. GRAY.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have noticed the arrival of a few birds as follows:—

March 31—First robin seen. April 8th—Song sparrow plenty. April 16th—First flock of crow blackbirds. April 16th—Purple finches in several flocks April 30th—Heard the first white-throated sparrow. Bluebirds are very scarce. I have seen but a few for the past two years.

Yellow birds, cedar-birds, king-birds, bobolinks, and most of the warblers have not yet made their appearance, seldom doing so before the middle of May. I should be much pleased to hear reports from other parts of the State, as the season appears to me to be much later here than in some places farther north.

W. A. BRIGGS.

PEOTONE, Ill., April 30th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you a few notes concerning the birds I have noticed in this vicinity lately, and will try and send you further items from time to time.

Robins are plentiful in summer, and have already begun nesting. Chipping, field and "ground" sparrows are abundant. Bartram's sandpiper is common and breeds, as also do the killdeer, Wilson's snipe and the quail, which last remains through the winter. The pinnated grouse (*Cupidonia cupido*) is also common in winter and summer, nesting about May 1st. The barn and cave swallows are abundant, and the yellow warbler of the gardens (*Dendroca æstiva*). There are plenty of Canada geese in spring and fall, but they do not breed. Red-winged and crow blackbirds are common. Hawks are few. As there are no pieces of woods near here of any size, many forest-loving birds are never found in this part of the State.

D. B. EATON.

MACHIAS, Me., April 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

My post-office address is as above written, but I live on Regue Island, in Englishman's Bay. This island contains about 1,400 acres. We have an abundance of game, except during two or three months in summer. At this writing we have black ducks, shelldrakes, Canada geese and brant, water wiltebes, herons, fish hawks, eagles, etc. In summer we have sandpipers in large flocks. Spruce partridges are tolerably plenty, with some woodcocks, and two years ago I put in some ruffed grouse, which are increasing. As there is a law prohibiting any one gunning on the island, I hope to be able to protect them until they become plenty. Occasionally we have a flock of wild pigeons visit us. Of late years so much shooting has been done about the island that a part of the birds fly outside in pleasant weather; but when there is a strong ont wind I am told that they are as plenty as ever. There are several nests of the bald eagle on the island, also ravens and fish-hawks. If any one should want the young of either I can get them. Occasionally a young seal is caught. The old ones are plenty at times.

GILBERT LONGFELLOW.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Two young alligators, *Alligator mississippiensis*, presented by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia; five water snakes, *Xerodia fasciata*; one garter snake, *Eutainia sirtalis*, presented by Joseph M. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; one great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*, presented by J. Bailey, Philadelphia; two flying squirrels, *Pteromys volucella*, presented by Miss Mary H. Morris, Overbrook, Pa; one horned toad, *Phrynosoma cornutum*, presented by Henry Openshaw, Manayunk, Pa.; one loon, *Colymbus torquatus*, presented by John Krider, Philadelphia; two Fourniers, *bue torquatus*, presented by George W. Boyd, Philadelphia. There were six prairie wolves, *Canis latrans*, born, instead of three, as previously recorded.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.* Shad. *Alosa.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.* Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*

For list of seasonable trout flies for May see our issue of April 27th.

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish continues in abundant supply, and prices are without material change. We quote:—Striped bass, 18c. to 20c. per pound; smelts, 15c.; salmon, California, 30c., Kennebec do., 90c.; mackerel, 15c. each; shad, 35c. to 40c. each; weakfish, 15c. per pound; white perch, 12c.; Spanish mackerel, 75c.; green turtle, 18c.; terrapin, $13 per dozen; halibut, 15c.; kingfish, 25c.; cod-fish, 8c.; blackfish, 15c.; flounders, 10c.; porgies, 10c.; sea bass, 20c.; eels, 18c.; lobsters, 8c.; sheepshead, 25c.; soft clams, 40c. to 60c. per 100; whitefish, 18c.; brook trout, 50c. for Canada fish, and $1 for Long Island; hard shell crabs, $3.50 per 100, soft do., $2 per dozen.

—The leading article of this week's issue entitled "Angling in Nova Scotia," will prove of value to those who choose to avail themselves of the information it gives.

CANADIAN FISHING PRIVILEGES.

BOSTON, May 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper of May 4th you state that fishing privileges are granted for the sum of one dollar per day on the Dartmouth and Restigouche Rivers in Canada. I desire to correct a mistake which otherwise would make much trouble, both for the lessees of the rivers and parties who might take a journey to them with the expectation of being allowed to fish.

The Dartmouth is my own river, and I need only say in reference to it, that all the money in America could not *hire* a privilege on it.

The Restigouche is leased by Canadian gentlemen who feel as I do, and I have just had assurances from them that they would not *let* a privilege on any account whatever. FRED CURTIS.

In reply, as to the Restigouche, we quote from an official paper:—

"DEE SIDE, Metapedia, March 13th, 1876.

"There are seven miles of angling water here, from head of tide-water to Metapedia, open, by orders of Marine and Fisheries Department, to strangers or others, by permit, at a rate of $1 per day per rod.

"JOHN MOWATT, Fishery Officer Restigouche Division."

As to the Dartmouth River, Mr. Curtis knows that this stream has been available to strangers at $1.75 per rod per day, for several years, by permit from overseer John Eden, and, if he has recently leased it, it would have been a mark of propriety to have mentioned the fact in making his so-called "correction" of our "error." We have some readers who are only happy when they can catch us in mis statements, as they think, but we are willing to give odds on our uniform accuracy.

—The Coot Fishing Company caught 800,000 menhaden in one haul at Mattituck, Long Island, last week; the seine was a mile and one quarter long.

—The Canadian Minister of Marine has agreed to change the close season for lobster fishing, making it from August 10th to September 30th.

—Referring to the approaching contest in fly casting at the State convention, the Rochester *Express* refers to last year's winner in these terms:—"We learn that among other crack linesmen the veteran Rube Wood, of Syracuse, who has borne off the blue ribbon at the past three conventions, is determined for one to add the Fowler rod to his list of prizes won, and it is also said that Monroe Green will try his prettiest to secure it for future use in luring the wary denizens of Caledonia Creek in the direction of his reel. Seth Green, a terror among rod slingers, has not taken part in the exercises for several years, he having been barred from participating on the ground of his being a 'professional.'"

MASSACHUSETTS—*Taunton, May 8th.*—An immense run of herring has filled the Taunton and Nemasket rivers so full that one sweep of the seine filled the wagons, and left thousands on the ground. The fishways at East Taunton are a solid mass of struggling fish. Fishermen are at work, but the fish are too numerous for profit. VON G.

CONNECTICUT—*Higganum, May 10th.*—Shad are plentiful now. The nets used are about sixty rods long, fifty meshes deep, (five and a half inch mesh.) They drift a distance of from one and a half to three miles. There are ten or twelve nets in this place, and a great number of shad are caught every season. Last week about 800 were taken. The warm weather last Saturday and Sunday—May 6th and 7th—with rain, caused the river to rise, the muddy water giving the fishermen a chance to fish during the day as well as night, and yesterday and to day each net is taking from twenty to sixty a drift, and as they make about four drifts a day you may suppose the river to be pretty full of shad, although in a day or two they may not take half of that number, as the fish go in schools, or "spurts," as we call it. The fishing is mostly done at night, as the water has to be very muddy for day fishing. Most of the shad are sent to Hartford, and sold at $16 per hundred; for the season's catch last year they were $18 and $20.

CHAS. O. G.

ALABAMA—*Huntsville, May 2d.*—I was invited to join the fishing club of this place on a trip to Wood's Mill, on Flint River, fifteen miles from here. We arrived at the fishing grounds about noon last Monday, and remained until Wednesday. The water was most too clear and too low, although we had pretty fair luck, catching as many as we could eat, and each man (there were twelve of us) brought home about two and a half or three pounds of fish. The largest fish caught was a black bass, seventeen inches long, and weighed three pounds. I measured and weighed another, eleven inches long and three quarter pounds weight. According to the table published in FOREST AND STREAM April 13th, showing the weight of English fish to a given length, the large bass was heavier than either the trout, grayling, or pike. The smaller one compared very well. There are some fine fishing streams in this State. Flint River, Short Creek, above Guntersville, Swan Lake, just opposite Decatur, and others, which I hope I may have a chance of reporting upon from personal experience.

W. G. W.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Chester, May 9th.*—A catch of forty-two trout was taken at Hubley's Lake, St. Margaret's Bay, Saturday last by three gentlemen, who report the lake to be absolutely swarming with trout. They "fished till they were tired." The fish ranged in weight from one to three pounds. K.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals the past week has been 46, 39 from Georges and 7 from the Banks. Receipts, 1,092,000 pounds Georges codfish, 124,000 pounds Georges halibut, 510,000 Bank halibut, and one salt fare from Grand Bank. Fresh halibut has sold readily at 2½ and 3 cents per pound for Bank and Georges white, and 1½ cents for gray. There is a better feeling in the codfish trade, and prices reached bottom at $4.50 per qtl. for Georges, and $3.50 for Bank. None are now offering at these prices, and it would be difficult to fill an order below $4.75 and $3.75. The Shore fleet have had unfavorable weather and a light catch, and fares have sold readily. We notice sales yesterday at $1.75 per hundred pound for cod, and $1 for haddock.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, May 12th.*

LOBSTERS.—It is to be hoped that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who is now in the city, will see his way clear to the repeal of the law respecting lobsters. The proper plan would be to have no law at all this year. In the meantime let the fishery officers along the coast institute close investigation into the habits of the lobsters—into the time when the soft shell lobster first puts in an appearance. The Challenger, in the course of her investigations on this coast, found that just outside the harbor of Halifax a very cold polar stream flows from the north and east past the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia—not more than eighty fathoms below the surface. As the ocean becomes warmer, this polar stream of ice cold water becomes heated, the warming process beginning at the western end and running along east. This fact points to the presumption that one close season for Nova Scotia will be an absurdity. The proper plan would evidently be to divide the coast into sections, having a different close season for each. It is well known that the soft shell lobster does not make its appearance on the Cape Breton shore till some time after it shows itself in Halifax county. So that when the time is suitable for a close season in this county the lobsters of Cape Breton are just in their prime.—*Halifax (N. S.) Reporter, May 10th.*

WHERE TO CATCH BASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. John A. Freas, of the Germantown *Telegraph*, has obliged us with a concise answer to our question, where to catch bass in Pennsylvania. As some of our readers may desire to wet a line when they visit the exposition, they will feel grateful for the information:—

GERMANTOWN, Pennsylvania, May 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In reply to some inquiry, I would say that the majority of our readers being within easy reaching distance of the Schuylkill, go to that river when they desire to fish for black bass. According to the law now in force the close season ends June 1st, and the fish can be legally taken during the summer and fall in any river of this State, with rod and line. The best points, perhaps, along the Schuylkill for bass are the vicinities of Conshohocken, Norristown, Phœnixville, and Pottstown. Trains on the Reading Railroad go direct to these places several times daily from the Centennial grounds as well as from the regular depots. During warm weather the bass feeds at sunrise and sunset. When engaged in the pursuit of minnows, say from four to six in the morning and from six to eight in the evening, are the best times for the angler. Many are taken with the fly, and artificial minnow and eel. Live crawfish and minnow, however, are generally the most attractive bait in the Schuylkill and upper Delaware.

The vicinity of Easton, where the bass were originally introduced into the Delaware in 1870, is one of the best localities on that river to take them. There are several trains daily from this city for Easton over North Pennsylvania Railroad. There is fair fishing in the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, Duncannon, and other points, but the bass as yet are not as numerous in that river as in the upper Delaware.

Perch fishing in the Delaware, near this city, is not the pleasant sport it was twenty years ago. The almost constant seining of the river during the spring has sadly decreased the number of this game fish, and it is but rarely of late years that a specimen is taken weighing as much as a pound. Many, however, indulge in angling for them at Gloucester, four miles below the city, and at Pridesburg, six miles above, where batteaus are kept for hire. Earth worms are always used for bait. Small Limerick hooks are considered the best.

ANGLING RECOLLECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The fishing season is here, and the hands that so lately wielded the pen in defence of inside or outside enamel, or to uphold pet theories as to strength and elasticity, will now grasp the bamboo or greenheart and find pleasanter occupation in putting a trout at the end of every line, than distributing commas or periods. To those who cannot get away early in the season is left the choice of anticipating in imagination the sport they shall have later, when time can be spared to cut loose from business, or going over with memory's help the exploits of former years. The latter is to me the more profitable of the two, as the one seems at the least only idle speculation about what may end eventually in disappointment, while the other brings back by-gone reality, and I can see in the mistakes of the past what to avoid in the future. There are people to whom the actual fishing is the smallest part of the pleasure, of which the greatest is found in looking over their tackle, inspecting new rods and patent reels, and arranging fly-hooks. Give a poor workman the best of tools and he will make but a notch of his job at best; but give a real fisherman—one who has the natural gift, a fisherman born, not made—any sort of tools or chance and if trout are to be had he will have them.

In fishing, as in many other pursuits, whether work or play, a little common sense goes a long way, and this I have more than once demonstrated practically, at least to my own satisfaction.

Some years ago I spent a few weeks of the warm weather at a little village in Western New York. There were several small streams in the neighborhood, and I asked one of the natives one day if there were any trout about.

"Not now," he said; "there's trout in the run early in the season. Sometimes folks catches pretty good strings, but, dear me! 'taint any use to go there now; the fish have all been caught out long ago. There ain't less than two or three parties up there every day as long as there's a trout in the water."

I thanked him for his information, and a day or two after started for the run, about four miles from the village. I had a bait rod and carried some bait with me besides my flies. The day was a perfectly clear and hot day in July; warm even at 8 in the morning, when I began fishing. The run was a small stream, and at the point I struck it ran into a mill-pond, below which were no fish, so that I had either to fish up stream, or walk up and fish down. I chose to fish up stream, and began work with flies. I soon found that there were trout in the stream, but very wild, and had to persuade. The stream ran mostly through open fields, so that there was neither shade nor cover. I fished along with varying success, using sometimes flies, then occasionally bait, either worm or grasshopper, and began to have a respectable show in my basket, when I came to a place where the run ran through quite a patch of brush, and the banks were so thickly set that it looked like a very doubtful sort of operation to follow the stream up, let alone the fishing. I stopped and thought a little before I went on. Here was probably where the trout were. The natives would fish along where the banks were open until they came to the brush, then walk around that, get beyond it, and go on fishing, so that here ought to be an undisturbed piece of water. While I was thinking this over I heard not far above a sudden plunge, evidently a trout taking a grasshopper, and apparently, to judge from the sound, a big trout, too. I jumped up and started to look up this active fellow. A little way up stream I parted the bushes, and peering through the interlaced limbs, I saw a pool surrounded by an impenetrable wall of brush. At the lower end of this pool, which was smooth, and had not much current, was a log square across the stream, and on the dark surface of the water, as it rippled against the upper side, floated a few foam flakes and bubbles. A delightful retreat for a big fellow tired of the worry and excitement of the constant whipping of the stream below. I looked a moment and drew back. The trout that lived in that pool must be an aristocrat, and so had he secluded himself that I concluded he would move only at such offers as suited him, so I cast about me to find a bait that might please him—what the old Greeks used as the emblem of his class—the grasshopper. I soon caught one, put it on a hook, and using only the upper two joints of my rod, I held them as high as I could over my head, keeping them at the same time nearly horizontal, while with the other hand I cast the grasshopper over the brush, and as luck would have it just in the proper spot. As it touched the water there was a rush, a swirl in the water, and a stroke of a broad tail as I struck and hooked a good fish. There was little room for play with this fellow. I was holding my rod up at arm's length over the top of the brush, and could not see very much of the water, although close to it. The fish tired of it before I did, and I put him in the basket. He weighed a pound that afternoon when I got back to the village and put him on the scales. The natives were very much astonished at the sight of such a basket of fish as I took home that day, caught so late in the season. Where had I been? How bad I fished? What bait did I use? etc. I was asked fifty questions about it. Several parties forthwith started up to the run to fish, but I did not hear of much success, probably because, setting aside the mode of fishing, they most likely confined their fishing to the open banks and easy work, whereas a little common sense would have led them to look in the shade and cover for trout at that season of the year and such a day.

I went several times to this run while I was in the vicinity, and always caught a good basket of fish by fishing where the fish were, and not wasting time in idle whipping of the empty water.

A few days after my first expedition I drove over to Pike Creek, some fifteen miles off, taking with me a young cousin, a novice in the art of trout fishing. The hotel landlord where I put up my horse, talked learnedly about flies, etc., and was anxious to advise me, but I paid little attention to him. This creek was a much larger and better stream than the other run, and had some good trout in it. By hard labor, and carefully working one or two pieces of woodland through which the stream ran, as well as changing flies constantly, and from those to bait, we caught 96 fair trout, a result at which I confess I was surprised myself, when we came to turn them out of our baskets for the landlord's inspection. We could not convince him that we had not bought some of them—X, Y, and Z had all fished there, and used flies and that fly, but no such mess of fish had been caught that season. I tried hard to convince him that more common sense and application would be better than so much implicit belief in particular kinds of flies or makes of rods. The man has more to do with it than the tool. A good fisherman will catch fish with almost anything you can give him; but a poor one can do nothing, no matter where he has the enamel on his split bamboo. I think I may safely say "you know how it is yourself."

C. C.

THE FROST FISH OF BROWN'S TRACT.

BOONVILLE, May 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Noticing in April 6th issue an allusion to the so called frost fish of Brown's Tract, I will give you a description of them: They are found in lakes contributing to the St. Lawrence River; length, from ten to sixteen inches; weight, from eight to 16 ounces; head small; mouth very small; lips long and too'thless; eyes protuberant; scales round; second dorsal rayless, as in salmon family; flesh white and firm; food succulent. A row of black spots on each side, not noticeable until the scales are removed. Do not take bait or fly; caught on spawning beds with seine or net. Spawn from November 1st to November 20th.

JACK SHEPHERD.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The "trout fish" you speak of is, I believe, common to all our northern lakes. Those I have seen are usually from one-half to three-quarters of a pound in weight, though I picked up one on Pisco Lake floating dead on the surface, which weighed one and a half pounds. They are of the *Salmonidæ*, and are very similar to the Otsego (not Oswego) bass, and to the common whitefish of the great lakes. The only place, so far as I know, where they have been taken in any quantity, is on the "Fulton Chain," in the stream connecting Fourth and Fifth lakes and Sixth and Seventh lakes. There they used to be taken in weirs built out into the stream. "Old" Arnold used to catch them and cure them like herring for winter's use. I have seen them at his house in the spring strung on sticks, salted, dried, and I believe smoked. They are highly esteemed, preferred above trout, by those who know them, and as they never take a hook, either bait or fly, and are never seen except late in the fall, when they run up the streams to spawn, very few persons, other than old residents, have seen them. They are a very near relative of the Otsego bass and whitefish, if not identical with them. The general build, the colors and markings of the three are quite similar.

WATT T. LOOMIS.

AN INTELLIGENT POINT.—A correspondent writes that he had a pointer bitch fourteen months old in the field with her own pup, four months and one day old. The mother dog pointed a covey of birds, the pup came up on a line with his mother, and was in the act of advancing on the birds when the bitch ran back suddenly to attract his attention and arrest his advance. The mother then returned and pointed again; the pup again promptly advanced to the side of the mother, and was in the act of going in on the birds, when the mother turned her head arresting the pup in the bend made by her head and neck. The pup finding himself stopped reared with his fore feet on his mother's shoulder and got wind of the birds, when both stood in that position for some time. The bitch, which I still own, is a medium sized white and liver, very active, nervous and with muscles like iron. She was whelped December 15th, 1868, and the pup on October 14th, 1869. The latter made his first point February 15th, 1870. Mother got by a Baltimore dog out of a Luzerne County, Va., bitch.

J. K. R.

IMPORTANT.—Care should be taken, in buying Fishing or Hunting Suits, to get a genuine Hubbard Suit, and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv

National Pastimes.

POLO.—This game, a description of which was recently printed in our columns, has now been fairly inaugurated in this country by the Polo Club, of which Mr. James Gordon Bennet is the leading spirit, and matches or practice games are played weekly on the grounds of the club adjoining Jerome Park. At the match on Saturday last Lord Mandeville and Sir Bache Cunard were respectively captains, and chose their sides as follows:—

Lord Mandeville,	Sir Bache Cunard,
Mr. Bennett,	Mr. Howland Robbins,
Mr. Leatham,	Colonel William Jay,
Mr. Schuyler Crosby,	Mr. Gissele Jay,
Mr. S. S. Howland.	Mr. Perry Belmont.

The space staked off for practice is about 400 feet long by 250 wide, and is enclosed by tall white poles, at distances of fifty feet from each other. At each end of the grounds are two poles, twenty-five feet apart, each bearing a small flag. These are the goals through which the ball must be driven in order to obtain a victory. The only weapon used is a mallet from five to six feet in length, with a wooden head not unlike that of a hammer. With this the player must strike a light wooden ball, of the size and shape of a base ball, and drive it through the goal of the opposite party. The players are mounted on wiry little mustangs brought from Texas, which, although well adapted for the purpose, are still as new at the game as their riders. Both horses and men received some hard pounding in the scrimmage which followed the efforts of either party to drive the ball past their opponents' goal. Three games, or innings, were played, in the first of which the Cunard side were successful, Lord Mandeville's party winning the second. The third and last was won by the same side, after some capital playing.

BICYCLING.—David Stanton, of England, and William Butler, of Kentucky, were the contestants in a fifty mile bicycle race at the Rink on Monday evening. The stakes, $600, were easily won by the Englishman, Butler giving out through a sprained knee on the twenty-seventh mile. Stanton made the fifty miles in 3h. 9m. and 15s; his fastest mile being the twenty-eighth, done in 3m. 35s. There is no doubt that Stanton is the best bicyclist in this country, if not in the world.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ATHLETICS.—The spring contests of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania were held on Saturday last, on the private track of Mr. Robert Steele, Limekiln pike, Germantown. The results obtained were highly satisfactory, excelling in almost every instance the results of last fall's contests, and equalling in many the results of other colleges. The first event, the 100 yards dash, was won by W. J. Kelly, Jr., '76; time, 10¼s. The second event, the standing jump, was won by W. H. Willoughby, '77; distance, 9ft. 8in. The third event, throwing the hammer (nine pounds), was won by H. L. Willoughby, '77; distance, 79ft. 7in. The fourth event, the three mile walk, was won by Ernest Law, '77; time, 24m. 9s. The fifth event, the running high jump, was won by A. W. Biddle, '76; height, 5ft. 3¾in. The sixth event, throwing the base ball, was won by H. W. Andrews, '76; distance, 349ft. The seventh event, the running long jump, was won by H. L. Willoughby, '77; distance, 16ft, 11in. The eighth event, the hurdle race (100 yards), was won by A. W. Biddle, '76; time, 12¾s. The ninth event, the running hop, step, and jump, was won by H. L. Willoughby, '77; distance, 38ft. 1in. The tenth event, the one mile running race, was won by Addinell Hewson, Jr., '76; time, 5m. 29s. The Judges were as follows:—C. Penrose Bligh, '76; G. Stanley Fuller, '77; J. Curtis Patterson, '78; S. Hockley Walsh, '79. Timekeepers—J. Curtis Patterson, '78, and S. Hockley Walsh, '79. Messrs. Gezelin, Law, Willoughby, Audrews, and Hewson will probably go to Saratoga the coming summer to represent the University in the intercollegiate athletic contests. A swimming match, under the auspices of the association, will be held Saturday, June 10th, 1876.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—The question as to whether the Western clubs should visit the East first, or *vice versa*, has been settled amicably through the efforts of Messrs. Hurlburt and Cammeyer, and the Western quartette of the League clubs are to visit the East on May 23d, playing in this section of the country every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Hartford, and Boston on those days in the order in which the lots they may draw may decide. Thus far the Western branch excels the Eastern in the play exhibited in the games each have played together, and the probability is that the West will carry off the honors in the coming trials of skill here in the East. Thus far Chicago heads the list of the League clubs, Hartford being second, with St. Louis third and Boston fourth, Louisville being last, as the appended record shows:—

	Chicago.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Mutual.	Louisville.	Games won.
Chicago	..	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	8
Hartford	0	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	6
St. Louis	1	0	..	0	0	1	0	3	5
Boston	0	0	0	..	2	0	2	0	4
Athletic	0	0	0	1	..	0	3	0	4
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	..	0	1	3
Mutual	0	1	0	1	1	0	..	0	3
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	2
Games lost	1	1	4	4	5	5	7	8	35

The games in the arena since our last have been as follows:—

May 8—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at St Louis	3 to 2
May 8—Mutual vs. Boston, at Boston	5 to 1
May 8—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia	7 to 4
May 8—St. Louis vs. Louisville, at St. Louis	5 to 0
May 10—Chicago vs. Cincinnati, at Chicago	6 to 0
May 11—St. Louis vs. Louisville, at St. Louis	9 to 0
May 11—Athletic vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn	6 to 5
May 11—Chicago vs. Cincinnati at Chicago	9 to 5
May 13—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago	4 to 2
May 13—St. Louis vs. Cincinnati, at St. Louis	11 to 0
May 13—Boston vs. Athletic, at Boston	19 to 11
May 13—Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford	28 to 3

This is an unusual array of single figure games, and shows marked improvement in play, the West, as in the week previous, bearing off the palm. The poor games of the week were three of the four played on Saturday in St. Louis, Boston, and Hartford.

—Why the St. Louis club lost so many games on their tour is thus accounted for by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which says that, "in the first place, there are several dissolute players in the nine, and as these men seem to consult their own inclinations, and act as they see fit, without any perceptible restraint to govern their own conduct and actions, nothing much need be expected until this is remedied. Present conduct justifies the belief that it is modeled from that in the past, and we most emphatically state that a nine, the majority of whose players spend their nights in carousing and playing cards until after two in the morning, are not fitted for good work on the ball field." The incompetency of the management which would allow a condition of things like this to exist in a stock company professional team deserves the penalty of such a series of defeats as the St. Louis club has sustained. After their Waterloo defeat in Louisville, no doubt the St. Louis combination deemed it advisable to adopt reformatory measures, and hence the victory of the 5th inst.

—The Harvards gave the Reds a good push last week, but the Yales were easily taken into camp by the New Havens.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

—The principal contests of the amateur arena this season are those in which the College clubs take part, as the great majority of the other clubs not in the regular professional arena are not properly amateur organizations, but simply gate money, or co-operative clubs. Glancing over the record of games in which the College club nines have participated up to May 15th we find the following as among the most noteworthy:—

April 13—Harvard vs. Lowell, at Lowell	3 to 1
April 19—Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston	6 to 2
April 22—Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven	3 to 2
April 27—Harvard vs Live Oak, at Lynn	14 to 9
April 29—Harvard vs. Live Oak, at Lynn	9 to 8
May 4—Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston (11 innings)	4 to 3
May 5—Harvard vs. Suffolk, at Cambridge	8 to 1
May 6—Charter Oak vs. Trinity College, at Hartford	2 to 1
May 6—New Haven vs. Yale, at New Haven	10 to 5
May 8—Full River vs. Brown University, at Providence	3 to 1
May 10—Trinity College vs. Charter Oak, at Hartford	7 to 5
May 10—Harvard vs. Taunton, at Taunton	11 to 1
May 10- Live Oak vs. Brown University, at Providence	8 to 6
May 10—Yale vs. Nucleus, at New Haven	18 to 2
May 10—New York University vs. Fairbanks, at Evanston	16 to 1
May 11—Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston	12 to 0
May 11—New Haven vs. Yale, at New Haven	9 to 3
May 13—New Haven vs. Yale, at New Haven	6 to 1

It will be seen that out of eighteen games, thirteen were marked by single figure scores by the winning nines, a record showing very fine fielding and effective pitching.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

KANKAKEE, Pittsburgh.—Can you inform me who to get a first-rate well-trained water retriever? Ans. From Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago.

JOHN, Ayer, Mass.—Will you please inform me through your paper what you can furnish me a setter dog pup for, one that is six months old, pure blood and all right? Ans. $25.

A. S. A., North Adams.—Will you please inform me where I can obtain Nordhoff's book on Southern California, also cost of same? Ans. From Messrs. Harper Bros., the publishers; price $2.50.

N. B., Georgetown, D. C.—Where can the Beach sights for rifles be procured, and what is the price? Ans. From almost any of the gun or rifle dealers advertising in our columns; price $2.50 each.

G. M., New Haven, Ct.—In what number of your journal is the paper by Seth Green which tells how to angle for lake trout? A party of us put 10,000 in a pond near here three years ago, and now would like to know how to ascertain if they are yet there? Ans. March 19th, 1876.

J. A. B., Arlington, Mass.—My dog, a small terrier, was bitten by a large Newfoundland dog, and one eye pulled out so that it lays on the side of his head towards the ear. I tried to put it back, but cannot; can I cut the eye off, or must I kill him? Ans. Cut the eye off and your dog will be but little the worse for it, except in looks.

NORFOLK, Paducah, Ky.—Can you get good grouse shooting by going to Shawneetown, Ill., fifteen miles from Uniontown, Ky., and there taking the Springfield Railroad for Pana, or some point thereabouts? Ans. By going to Beardstown, on the same road, he can have unsurpassed fowl shooting; excellent partridge (quail) shooting in Union county.

J. E. D., New York.—Are either of the pictures you advertise of Irish setter dogs Dash, Bess, Dick, of the stock of C. H. Turner, St. Louis, and if not, are there any copies of any of his dogs out and the price, or where can I get them? Ans. No; the only pictures of Mr. Turner's dogs that we have seen are those printed in the *Rod and Gun* and Chicago *Field*.

J. H. H., New York.—Will you please inform me if the Hudson or North River affords good fishing, or whether the Sound is as good a place or better, and if the latter part of this month and first part of next month is as good a time of the year as any? Ans. There is good fishing in both the Hudson River and the Sound, but the fall of the year is the best season.

C. E. W., St. Marys, Ga.—Is there any market for alligator skins in New York, and if so, what are they worth? Ans. There is a market for green alligator skins in this city, but the price depends entirely upon the size of the 'gator and the manner in which it is skinned. A skin from nine to twelve feet in length will bring about $2.50, while smaller ones range anywhere from 60 cents.

H. S. G., Boston.—Can you inform me whether good fly-fishing for trout is still to be had in Elk County, Pennsylvania, and if so, how to reach the most desirable points; also probable cost, and whether the 1st of June would be a good time to go? Ans. Trout Creek, Straight Creek, and Clarion Creek are good trout streams in Elk County. June is as good a month as any. Take Pennsylvania Railroad.

GAME LAW, New York.—I shall be in the neighborhood of Port Jefferson, L. I., in a week or so, and beg you will kindly inform a novice whether he can shoot at (I don't say kill) any game he may come across? In plain, I know nothing of the game laws in that part of the country, and look to you for enlightenment. Ans. The only birds you can kill are bay or shore birds until July 4th, when woodcock shooting commences.

C. M., Philadelphia.—Please inform me where I will find a good dog breaker, and one who will board dogs and keep them safely and in good condition out of season? Address Horatio Vanschoick, Pennington, Mercer county, N. J., who is a very skillful breaker, and has ample accommodations for safely keeping dogs, at reasonable rates, and we take pleasure in recommending him to our shooting friends. He will break dogs to retrieve.

TYRONE.—Please inform me what a fresh water sheepshead is. I saw mention made of them only recently. Where can they be caught? Ans. There is a fish called sheepshead found in Onondaga Lake, and other waters in Western New York, known to naturalists as *Corvina oscula*, and we have heard of sheepshead in Southwestern waters, which may be the same species, but of this fact we are not fully informed and would ask for more light.

LACHINE, Montreal.—Will you be so good as to inform me as to to the merits of the "Boudren reflecting jack and fishing lamp," for spearing purposes; whether it answers the purpose as well as the ordinary "jack" burning pine knots or the branch of cedar faggots—the latter are usually employed about here? Ans. People who have used them extensively in Florida the past winter, speak very highly of them, and as far exceeding the old "jack" for fishing, shooting, or camp purposes.

DOUGLAS, Orange, N. J.—1. Will you oblige one by stating where I would be likely to get trout to stock my ponds, and at what probable expense? 2. Also can you recommend me some place good for fishing and hunting in the month of June or July? Ans. 1. You can get trout from Milton P. Peirce, Wenonah, Gloucester Co., or from Mrs. J. H. Slack, Bloomsburg. 2. There is good fishing at Murdock's and near Moreton, on the Oswego Midland Railroad, and other points along the line.

HAWKER ON SHOOTING.—"Dieselne" informs "R. L. W." that Capt. Heath, 16 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, has for sale an excellent copy of Porter's "Hawker." This scarce book is entirely out of print. Some months since, when the Minnesota Historical Society wished a copy, they were entirely unable to procure it through the booksellers who usually supplied their scarce books. Compared with Porter's the English edition, which is readily obtainable, seems to be of little value for the American reader.

G. T. W., Saratoga Spa.—I have a pointer pup about four weeks old; would you advise me to have a portion of his tail amputated. There is a doubt or difference of opinion among our few sportsmen here on that question, consequently will leave it for you to decide; also what age the animal should be before the operation is performed? Ans. Without seeing your pup it would be difficult to say if any or how much should be taken off the tail. Some pointers are much improved in appearance by taking off a small piece, and the sooner it is done the better.

J. L., Galveston, Texas.—I have bought a steam yacht, which I run here on the fishing banks. Am I liable for accidents when in compliance with U. S. laws? Have State laws anything to do with it? We carry passengers for hire. When will new law pass? Ans. If your boat is enrolled and licensed, and you have a captain and engineer with proper certificates, and also inspection certificate you are all right. We know of no State laws affecting you, except so far as a license may be concerned, nor do we know of any contemplated change in the laws.

C. L., Chester, Vt.—1. Please advise how to care for the inside of gun barrels so they may be kept from rusting during a few months' abscence. Had thought to fill with oil and stop tightly. If this plan is advisable, what oil is best? 2. I want some best and finest trout line for hook fishing; what do you recommend? 3. Can the Kay concentrators be used in metallic shells, and can they be obtained of dealers in small quantities, say one dozen? Ans. 1. Use Belmontyle oil for the inside of your gun barrels, and plug with wads. 2. Get the finest water-proofed laid silk lines. 3. Yes; to both queries.

J. F. L., Savannah, Ga.—1. Is there a book published that treats of arms of all kinds, rifles particularly, giving descriptions of their various qualities, styles, and adaptability to different kinds of shooting? 2. How does the new Ballard rifle compare in strength and accuracy of shooting with the Remington, and are the improvements in the extractor and firing-pin really good? Ans. 1. There are several works treating of rifles of all kinds, notably, Mr. W. W. Greener's "Breech-loaders, Sporting and Military," Mr. Dougal's book of a similar nature, Stonehenge's "Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle," and many others. 2. The Ballard is an excellent rifle, and the improvements are so in fact.

DOCTER, Portland, Me.—1. Is it required of an owner entering a dog at a Bench Show to specify the classes, or could this be left in the superintendent or judges? The owner giving such information (such as age, whether previously entered at a Bench Show, &c.,) as would enable the judges to decide for what classes it would be eligible? 2. Would a dog, entered with no pedigree given, have much chance to win upon its own merits when competing with dogs of published rose-colored pedigrees? Ans. 1. The printed form requires you to name the class, although if you were sending a dog, and had no catalogue, the Superintendant or Secretary might place him for you. 2. Pedigree is not considered in judging, except in the event of a tie.

GREEN LINE.—What Jersey Flats do you refer to in this week's paper for bass fishing? where located and how reached? Ans. Down the harbor and off the Jersey shore nearly abreast the old yacht club house. It is a hard ground to navigate for one not posted. By June 1st it will be bonyed out, and we will give distances and bearings. 2. Will spring bass take spawn bait? have tried it four times this season on the Hudson without success. Used shrimp this week with indifferent success. Ans. Yes. Whereabouts on the Hudson? 3. When using spawn must it be used with float, or on the bottom with sinker? Ans. Use a float, and twist your spawn around the shank and bend of the hook. Tie it with a string, and let it hang 18 inches below the float.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—1. Do you consider the Dittmar wood powder as good in every way as the black? 2. Is the Dittmar powder any more likely to burst a gun than the black, and would you advise its use in a muzzle-loading rifle? 3. Can the Dittmar powder be rammed as hard as the black without danger, and is it as safe? 4. Do you use the same size charge for the Dittmar as for the black, and do you load the same? Ans. 1. We have not given the Dittmar powder a thorough trial, but have met with skillful sportsmen who speak very favorably of it, some who prefer it to black powder. 2. We consider it safe for use in any kind of gun or rifle, if used properly. 3. Yes; but it should not be rammed hard. 4. Use the same quantity by measure, and load the same as with black powder.

G. M. FAIRCHILD.—Some trout which I caught in Canada, this winter, were covered with parasites of a most repulsive kind; they resembled a leech, with this difference, that they adhered to the fish by means of innumerable suckers. The trout were shiny and so poor that we threw them away. What is the name of the parasite? Ans. It is hard to say. It may have been a leech unfamiliar to you, which are often found upon trout and other fishes in large numbers. It may also have been a flat-worm (*Planaria*) which inhabits fresh water, and adheres to fishes. Certain small crustaceans also bury portions of their bodies in the flesh of fishes and are thus carried about. Write a more circumstantial description, or send us a portion of the fish with parasite attached, in strong spirits, if you feel further interested, and we will endeavor to identify it. It is an obscure subject, however, requiring experience and good instruments to properly handle.

W. P. C., Brooklyn.—1. What fishing and shooting is to be had in Montcalm County, Michigan? 2. Which kind of rifle would be most useful there, and what the proper size bore? 3. Having a 10-bore breech-loading gun, would I need a rifle? 4. Have you any good second-hand sporting rifles for sale? 5. I notice that the paper shells I use, after being discharged, are crushed, just as if you took one in your hand and squeezed it; what is it caused by? 6. Can you tell me where an invalid with wife and child can get board in a private family in a country place in the mountains for four or five months from June 1st? Ans. 1. We do not know, but perhaps some of our correspondents will give the information. 2. Any good rifle of .44 calibre. 3. The shot gun should be sufficient; use concentrators with buckshot for large game. 4. No. 5. The trouble arises from the diameter of your gun being too large for the shells; it can be bushed. 6. Write to Philo Peck, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

W. A. M., Jacksonport, Ark.—1. How is swansdown bought and sold, by weight or otherwise? 2. How much would a good skin be worth? 3. Give the name of some reliable dealer? 4. I want a dog for general hunting purposes, quail, prairie chickens, squirrels, snipe, plover, ducks, geese, and rabbits. The great need being for a good retriever from land and water, and deep mud, but other good qualities, such as finding the game, pointing it, &c., not objected to. Neither the pointer or setter fills the bill. What breed should I buy? 5. Is the Simmon's suit advertised in your columns made water-proof by the Tappan process? If not, is there any suit that is? Ans. 1, 2, and 3. Swansdown is retailed by the yard after being cut in inch strips, but is purchased by the dealers by the dozen skins. It is brought from the North of Europe where its preparation is an art in itself. Dealers here say that they would not buy American skins, as they would not be sure of their being properly cured. The price ranges from $20 to $80 per dozen. 4. A chamber spaniel should, we think, answer your purpose. 5. We do not know whether it is or not, but the Thomson's suit we do know is,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, May 18.—Racing: Louisville, Ky., and Washington, D. C. Mustang race: Fleetwood Park. Trotting: Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. Spring Meeting American Rifle Association, Glen Drake. Centennial Billiard Tournament, Philadelphia. Base ball: Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. Louisville, at Louisville; New Haven vs. Hartford, at New Haven.

FRIDAY, May 19.—Racing: Louisville, Ky., and Washington, D. C. Trotting: Suffolk Park; Philadelphia Spring Meeting. American Rifle Association, Glen Drake. Hurdle Races: Warrenton Riding Club, Warrenton, Va. Base ball: Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford; Resolute vs. Mutual, at Elizabeth; Boston vs. Athletic, at Boston.

SATURDAY, May 20 —Racing: Louisville, Ky. Rifle: Geiger Bullseye Trophy, and 7th Regt. "shells," at Creedmoor; Spring Meeting American Rifle Association, Glen Drake. Base ball: Brooklyn (prof.) vs. Resolute, of Elizabeth; Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn, E. D; Resolute vs. Brooklyn, of Brooklyn, at Elizabeth; Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. Louisville, at Louisville; New Haven vs. Athletic, at New Haven; Mutual vs. Boston, at Brooklyn.

MONDAY, May 22.—N. Y. State Sportsman's Association, Geneseo, N. Y. Rifle Shooting: Union Hill, N. Y. Base ball: Arlington vs. Star; at Newark, N. J.

TUESDAY, May 23.—Racing: Baltimore. Trotting: Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia. Rifle: Matches at Union Hill, N. J. Base ball: Orange vs. Mutual, at Orange, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.—Racing: Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Toronto, Canada. Trotting: Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, Lancaster, Ohio. Scranton Rifle Club Meeting, Scranton, Pa.; Union Hill, N. J.

—Now that the yachting season is at hand we would call attention to the advertisement of yacht builders in our columns. At the Thousand Islands, especially, and at many other frequented summer resorts small steam yachts are in great favor, the winds on inland waters being variable and unreliable for sailing craft.

—Every one who wishes his lawn cut neatly and with dispatch should visit the establishment of R. H. Allen, 189 Water street, this city, and purchase one of his light and beautiful lawn mowers. The ponderous old fashioned machines are now wholly superceded by something much lighter and more efficient.

—Gentlemen about fitting up their new offices, and all housekeepers, and hotel proprietors who are putting their houses in order for the season will find the best of furniture at the well-known house of De Graaf & Taylor. See advertisement in another column.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE grand project that was culminated in the institution now near completion west of the Park, was first hinted at eight or nine years ago at a meeting of some of our most prominent and liberal hearted citizens. The want of an institution founded upon a liberal basis and for the good of the masses has long been felt, and the season was ripe for its projection. John David Wolfe was chosen President of the "founders," and a charter having been obtained through the recommendation of thousands of citizens, the American Museum assumed a palpable shape. The charter was followed by an act that provided five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) for the erection of a suitable building, which was in time to be followed by other wings as the collections grew in size and value, until at the completion, the museum building alone will represent ten millions of dollars, and will cover the entire area of Manhattan Square, lying betwen 77th and 81st streets on 8th avenue. The corner stone was laid in June 1873 by Pres. Grant, and since then the immense structure has assumed the towering proportions that mark it as the fiucst and most prominent building in the upper part of the city.

The one great object was to have it fire-proof, and every move in its construction has been to that end, and at its completion there will be absolutely nothing about the building that would burn even if exposed to fire. In length it exceeds two hundred and twenty feet, and sixty feet in width, while the walls are five feet in thickness, and evidently made as well for the future as the present. The basement will be reserved for the heavy work of taxidermy, etc., it being connected with the halls above by a passenger and freight elevator of the newest construction. The cases (one of which is now on exhibition at the Arsenal) will be composed of metal, and stone foundation; the shelves even being of plate glass. In shape they are similar to those now in use, except, that they swell on the interior end, an economy that not only gives more space for specimens, but tends to form an enclosed room between the cases, which with the help of a curtain can be made perfectly private to the student or scientist. The middle of the great halls will be utilized by the presence of desk cases to contain special geological specimens, and others that require close attention and study. The fifth floor is devoted to a purpose that has been the object of the museum since its start, *viz.*: the perfect accommodation of students in any and every branch of Natural History. On this floor, on either side of the gallery are fourteen or fifteen large and well lighted rooms, each representing a separate department of this interesting study. In the first room devoted to geology, the student will find not only an exhaustive library, covering all branches of the science, but a complete set of duplicates for study and work; instruments, glasses, and all the necessaries for study and the advice of a competent curator. In the chemical room, instruments complete, and library will be found, and so in every room everything will be found to make easy the resuscitation of hidden lore. Such is the purpose of the institution, and when it is understood that it is all free and for the benefit of all, and especially for those who cannot afford the expense of a scientific course it must be confessed that the cause is a noble one, and worthy our great city. Already great advances have been made in perfecting these arrangements. The old Arsenal is overflowing with thousands of specimens that cannot be replaced.

The great Jay collection of shells are almost in preparation to move, and the magnificent library cannot be equalled in the world. With this, is found a very complete general library of scientific and Natural History works that is being added to almost daily, and will be kept perfect as near as possible. Up to date, Robt. L. Stuart, the present President of the Museum, has recently purchased the valuable Ichthyological library of Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, and presented it to the Museum with the assurrance that he will complete it to the present standard of knowledge. A gift that greatly increases the value of the collection of fishes, and places it at once upon a standard of usefulness.

The great Hall collection of fossils purchased from Prof. James Hall at a cost of ($65,000) sixty-five thousand dollars, is now safe in the lower hall of the new building, and some idea can be gained of its size by the fact that it is contained in over five hundred large sized boxes and weighs in all over fifteen tons. It contains specimens that can be counted by the million, and ranging from the delicate Phizopod to the curious Oreodon and massive Ichthyosaurus. The collection is the work of a life time, representing over fifty years of hard research and study, and the fact that it contains four or five thousand types and illustrated specimens, will give an idea of its value. Although essentially a Palæozoic collection, it is perfect in most of the latter eras, and especially the Tertiary. One great beauty of the collection is the large size of the specimens, and in many cases the slab contains hundreds of different species of crinoids, shells, corals, etc., showing them as they were deposited upon the old shore, and showing at a glance what species were contemporaneous. Not only is there a distinct duplicate collection that vies with the original in value, but every species is duplicated over and over so that there is in reality stock enough for four or five complete collections that will be worth their weight in gold for foreign exchauges. Many of the shells can be counted by the thousand, and of one species there are forty thousand. Although the collection is very complete, it will be kept up by continual additions and in proportion to the discoveries that are almost daily made. Prof. Hall now possesses a geological library that will ultimately follow the collection, as of course they belong together—the one referring to the other. So great are the additions that have been made to the Museum during the last year that it will be necessary to retain the old Arsenal for want of room, and even if a new wing were ready all three could be used with ease, owing to the now cramped state of the collection. The Arsenal, however, will be used for the duplicates, of which there are a complete set in all the departments. Probably two years more will see a new wing completed, and a movement is on foot among the members to connect with the new building an aquarium, a desideratum that New York has long needed. In this respect we are far behind, and the cities of the old world, most of which, if they have not a large one, have at least an apology. The distance from the sea is no longer an objection, owing to a new plan of infiltration that enables one to use the same water time and time again, so the water could be brought from Sandy Hook once in two weeks at slight expense. So we have in the future one of the greatest Museums in the world, and if improvement and additions continue in the same ratio for the next few years, we may well with pride point to an institution that at once appeals to the people and belong to them, and is a good exponent of our advancement hand and hand with science during the last one hundred years.

NEW YORK STATE SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION. — The eighteenth annual Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at Genesco, commencing on the 22d inst., and continuing until the 27th. The programme is as follows:—

The Convention will meet at the Court House at Genesco, on the evening of Monday 22d. On Tuesday, at 8:30 A. M., the proceedings will begin with: 1. The State trap shoot, 10 single birds each. No. 2. Pistol shooting, off-hand. No. 3. Rifle shooting, short distance. No. 4. Single trap shoot, for amateurs, 10 birds each; four prizes. No. 5. Rifle shooting, long distance; three prizes.

Third Day, Tuesday, 8½ o'clock.—No. 1. Pistol shooting; two prizes. No. 2. Fly casting; three prizes. No. 3. Single trap shoot, 10 birds each; four prizes. No. 4. Rifle shooting, 220 yards; three prizes. No. 5. Double bird shoot, 10 double rises each; four prizes.

Fourth Day, Thursday.—No. 1. Press shoot, five single birds each; two prizes. No. 2. Single trap shoot, fifteen single birds each; four prizes.

Fifth Day, Friday, 9 o'clock A. M.—Livingston Association Cup, donated by James W. Wadsworth, Esq., Geneseo; open to all organized clubs of the State of New York, each club to be represented by two of its members resident in the county in which the club is located. No. 2. Grand State prize, the Dean Richmond Cup, to be shot for by three members from each club.

Sixth Day, Saturday, 9 o'clock A. M.—Grand sweepstakes match; three prizes; twenty-five single birds each.

Valuable prizes are given for all the contests. The programme of the bench show of dogs, to be held at the same time, was published in our last issue.

WORK FOR SPORTSMEN'S CLUBS.—The Syracuse *Journal* says:—

"There are more trap nets in Oneida Lake at the present time than ever before. In one bay—and that a small one—there are seven. A correspondent of the *Journal* foreshadows the consequences: 'We will suppose that from one net there is taken each day 350 fish, and these fish will average two pounds apiece. This makes a total of 700 pounds, sold for seven cents a pound, amounting to $49. I do not think the above a large average, for I have heard of 1,000 bullheads being taken out of this same bay. Now, is this wholesale slaughter of the finny tribe to be allowed, or stopped? I will leave the question with the people, or rather with the law.'"

If the above is a correct statement, and if it is true that trout spearing in the fall is a common occurrence in the same vicinity, we should think that with all the sportsmen's clubs in Central New York, these illegal practices might be broken up.

—A Cumberland Baronet (England) having a superfluity of Canadian geese, (*Anser canadensis*), which were becoming pugnacious, wrote to our correspondent Mr. Jackson Gillbanks to ask if he could do with a couple, and demanding an immediate reply. Next day he had by half-penny post card the following:—

I send this notice, worthy friend,
As quickly as I can, sir,
On Saturday, if weather mend,
I hope to have your "anser."

—The St Augustine (Fla.) *Press* of May 6th contains these items.—

Green turtles in vast numbers abound in the harbor at present. Boys congregate at the head of the wharf and stone them as they appear on the water's surface.

A flock of pink curlews has been seen in this neighborhood lately. They are worth $3 each, for their feathers.

Rattlesnakes are almost daily seen in the vicinity of the city.

Winter visitors miss all this.

—A correspondent makes a suggestion which is worthy of the attention of advertisers—that is, that they should more frequently give the prices of their goods in their advertisements. In the present instance our correspondent refers to powder manufacturers, and says: "How easy it would be for them to give the prices of each package named. Many persons could order off-hand from out of the way places, if they but knew the prices, to avoid an inferior article, for bad shot and poor powder are plenty, even in first class country stores; nor are the coarser powders usually kept."

—American silver is again spoken of in Canada as a "nuisance," and is taken only at a large discount.

"EL BRONCHO."

AN AFTERNOON'S LOUNGE IN A JERSEY STOCK-YARD—THE RACE AGAINST TIME.

Years ago, when the secrets of the earth, which has raised an empire out of the wilds of the Pacific Slope, were the sole property of a few wandering savages, and the nerveless hand of the Spanish rulers still retained some lax hold on the province of California, the fond lover of Los Angeles who desired to consummate his happiness was compelled to journey to Santa Barbara to obtain judicial permission to do so. It was unwritten law in the etiquette of the Señoran swain to perform this momentous voyage in the twenty-four hours preceding the ceremony; so after dinner on the day before that of the wedding he was up and away, over mountain trail, and along sandy seashore, with the night wind, the forest voices, the moaning sea, and his own pleasant thoughts for company. A reckless ride of seven hours would find him at his journey's end, with all he loved sixty-five miles behind him. With morning came the buying of the license, and the return, and high noon found him nearing home again, where, before nightfall, he would have to look back over the experience of a ride of one hundred and thirty miles and a wedding, all compassed within the space of twenty-four hours.

Long afterwards, when the province had been lost to its senile owners forever, and the Saxon delved for gold by every mountain stream, another class of horsemen rode a longer journey. Beneath the hurrying feet of the Pony Express the great plains slipped away like running water, and wondering people on the Atlantic Slope listened to tales of riders as furious as that of "Lenore," and of endurance without peer. The bleaching bones of many a foundered animal and the skeleton of many a fallen rider exist to-day as monuments to the men and beasts who outrode time, and fought the swift air of the prairie for the palm of speed. But the race has not died out; the men of steel have not passed away from the slopes of the Sierras, and the mustang ranges the prairie as of yore. Little by little their sphere of usefulness was trenched on, first by the stage coach, then by the railroad train, that now thunders through the cañons, whose echoes once caught up the thud of flying hoofs alone. The mail riders of '49 are degenerated into the ranchmen and *vaqueros* of to-day, but with the same skill, the same blood and bone, the same indomitable energy, and above all, the same stock for their saddles as of old.

What stuff this stock is made of, and what the men who ride it are like, might have been ascertained by a visit to the stock-yard outside of Jersey City, where the mustangs to be ridden in the coming race against time here were confined. A five-mile ride across the flats brings one to the place, where, in the enclosure in the rear of a decayed country tavern, thirty-six unkempt, vicious devils of equinity held possession of a corral by virtue of pure cussedness and powerful heels.

The prevailing colors of this singular stud are sorrel and roan, and to the devotee of fancy stock it is a collection of animals as unpromising and ugly as could well be found. But a closer inspection of them will be likely to induce a change in that opinion, and the last atom of dislike yields before the picture of one with all its picturesque trapping and mounted by its lithe and fearless rider.

In appearance the horses are small, with fine heads, and limbs clean cut and beautiful as those of an antelope, ending in hoofs strangers to a shoe, and small and dainty as a princess' hand. Great nostrils that constantly quiver; great eyes that peer out from the shaggy forelocks full of blood and fire; ears fine as those of a terrier, always pointed while in rest. The only ugly features about them are the manes and tails, which during the long journey on short fare, were eaten ragged. One in the stud, however, a cantankerous sorrel known as El Indio, has managed, by dint of very viciousness, to preserve his hirsute beauties in their entirety, and roams the corral with flowing mane and a tail that sweeps the thickly hay-strewn ground.

The notable exceptions to the ruling colors are four—a buckskin filly, quite unbroken, whose capture cost the *vaqueros* a ride of twenty-five miles; a white horse, the one used among others in running down the very stud of which he is now a member; an iron-gray, known as "Old Blue," and the best broken of the drove, and as ugly a black as the sun ever shone on, with hanging lip, coat that has never known the comb, tail eaten to a stump, and mane as short as a mule's. This beast lopes in his especial corner, with one eye on the fodder, and the other in a condition of lively expectancy anent the possibilities of getting in a a kick at somebody or something, a chance he never allows to pass. Yet this *bete noir* is, next to a certain sorrel, the fastest one of the drove. He has as yet been ridden only a few times.

About the stall doors that open from the shed, which closes one side of the corral, lie great California saddles, gaudy horse cloths, and trappings queer in form and weighty with silver, Mexican bits, spurs with rowels like large pen-knife blades, horsehair larriats and lassoes of rawhide. Picturesque men in careless dress and with bronzed, weather-hardened faces lounge in and out among the animals to an accompaniment of jingling spurs, and with a cool disregard for the treacherous heels of their charges that impresses the timid outsider with awe. On the ground is a mustang, which has been lassoed, thrown down and hobbled so closely that it cannot make use of its feet, being shod. The animals came here and are in most cases yet unshod, but the exercise on the hard roads and the neglected track half a mile from the stockyard has affected some of their hoofs so that it is necessary to shoe them. The prostrate animal screams and struggles in futile wrath, and its companions take up and echo the cry in savage chorus, while the shouts of a motley group of hoodlum lookers-on beyond the fence add to the confusion and contribute to make up a scene never to be forgotten.

The operation of shoeing completed, the farrier makes his exit to a safe corner of the inclosure as nimbly as he can, and one of the stockmen, by a dexterous twist at the hoods frees the animal's feet. In a moment he is up, and with an evident purpose of avenging the insult put upon him, since he makes a dead set at the farrier, who on his part looses no time in scaling the fence. The action is not necessary to his safety, however. Before the furious beast has reached the spot where the fugitive was standing a sleuder loop serpentines through the air, falls upon his head, and in a second is jerked tight about his neck, a moment more and he is fastened to the hitching bar in the centre of the yard, squealing, kicking in a circle, and pawing the earth up with his savage, and to him, so strangely cumbered hoofs.

Another is subjected to the same ordeal, and another, and so on until their owner, looking at his watch, suggests that three of the wildest be saddled and given a turn on the track before the carriage returns to town. The three selected are a sorrel, a roan, and the iron grey already described. The two first are perfect maniacs, and the operation of saddling is one of difficulty and danger, but it is completed at last, and the corral gate is opened. With a quick spring the three riders are in the saddles. The roan, ridden by the Mexican Frank Peralto, takes to bucking lucontinently, but a twist of the jaw-grinding bit conquers, and he shoots out of the gate like a rocket, followed closely by the others. Away they go over the hill, followed by the carriage and all the loungers, racing along at the top of their speed.

The track, an abandoned course, is in a terribly stony state, and divided in such a way by an open drain that it is impossible to utilize it for more than half its extent. Over this course the animals plunge. They are ridden at a dead run, the sorrel a length a head. At the ditch they stop short to a touch of the rein. A napkin would almost cover the ground lost in the balk. A moment more and they are coming back, are by, stop at the other extremity of the track, and wheel about as before.

Can these be the same animals that half an hour ago were seen in the stockyard? On their way back as they come down the sand road, through the leafless oaks, at a gallop, the question suggests itself involuntarily. Their heads are up, ears forward, nostrils pulsating, and the great eyes start almost from their sockets. Trappings jingle, leather creaks, and the thud of their rapid hoofs goes before them on the spring wind. The clouds are dividing overhead, the bare branches are bending, bloody spume is flecking the deep chests, and from the quivering nostrils come little runnels of blood. All is life and fire and motion infinite, from horses and riders to the elements, and the afternoon sun behind the cloud of dust the horsemen conjure up turns it to a background of gold, out of which this tempest of action comes. A new picture takes the place of the Jersey marshes, and the windy grove is gone. The air coming up from the sea is for a moment that of the boundless prairie; the life we are looking at is one that poor city folks know only in books and dreams. These are the horses the Sonoran lover and the Pony Expressman rode, and the men upon them to-day can do the same.

Pshaw! It is only a dream after all, or rather like some finely painted figures that one sees occasionally in inappropriate back-ground. However, it has served one purpose. It has given a hint of what the *broncho* can do in our Eastern air, and awakened pleasant anticipations of the coming race. All honor to the little demons. With the ability to do what they have done to-day, they should be privileged to make a target of our species once in a while.

Californian's claim that these animals are, for endurance and speed, the best in the world, and after witnessing the scene so imperfectly described, their assertion can be readily understood. No thorough-bred is born which, undergoing the treatment, carrying the weight, and feeding as coarsely as these, could carry out the conditions of the race, if indeed, it could carry them out even under the most favorable circumstances. The records of Mowery, Powers, and McNabb, are portions of the history of equestrianism. The present feat is, as originally intended, a reproduction of the first one's performance, on August 2d, 1868, at "Bay View Park," near San Francisco. That ride was made over a mile track. The animals, thirty in number, were the common mustangs, and half breeds. The distance, three hundred miles, was ridden in fourteen hours, nine minutes. The first two hundred miles were accomplished in eight hours, two minutes, and forty-eight seconds. The limit of time for the present race was, however, finally decided on for fifteen hours. The other conditions were the same as obtained in the Mowery feat, *i. e.*: The race to be ridden entirely by one man, the number of horses to be employed, thirty, the track, a mile track, the animals, California native stock, ridden in California style. $25,000 was said to be staked directly on the non-success of the performance, against $15,000 and the expenses of the affair, already more than half as much, on the part of the owner.

This match was to to have been decided on Tuesday last, but for some reason was postponed until to-day. The riders are three in number, a Mexican, Frank Peralto, and two Americans, Budd Parker and John Francis.

Our American long races against time, have excited great interest in sporting circles abroad as well as at home, and this introduction of them on the Atlantic Slope will bring a new life to sporting matters here—since even its failure will lead to other and ultimately successful efforts. The record of the California distance riders has never been approached at all abroad, save in one instance, that of Mr. Geo. Oshaldiston, who in 1831 rode two hundred miles on thorough-breds, twenty-eight in number, in eight hours and forty-two minutes, the greatest feat of horsemanship ever performed in England.

Other interesting relay races have occurred across the water though. The first recorded relay ride of special note, in England, was that by which the news of Queen Elizabeth's death was carried to James I; her successor then in Scotland. Sir Robert Cary was the messenger, and he rode four hundred miles in three days, resting the intermediate nights. In 1741 a Mr. Wilde rode ten horses over a distance of one hundred and twenty-seven miles in six hours and twenty-one minutes. Four years later Mr. Thunhill rode two hundred and thirteen miles in eleven hours. In 1761 J. Woodcock rode one hundred miles a day for twenty nine consecutive days. Of later feats, that of Mr. Oshaldiston, and of Mr. Burke, of Hereford, who drove a span of horses over forty-five miles in two hours, fifty-five minutes, are most important. One of the horses driven was American, imported from New York. One lady, at least, claims the honor popularly accorded to all exhibitions of endurance and pluck, Miss Pond, who in 1758 rode one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive hours, on one horse. A worthy rival of her horse, if not of herself, was the little Galloway, which at the end of the last century performed the same feat, at Carlisle. There seems to be a strong family resemblance between the Galloways and our Mustangs, any way. In 1754 another of the former trotted one hundred miles a day, for three consecutive days, over the New Market course, and came out by no means sensibly distressed.

A WORK OF ART.—Dining-room taxidermy is becoming popular as a mode of embellishment or ornamentation, but Mr. Alex. Pope, Jr., of Boston, has gone to a point beyond, and carves from wood fac similes of game birds in a manner which almost rivals nature itself. A number of his carvings have been on exhibition at Schaus' Gallery, where they excited great admiration. This art of carving requires the skill, not only of the carver, but the painter, for after the form of the bird is cut it is necessary to paint it with sufficient fidelity to deceive. Such a specimen of Mr. Pope's skill is now on view at this office, and the most practiced eye is deceived into believing it to be a natural bird.

CENTENNIAL ALLIGATORS.—We infer that the Centennial Exhibition is well supplied with alligators. In one portion of the grounds we know of a large tank which swarms with small ones. Fred Mather, Esq., has charge of the Alligator Department; one of our Texas correspondents offered him a ten-foot reptile some weeks ago, through the medium of this journal, but the following note would indicate that he is not wanted:—

GALVESTON, Texas, May 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Fred Mather said he would make arrangements for the alligator, but has not done so. He is the biggest coss you ever saw. We had him out the other day. He smashed an empty flour barrel that happened to be near into splinters with his tail. I believe he would break a man's leg with one blow. I have seen them knock hogs twenty feet into a river, and go for, and drown them in a few seconds. JOS. LABADIE.

WARRENTON RIDING CLUB OF VIRGINIA.—A hurdle race will take place to-morrow, 19th instant, under the auspices of this splendid club over land given them by Murray Forbes, Esq., a lawyer of Warrenton. We have printed some articles concerning this and other Virginia clubs, and shall be able through one of their members to give a report of the several events of the coming summer. A correspondent sends a paragraph relative to the Warrenton Club. He says:—

"Gen. Payne, of Warrenton, gave me an enthusiastic account of some of their performances. The General was in the cavalry during the war, rising from being a private in the Black horse to the rank of brigadier, and is fond of a horse and hold riding. The club is intended to keep up the practice of out-door exercise on horseback; numbers about eighty members, and is in a flourishing condition. A good many Englishmen are members, and are, according to the General's statement, fearless riders. Young Green, who won the hurdle race, lost a stirrup at the first hurdle, but went through the race with but one, and came out ahead at the last. The last ditch was twelve feet wide, three or four feet deep, and placed next a hurdle four or five feet high, so the horses had to make some good leaps. I asked the General if twelve feet wasn't rather longer than necessary just to teach riding; 'well,' said he, 'the English fixed it that way, and said that was the style in the old country, so we couldn't back out, and our Fauquier boys would have tried anything their English friends had fixed.' The club gives cups and such prizes as will be valued for what they indicate and not for their money value. Some of the English ladies near Warrenton accompany their husbands across country in their rides, and for ordinary fence do not stop but go over; of course their horses are well trained, but it is more than our Virginia girls do in this Centennial year. In the hurdle race mentioned above two Fauquier riders took first two prizes, an Englishman took the third. T. W."

—The following delegates will represent the Central City Club of Syracuse at the State Convention: James Manning, George W. Edwards, N. C. Hinsdale, Lucius Moses, and H. Soule. Alternates—John A. Nichols, Frank Denison, G. W. Baxter, R. B. Hannon, and Frank B. Klock.

The Rifle.

FOREST AND STREAM HANDBOOK FOR RIFLEMEN.—This little book, which is now in press and will be ready for delivery in a week or ten days, fills a want that has long been felt. We are in constant receipt of inquiries for a book which will contain not only the information necessary to instruct the rifleman in his practice, but which shall also assist in the formation of clubs, by giving the requisite forms of by-laws and constitution. The FOREST AND STREAM HANDBOOK not only contains all this, but also a description of the paraphernalia required, the cost, etc., together with a list of rifle clubs and their officers. One of our leading authorities pronounces it to be the best and most concise book of reference that he has seen. The editor and compiler is Major Geo. O. Starr, Secretary of the American Rifle Association. It is embellished with cuts of Wimbledon and other ranges, and is handsomely bound. The price of the book will be but fifty cents, and accompanying each copy are a number of new and novel score cards.

CREEDMOOR.—The matches at Creedmoor on Saturday last comprised one at long range for the Hepburn Trophy and another at 200 yards, off-hand, for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* medal. The day was very unfavorable for rifle practice, the wind blowing almost a gale, first from the west across the line of fire and afterwards from the northwest. In the first match there were twenty entries, the conditions being fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Major H. S. Jewell was the winner with a score of 179 out of a possible 225 points. The leading scores were as follows:—

Yards.	Score.	Total.
H. S. JEWELL.		
800	5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 2 5 4	65
900	2 4 5 5 4 5 3 5 3 2 3 4 5 4 4	58
1,000	4 4 5 2 3 5 5 4 3 5 0 5 3 3 5	56—179
R. RATHBONE		
800	5 5 2 4 5 5 4 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 5	62
900	4 3 3 5 2 5 5 3 3 3 5 3 5 2 2	53
1,000	0 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 0 3 5 5 5 3 3	55—170
W. B. FARWELL.		
800	5 3 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 2 3 5 3 4	61
900	5 3 5 3 4 4 4 3 2 5 3 3 4 3 3	54
1,000	3 4 4 3 5 4 4 5 2 4 5 3 3 4 0	53—168
A. ANDERSON.		
800	0 2 5 2 3 2 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3	55
900	5 4 4 4 3 3 4 0 3 5 5 4 5 3 5	57
1,000	0 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 0 3 2 5 2 3	52—165

For the short range match there were about forty entries, the winner being Mr. D. F. David. The best scores were made by the following gentlemen, the conditions being 10 shots each at 200 yards off-hand:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
D. F. David	41	J. L. C. Clark	39
F. H. Holton	41	I. L. Allen	39
L. C. Bruce	40	A. G. McCook	38
A. Pyle	40	John Beattie	38
W. Robertson	40	W. Lindsay	38
H. Fulton	39	J. W. Todd	38
J. Shand	39	A. Anderson	38
T. Lloyd	39	H. W. Gourlay	38

SCHEUTZENFEST.—The opening festival of the United Scheutzen Association will be held on the 22d, 23, and 24th, insts., at the Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, New Jersey. Prizes to the amount of $1,500 will be offered for teams and individual shooting. The team match, open to seven men each from all rifle corps, will be shot on the last day; entrance, $15 for each team, to be paid to H. Raschen, No. 146 West street, N. Y., on or before the 20th inst. Gold medals will be the prizes.

GLEN DRAKE.—We have received the programme of the spring meeting of the American Rifle Association, to be held at Glen Drake, commencing to-day and continuing on the 19th and 20th. The following is the programme in full:—

FIRST DAY

All-Comers' Match.—Conditions—Distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand; rifle, any within rules. Entrance fee, $1. Five scoring shots. Military rifle, 50 calibre, allowed five points.

Military Match.—Conditions—Same as above with military rifle.

Subscription Match.—Conditions—Same as above.

Entries in above matches close at one o'clock, P. M.

Glen Drake Match.—Conditions—Distance, 500 yards; position, any; rifle, any within rules; ten scoring shots; military rifle, 50 calibre, allowed ten points. Entrance fee, $1.50.

Subscription Match.—Conditions—As above; military rifle, allowed five points.

Officer of the day, Capt. Porter.

SECOND DAY.

Mid Range match.—Conditions—Distance, 500 yards; rifle, any within rules; position any; ten scoring shots. Entrance fee, $2; military rifle, 50 calibre, allowed ten points.

Subscription Match.—Conditions—As above, five scoring shots; military rifle, allowed five points.

Entries in above matches close at one o'clock, P. M.

Field Match.—Conditions—Distance, 600 yards; rifle, any within rules; position, any; fifteen scoring shots. Entrance fee, $2; military rifles allowed fifteen points.

Subscription Match.—Conditions—As in Field Match; four scoring shots.

Officer of the day, Capt. Robbins.

THIRD DAY.

De Peyster Badge Match.—Value, $300. Presented by Gen. J. Watts De Peyster. First winner, Capt. C. F. Robbins; second winner, Lieut. J. A. Gee; third winner, F. Backofen. Conditions—Distance, 300 yards; position, off hand; military rifles, 50 calibre only. Open only to members of National Guard in uniform. Seven scoring shots. Badge must be won three times before property passes. Entrance fee, $2.

All-Comers' Match.—Conditions—Distance, 300 yards; position, off-hand; rifle, any within rules; seven scoring shots. Entrance fee, $1.50; military rifles allowed seven points.

Subscription Match.—Conditions—As above; five scoring shots; military rifle, allowed five points.

Officers of the day, Capt. Chatfield.

CONNECTICUT.—A challenge appears in the Hartford *Times*, intended for Hartford riflemen, proposing a friendly match at 500 yards between teams of four or six from New Britain and Hartford. If the proposal means business, the match can probably be arranged by conferring with Major L. A. Barbour, Secretary of the Connecticut Rifle Association. The range at Berlin will be in order by the end of the week, and the only question would be as to the selection of a day. The date proposed by the New Britain club is objectionable, because a match occurs at Creedmoor on that day which several Hartford riflemen expect to attend.

SYRACUSE.—The Sixth Division Rifle Association announces a programme of nine matches for the spring meeting of the association, to occur at their range at East Syracuse in a short time.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Mt. Washington Rifle Club, of Haverhill, had their regular shoot on the 14th. The usual Creedmoor target for 200 yards was used. The following is the score. Distance, 200 yards, off-hand, 10 shots. A very high wind was blowing:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
John Manners	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4	41
J. F. Abbott	2 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 5 4	36
M. A. Hill	4 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 2 3	33
C. A. Kimball	4 2 0 4 5 3 3 4 3 3	31
W. S. Willey	2 2 4 4 4 0 2 4 0 0	22

RHODE ISLAND.—The second and third stages (600 and 200 yards) of the third competition for the Rhode Island Amatuer Club championship badge, were shot off, Saturday, May 6th, at the Blackstone Range, Valley Falls, Rabbeth coming out ahead again in an aggregate of 119 out of a possible 150. The next highest scores were Crowell, 137, and Keyes, 103. This completes the series of matches for the badge, Rabbeth having won it for the third and last time, in three consecutive competitions. The following is the aggregate scores at 600 and 200 yard ranges out of a possible 50:—

Name.	600 Yds. Total.	200 Yds. Total.	Name.	600 Yds. Total.	200 Yds. Total.
Rabbeth	48	42	Keyes	41	37
Crowell	45	42	Howe	37	35
Davison	41	38	F. Z. Freeman	26	40

MINNESOTA.—A rifle club has just been organized at Rochester, in this State, with the following officers:—President, E. C. Cross; Vice President, George Leonard; Secretary and Treasurer, T. B. Kellog. There are now some twenty-seven members in the club, and they have a four hundred yard range. Friday afternoon is the regular practice day, and we hope soon to record some handsome scores.

NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Rifle Club have moved to their new range. At their last meeting the members experienced great difficulty in shooting, in consequence of the wind, which was blowing quite strong when the shooting commenced, and there was also a great deal of rain during the day, neither, however, stopped the shooting for a moment. Below are the principal scores:—

Centennial target, 25 half inch rings, off hand. A. Wattenhofer scored 179; Jules Piffant scored 155. Rest target—25 half inch rings—R. G. Eyrich, 21, 24, 23, 19, 21, 20, 24, 20, 18, 20—210. R. G. Eyrich, 22, 23, 25, 23, 22, 22, 21, 22, 21, 23—224. Wimbledon target, off-hand, ten shots—Jules Piffant scored 45; A. Wattenhofer scored 46.

GUSIE.

CALIFORNIA.—A match at 200 yards, between Chas. Le Breton, Chas. Burgaus, and Chas. Nash, of the Nationals, First Infantry, and Chas. Thierbach, W. Wagner, and Mr. Lukes, of the Fusileers, Second Infantry, came off on the 23d ult. at San Bruno, at the range of the San Francisco Cadets. The terms were forty shots each, with two sighting shots, guns to be wiped at the close of each ten shots, highest aggregate score to win. Mr. T. E. Carson, of the Sumners, acted as judge, and Capt. Cantus and Lieut. A. W. Hanna kept the scores. The following are the scores:—

Score.	Total.	Score.	Total.
LE BRETON.		**WEGNER.**	
4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4	40	5 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 3 4	40
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	40	4 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4	42
3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	40	3 5 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 5	37
4 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4	41—161	4 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 3 4	42—161
NASH.		**THIERBACH.**	
4 3 4 4 5 3 4 3 4 3	37	4 3 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 3	40
4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 3 3	38	3 2 4 3 3 5 4 4 4 4	36
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	41	4 4 5 4 5 3 3 4 4 4	40
4 4 4 4 3 5 5 3 4 5	41—157	5 4 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 4	42—158
BURGANS.		**LUKES**	
3 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 5	41	4 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 2	33
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	39	4 5 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 4	41
4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 3	41	4 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 4	39
5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	42—163	3 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 4	40—158
Total	481	Total	472

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.—Dispatches from London state that the Scottish small-bore marksmen have recently held a number of meetings at Edinburgh and Glasgow for the purpose of maturing arrangements for the selection of a team to represent Scotland at the American Centennial rifle match. Col. McDonald, of the Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, Volunteer Brigade, and Sheriff of Inverness-shire, has been elected Captain of the team, Col. Wilson, of the Sturlingshire Rifle Battalion, Adjutant. It has been determined that the team shall form a camp at the Centennial match, and already $3,000 has been privately subscribed to assist in defraying the expenses of the trip. About twenty of the crack shots of Scotland have signified their intention of participating in the competition for the selection of the team, and more are expected when the shooting begins. Two sets of trial matches will be shot, each extending over two days. The first will take place simultaneously with the Elcho Shield trial, on the 13th and 14th of June, at Cow Glen Ranges, near Glasgow, and the second on the 26th and 27th of June, at Capelhie, in Renfrewshire. Every competitor will fire fifteen rounds at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards each, and the ten highest aggregate scores in the three out of the four days' shooting will be chosen to go to America, eight as the team proper with two reserves. The team will leave Liverpool on a Cunard steamship July 19th; this line only charging single fare for the round trip.

—At a recent meeting of the Hudson River Rifle Association at Poughkeepsie a new lease was executed for one year upon the land occupied as its range, near that city. The association now proposes to erect targets to be used at 200, 500, and 1,000 yards distance, and make additional improvements under the supervision of Col. John Bodine.

—The challenge of the Forty-Ninth Regiment, Hastings Rifle Club of Belleville, Ontario, to the Forty-Eighth Regiment in Oswego to send a team of six to Bellville on the 24th instant, to compete with a team from the first named regiment, has been accepted.

—A Syracuse rifleman proposes a novel kind of challenge for the consideration of sportsmen generally. He proposes to shoot a twelve-inch pistol against any breech-loading rifle—sights and rests unrestricted. The only restriction imposed is, that the breech-loader shall be loaded at the breech. Distance from ten to twenty rods.

—The Lancaster County Rifle Association of England, will give prizes to the amount of $8,000 at its spring meeting, and the Liverpool Rifle Association will offer prizes valued at $6,000 at a similar meeting, which will occur during the same week, and yet the National Rifle Association does not recognize them as "organizations."

A NEW RIFLE SIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you a little bit of vegetable ivory to show what I think to be the best kind of front sight, to be used with a peep rear sight. It should be thin, so as to be transparent when the light is from the front. After a great deal of experimenting I find no substance so good as *vegetable* ivory for the purpose. The perpendicular black line I make by cutting in with a thin saw and filling with black varnish (shellac, alcohol, and lampblack). It can be used open, but I inclose it in a large, narrow globe to prevent its being injured. The sight, of course, is taken from the top of the black line. It makes a very fine sight, the best, in my opinion, for target shooting or hunting.

To clean metallic shells, I immerse them in water of ammonia diluted with several times its volume of boiling water, and especially if they have collected the green verdigris, there is nothing better to remove it.

WM. GOLDTHWAIT, P. O. Box 555.

[We think that Mr. Goldthwait has hit upon a very excellent sight and shall take pleasure in showing the one forwarded to us to prominent riflemen.—ED].

The Kennel.

—We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of a pair of fine young pointers for sale by Mr. T. P. Cantwell, of Brainard, Minnesota. Intending purchasers can rely upon this stock being as represented.

—Mr. E. A. Herzberg's setter Jessie, second prize winner at Springfield, 1876, has visited Mr. Charles Raymond's Pride of the Border.

—Mr. Schuchardt's Fan, winner of second prize at Springfield, has whelped a fine litter of black pups by Dr. Strachan's Shot. Shot is out of Peg by George, and Fan is out of an imported bitch by Mr. Schuchard's Tom, winner of first prize at Springfield, this year. Fan is now in Dr. Webb's kennel at West Springfield.

—Dr. Webb's Whisky has visited Geo. A. Strong's champion dog Pete: the progeny should be fine.

—Squire Horace Smith, our Field and Kennel Editor, last week forwarded by rail to Chas. Kaeding, of San Francisco, a splendid brace of thoroughbred, stylish black and tan setters, dog and bitch, Belt and Bell. Both are good, staunch, well-broken dogs, and first-rate retrievers. Bell goes out in pup to the famous Gordon setter Fritz, owned by Edward Howe, Esq., of Princeton, N. J., which dog has proved himself to be a very superior one for stock purposes, consequently the purchaser of Belt and Bell will have a brace of black and tan setters equal to any in this country.

—J. Aretas Clark, 359 and 361 Market street, Newark, N. J., claims the name of Frank for his setter dog, orange and white, and ticked with orange, by Forman Taylor's one-eyed dog Sancho, out of his orange and white bitch Fanny, whelped July 12th, 1876.

A HANDSOME CHROMO.—Our readers will remember a picture of three celebrated dogs, Don, Peg, and George, after a painting by Mr. H. C. Bispham, which ornamented our columns some time ago. This picture has appeared again in the shape of a handsome chromo-lithograph, one of the best we have ever seen. In size it is 30x20 inches, and when framed is almost as handsome as an oil painting. The price is remarkably low—only $3—and the publishers Messrs. Strobridge & Co., of Cincinnati. We have often urged the publishing of these pictures of celebrated dogs in the shape of chromos, and trust that Messrs. Strobridge & Co. will continue to issue them.

WARTS IN A DOG'S MOUTH.—A correspondent writes us from Providence, R. I., as follows:—

"I notice in answer to correspondent "C. S. J., Cambridge," you say warts in a dog's mouth is a new thing to you, and that you know no remedy. Mr. Wm. Murray, of this city, had two afflicted with those excrescences, and if C. S. J. would write him I know he would be pleased to tell him what he did, and how his remedy worked."

THE SHREWSBURY (ENGLAND) FIELD TRIAL.

THIS event, so fraught with interest to the breeders of sporting dogs, was brought to a very successful conclusion over the Ensdown estate, near Shrewsbury, England, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. Most of the gentlemen whose names are well known in this country as breeders of fine dogs were present, the list including Mr. Lloyd Price, Mr. Barclay Field, Mr. Arthur Lloyd, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Statter, Mr. Llewellin, Capt. Bennett, Mr. Lort, Mr. John Lort, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. T. Pilkington, Mr. G. Pilkington, Mr. F. Moncton, M. P., Mr. S. Price, the Rev. J. Bridgeman, the Rev. J. Sargeantson, the Rev. J. C. Macdona, Mr. G. de Landre-Macdona, and others.

The birds the dogs were worked on were partridges, and the gun was used, although of course not on the birds. The first event was the pointer puppy stakes of five guineas each, first prize £20; second, £10; third, £5, which resulted as follows:—

Mr. Price's liv. w. b. Whim beat Mr. J. H. Whitehouse's lem. w. b. Lady Blanche.

Mr. G. Pilkington's liv. w. b. Fancy beat Mr. F. Moncton's liv. w. b. Romp.

Mr. E. Bishop's liv. w. d. Roy beat Mr. Garde's liv. w. b. Nellie.

Duke of Westminster's liv. w. d. Don beat Mr. R. Lloyd Price's liv. w. d. Lucky Sixpence.

Duke of Westminster's bk. w. b. Jewel beat Mr. Whitehouse's lem. w. Bray.

In the ties Fancy beat Jewel, Roy beat Whim, and Fanny beat Roy, taking first prize. The next event was the Sun-

doroe stakes of seven guineas each for all-aged pointer dogs; first prize £50; second, £25; third, £16. The following is a summary:—

Mr. R. Lloyd Price's liv. w. d. Drake beat Mr. Lort's liv. w. d. Nasso.
Mr. Lonsdale's liv. w. d. Czar beat Mr. Price's liv. w. d. Bow.
Mr. S. Beckett's bk. w. d. Rector beat Mr. R. Lloyd Price's liv. w. d. Eos
Capt. Bennett's lem. w. d. Tuck against Mr. W. Beckett's liv. w. d. Prince.
Mr. H. Whitehouse's liv. w. d. Rapid beat Mr. S. Price's liv. w. d. Mike.
Viscount Downe's liv. w. d. Bang against Mr. R. L. Price's liv. w. d. Beau.
Mr. W. Arkwright's lem. w. d. Tramp beat Mr. B. Field's liv. w. d. Dick.

TIES.

Tramp beat Rapid, and Mr. S. Beckett's bk. w. d. Rector, by Don out of Mona, beat Mr. W. Arkwright's lem. w. d. Tramp, by General Prim out of Wink, and won. Tramp winning second prize and Rapid third.

In the County Stakes for all-aged bitches:—

Viscount Downe's liv. w. b. Jill beat Mr. H. G. Garde's Peg.
Mr. W. Dunn's lem. w. b. Rose beat Mr. R. Price's Romp.
Viscount Downe's liv. w. b. Grace beat the Duke of Westminster's liv. w. b. Sal.
Viscount Downe's liv. w. b. Grace, by Drake out of Nell won; second, Duke of Westminster's Sal.

This finished the first day's proceedings. On Wednesday the ball was opened with the County Stakes for braces of both pointers and setters, the first prize being worth £50. Sixteen braces were entered, the names of many fashionable dogs being prominent. Among them were the Laveracks Daisy and Dash II., both by Blue Prince, a son of Pride of the Border. Mr. Llewellin's Countess Bear and Countess Moll, both by Dan out of Countess. Mr. Macdona's Ranger and Magic, and others. The trial was won, however, for the third time by Mr. S. Price's pointers Baug, and Mike, by Bang, Dash II. and Daisy being second. The breaking of the old pointers was said to be perfection. In the setter puppy stakes there were ten engaged, as follows:—

Mr. W. Lort's lem. w. Glen, by Ranger, 15 months, against Viscount Downe's bk. w. tan Young Sam, by Sam—Bess, 15 months.
Capt. Bennett's bk. w. Tuc, by Prueg—Prue, 11 months, against Viscount Downe's bk. w. tan Dan, by Sam—Flash, 14 months.
Mr. John Armstrong's bk. w. Prince, by Sam—Kate, 12 months, against Mr. Thos. Statter's Grouse, by Rob Roy—Belle, 14 months.
Mr. C. S. Fauntleroy's bk. w. Pound, by Prieg—Princess, 15 months, against Mr. H. P. Garde's bl. Belton Belle, by Tom—Kate, 12 months (dis).
Mr. Thos. Statter's Sal, by Belton—Betsy, 15 months, against Mr. Barclay Field's bk. w. Belmont, 11 months.

II.

Sal against Pound.
Dan against Pound.
Sam against Belmont.
Prince against Glen.
Young Sam, first prize; Belmont, second prize; Glen, third prize.

All of these puppies were to have run again on the 4th and 5th inst., in the Kennel Club Field Trials at Linton, Cambridgeshire. The next stake was one in which all the celebrities were entered, viz. The Attingham Stakes, for aged dogs, at £7 7s. each; first prize £30 and £10 added money, second prize £20, third prize £8:—

Mr. J. A. Pledger's bk. w. tan Rhyl, by Ranger—Cora, 1 year 11 months, against Mr. R. Lloyd Purcell Llewellin's Count Dao, by Dan—Countess, 2 years 3 months.
Mr. J. Armstrong's bk. w. tan Dash II., by Blue Prince—Kate, 2 years, against Mr. A. P. Lonsdale's bk. w. Rake, by Rake—Spree, 3 years 1 month.
Mr. G. se Landre Macdona's bk. w. tan Ranger, by Quince II—Judy, 5 years, against Mr. A. P. Lonsdale's Spanker, by Frank—Bess, 2 years.
Mr. Statter's Frolic, by Frank—Bess, 2 years 3 months, against Mr. J. Pilkington's liv. and tan w. Rufus, by Ranger—Cora, 2 years.
Mr. R. Field's Rake against Mr. R. Lloyd Purcell Llewellin's liv. and w Sam, by Sergeant—Kate.

II.

Dash II. beat Field's Rake.
Field's beat Lonsdale's Rake.
Mr. J. Armstrong's Dash II., first prize; Mr. Field's Rake, second prize; Mr. Lonsdale's Rake, third prize.

The next event was the Shrewsbury Stakes, for aged bitches, at £7. 7s. each; first prize £24 and £10 added money, second prize £17:—

Mr. G. le Landre Macdona's r. Magic, by Mozart—Brosna, 2 years, against Mr. R. Lloyd Purcell Llewellin's o. w. Countess Bear, by Dan—Countess.
Mr. B. Field's bk. w. tan Daisy, by Dash—Daisy, 4 years 1 month, against Mr. R. Lloyd Purcell Llewellin's Countess Moll, by Dan—Countess, 2 years 3 months.
Mr. Thos. Statter's bk. Daisy by Don—Daisy, 3 years 3 months, against Mr. R. Lloyd Purcell Llewellin's Nora, by Dan—Nelhe, 1 year 8 months.
Mr. Lonsdale's Romp was drawn.
Mr. Llewellin's Countess Moll, first prize; his Countess Bear, second prize.

Regarding this trial the *Field* says: "In a grass field Countess Bear made a beautiful point, the red bitch backing her in fine form; but she forsook her point on the report of the gun, and ran all over the field, utterly heedless of her breaker. Further on Mr. Buckell had to put up his hand to drop her, when a hare rose, and she made one glaring false point. The decision was given against poor Magic, who won throughout, never making a mistake, and backing beautifully, though she had not luck enough to get on birds. The kennel companion of the winner of the last heat, Countess Moll, had exactly two minutes with Mr. Field's Daisy, and happened to run straight up to a brace of birds almost immediately, when she was taken up, and declared the best we had seen, Nora, when down with Mr. Statter's black bitch, Daisy, did not show the pace and style of the previous day, and missed some birds she ought to have found. In a field of thick clover she and Daisy, racing along together, ran up two lots of birds in succession, and the judges soon after gave first and second prize to the Wellesley kennel."

The closing event was the Champion prize for winners, for which there were five entries: Dash II. beat Grace, Countess Moll beat Young Sam, Dash II. beat Rector and Countess Moll. Winner of the Plate, Mr. J. Armstrong's Dash II., by Blue Prince out of Kate, 2 years.

Regarding the winner *Bell's Life* says: "The winner of the Champion Cup, Dash II., is a very handsome dog, very low and leggthy, and of quite the true Laverack type. Although quite a young dog he has won many prizes at shows, and his pedigree quits confirms the opinions that I have constantly expressed in these columns—namely, that the best setters are the Laveracks, and the nearer they are bred to that strain the better. Dash II. is very nearly a pure Laverack, as he is by Blue Prince, a son of Pride of the Border. American sportsmen will be pleased to hear of this victory, his dam being Kate, by old Blue Dash out of a bitch with Laverack blood in her, so Dash II. may be fairly called a Laverack with the slightest stain of outside blood in him.

FOOD FOR DOGS.

We are in receipt of the following letter from Mr. L. R. Cassard, of Baltimore, Md., a gentleman of much experience in field sports. Food prepared according to the directions given would certainly be very substantial and easily carried by shooters and hunters on their trips, and even for home consumption would be quite economical and wholesome:—

BALTIMORE, May 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

For those sportsmen who desire to take dog feed from home, thus avoiding the difficulty and trouble of procuring it while on their hunting trips, the following, I think, "will fill the bill." I made a lot about two months ago, and last week it was as sweet as the day on which it was cooked. Ten pounds corn meal; five pounds oat meal; five pounds lean beef, cut in very small pieces; one drachm salicylic acid. Boil the meal and beef together, and when nearly done add the acid, it is best to dissolve it in, say a pint of water. I think a less quantity, even, of the acid will do, although in almost any quantity it is harmless. Of course the ingredients are with the person making the cake, as he can make it of whatever material he thinks fit; the above, however, is a good diet and cheap. Make into loaves or cakes. You are at liberty to use this, and I trust some of your friends will give it a fair trial.

L. R. CASSARD.

THE DACHSHUND.

MUNICH, April 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In reply to Fr. von Ivernois, I would simply say, that if he will take the trouble to turn to the October 14th number of FOREST AND STREAM, he will find the following, under the head of the Champion Dachshund: "He has ugly tricks, too. If he finds a dead or wounded animal, he will help himself to a goodly meal, and when he thinks I do not take him out often enough he will go out alone, visit the burrows, and hunt for days after hares and deer."

Now, as Fr. von Ivernois writes that he pays his gamekeeper to shoot dogs of that kind, I tremble for the champion. Dachshunds are of all colors from white to black, but those most preferred are the black and tan without any white at all. The dachshunds were originally, and are still, short behind (the floor the coat the better), bow-legged thick fellows, and if your friend in Leipzig has found a long-haired race of dachshunds, he will confer a favor on all sportsmen and myself by submitting to us his evidence.

W. G. M.

ANOTHER CURE FOR MANGE.

UTICA, April 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see in almost every number of the FOREST AND STREAM that you have application for a remedy for the cure of mange in dogs. Last fall I purchased a setter pup, the person from whom I bought the dog agreeing to keep him till he was five months old. Well, the dog arrived according to agreement. I had in the meantime requested the gentleman to inform me what kind of food the dog had been used to. The information came. The food used by him for all his dogs was Indian and oatmeal in equal portions, boiled, and mixed with a little milk, or gravy, and some meat also boiled; chopped fine and stirred in. Very good food, no doubt, but rather heating, especially when fed to young dogs. The consequence was the food used, combined with a dirty kennel, caused the dogs to have the mange very bad. Now for the remedy: Take one ounce of oil of tar, one ounce lac sulphur, four ounces of sperm oil; mix and rub well into the parts affected. This remedy is a certain cure for mange in all cases. My dog was completely cured by three applications only—one application once in every three days. I washed the dog before the first and every application with soap and warm water, the soap being well rinsed out each time, and the dog well dried before the mixture was applied.

I trouble you with this communication because I know the remedy to be good, having seen it used in a number of cases, and always resulting in a cure. Sometimes two applications only are needed, and I never knew of more than four being required.

THOMAS BIRT.

STRATFORD, May, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having frequently seen in your valuable paper inquiries from correspondents how to cure the mange, I send you this result of my friend Mr. J. Peck's experience. A setter dog belonging to him having had it two seasons, and being useless the second year for hunting on account of having the mange so badly, was cured by my friend Peck. He having tried some of the best remedies he had read of without effect, lastly, thought he would try kerosene oil, applying it every other day for two or three weeks, at which time the disease disappeared and the hair grew rapidly. One of my neighbors also had a dog which had it for three years; he used the kerosene oil. The disease disappeared and the hair has all grown out. Also a hound of my friend Peck's, three weeks ago, had the red mange back of fore leg; three applications and the disease disappeared and the hair is growing.

If you or any of your friends will try this, I am sure they will find it a sure remedy. One advantage is, the dog it not apt to lick it. We apply the kerosene with a cloth or brush.

J. C. B.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—Mr. Robert Davies, of the Toronto Gun Club, sends an account of a deer hunt, which we have not space to publish in full. It details the adventures of a party of eight gentlemen, who went into the bush with a cook and camp equipage, starting from Toronto on the 13th of November last and returning on the 25th, having secured more venison than they could eat throughout the whole winter. Their hunting ground was some ten miles from the Victoria Road Station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad, and about ninety-five miles northeast from Toronto. The relator tells a story of how a country storekeeper named Sutherland sued the cook for fifty cents for a broken lamp, and finally had to pay his own costs and $110 additional! The result was considered a good enough joke on the merchant to print in the city papers.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, May 8th.*—I saw a fricud the 6th who tells me that week before last he shot thirty-six snipe near River Hamilton. This is high line. The shooting has been poor enough this spring, and sniping has been rather discouraging sport. A good bunch of winter yellow legs went along yesterday P. M. Uplands, teeters, peeps, and solitary sandpipers also have arrived. Bitterns and herons are represented, but I have not seen a person who has seen the regular spring flight of geese.

TEAL.

OHIO—*Ashtabula, May 4th.*—Messrs. Jerry Cutler, engineer on the Lake Shore Railroad, and W. C. Haskell did some tall shooting, having within five hours shot no less than forty-two English snipe.

J. C.

PIGEON MATCHES.

—A match was shot on Saturday last at Dexter's Park between teams from the Long Island and Furman Island shooting clubs. The Long Island team won by three birds, the conditions being ten birds to each man, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Long Island rules to govern. The following is the complete score:—

LONG ISLAND CLUB.

Name.	Innings—1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th.
Winget	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Talbot	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0—7
Thomas	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—7
Gilmersleeve	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—8
Blanco	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—9
Total	3	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	3—40

FURMAN ISLAND CLUB.

Name.	Innings—1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th.
Muller	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—7
Evans	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Primrose	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
Carrick	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
Kellett	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
Total	4	2	3	5	3	5	3	4	4	5—37

Referee—Dr. Wynn, of the Long Island Club.

—The Monroe County Sportsmen's Club held a pigeon shooting tournament for gold medals on the old Fair Grounds at Rochester on the 12th inst. The members of the club were out in force and the meeting was a decided success. In the first match, at single birds, the score was as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. H. McGuire	7	W. J. Babcock	7
J. Gifford	9	L. A. Pratt	8
A. Brownell	8	Hiram Smith	10
S. Combe	8	G. T. Stillson	7
Dr. Adams	8	R. Cobelifer	8
E. T. Chaffee	7	Geo. W. Crouch, Jr.	9
H. Knapp	10	A. B. Lamberton	6
J. K. Beckwith	10	Seth Green	9
H. S. Miller	9	H. Walzer	9
W. G. Anthony	10	H. D. Morse	9
H. B. Hooker	9	Wm. M. Ely	7
F. Chaffey	7	W. H. Crittenden	10
J. H. Brown	8	W. A. Lyons	9
N. Davis	8	F. B. Bishop	5
W. H. Bowman	10	G. A. Dewitt	8
E. V. Stoddard	3	J. H. Jeffris	6
C. C. Morse	7	C. A. Hayden	6
M. Ward	7	C. Livingston	9
E. B. Pope	7	P. W. Little	5

Of those who tied on 10 birds, Mr. J. K. Beckwith lived the longest, killing 5 more and won first prize. After two ties with Mr. H. C. Remington, Mr. M. M. Morse won second prize. Mr. J. H. Brown took third prize, and Mr. C. C. Morse fourth. Following this match was a double bird match resulting as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. E. Linton	7	W. H. Bowman	13
A. B. Lamberton	12	H. Walzer	11
W. G. Antony	11	C. Morse	12
H. B. Hooker	14	E. T. Curtis	10
J. K. Beckwith	14	J. Brownell	15
J. H. McGuire	8	H. H. Morse	14
E. S. Combe	8	F. Chaffey	11
W. A. Lyons	11	C. A. Dayden	12
N. Davis	11	W. J. Babcock	13
Geo. W. Crouch, Jr.	17	M. Ward	12
J. H. Brown	15	H. S. Miller	13
E. O. Sage	8	E. B. Pope	16
Seth Green	12	L. E. Raymond	9

Mr. Geo. W. Crouch, Jr., winning. Mr. E. B. Pop took second prize, Mr. J. H. Brown, third, and Mr. Henry Walzer, fourth.

ST. LOUIS, May 9th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The long talked of contest at the trap between the St. Louis Gun Club and the Quincy, Ill. Shooting Club, came off at Singleton Park, Quincy, Illinois, Monday, May 8th. The grounds are owned by General Singleton, and freely placed at the disposal of the Quincy Club for their practice or club shooting. After the match between St. Louis and Quincy, the General entertained both clubs, and at least 100 of their friends at dinner at his elegant hotel situated on the grounds. The feast was enjoyed by all present, and especially were our St. Louis visitors loud in their expressions of satisfaction at the splendid manner in which they were received and treated during their stay, by Gen. Singleton, the Quincy Shooting Club, and the citizens of Quincy generally. The contest was one for honor, and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The shooting was good, as will be shown by the scores below, named in the order in which they were shot. The St. Louis Club have demanded an immediate return match that they may be permitted to show their appreciation by way of reception of the Quincy people:—

QUINCY SHOOTING CLUB, QUINCY, ILL.

Name.	Score.	Total.
E. Chatten	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15
F. Deaderick	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13
W. H. Butterfield	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	14
W. B. Hanworth	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	13
C. E. Austin	1 1 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	12
J. Miller	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12
W. H. Crawford	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	11
T. A. Bradley	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	10

100 out of a possible 120.

ST. LOUIS GUN CLUB, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Name.	Score.	Total.
Hunt P. Wilson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15
Wm. A. Albright	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15
H. C. Pierce	1 1 1 0*1 0*1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13
J. B. C. Lucas	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	13
E. C. Sterling	1 0*1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0*1	12
W. H. Wadsworth	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1	11
L. M. Kennett	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	9
M. E. Capelle	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0*1 1	9

98 out of a possible 120. * dead outside of boundry.

Match for the birds between W. B. Hanworth, Quincy, and H. C. Pierce, St. Louis: 5 double rises, 18 yards rise, and 5 single rises, 31 yards rise:—

DOUBLE BIRDS.			SINGLE BIRDS.		
Name.	Score.	Total	Name.	Score	Total.
Hanworth	0 1 1 1 1 1—9 out of 10		Hanworth	1 0 1 0 1—3 out of 5	
Pierce	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8 out of 10		Pierce	1 1 0 1 1—4 out of 5	

Match drawn in order to permit sweepstake shooting.

SWEEPSTAKE MATCH, 5 SINGLE BIRDS.

	26 Y'ds. 31 Y'ds.	31 Y'ds.		26 Y'ds. 31 Y'ds.	31 Y'ds.
Name.	T'l. T'l.	T'l.	Name.	T'l. T'l.	T'l.
H. P. Wilson	5	3	Chas. Austin	5	3 0
E. C. Sterling	5	3	Alex Brown	5	3 3
H. C. Pierce	5	1	W. B. Hanworth	4	0 0
L. M. Kennett	5	0	W. H. Butterfield	4	3 0
J. B. C. Lucas	4	0	Gen. Singleton	4	1 0
W. A. Albright	4	0	J. Boehm	3	0 0
W. H. Wadsworth	3	0	F. Deaderick	3	3 1
M. E. Capelle	3	0	T. A. Bradley	3	0 0
E. Ball	3	0			

H. P. Wilson and Alex Brown divided first money, W. H. Butterfield took second, and Deaderick and Wadsworth divided entrance money.

SWEEPSTAKE MATCH.

Name.	21 Y'ds. rise	26 Y'ds. rise.	
E. C. Sterling	11	11	First money.
C. E. Austin	11	11	
H. C. Pierce	10	11	Second money.
W. H. Wadsworth	01		
J. Boehm	00		

ST. LOUIS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Sportsman's Association of Western Pennsylvania, celebraied the opening of the Centennial on the 10th inst., by a grand pigeon shooting tournament at Wall's Station, some sixteen miles from the city of Pittsburgh. The principal match was for the club trophy, a silver cup, the conditions being ten birds each, 21 yards rise, with a recovery limit of three minutes; the birds being wild pigeons. The following is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
McDowell	6	S. Williams	6
Lindsey	4	J. F. Umbstaetter	3
Dalzell	8	Fred Kennedy	7
Thomsen	1	Harper	5
Woolsey	9	Carpenter	9
Bugbman	5	O'Neil	3
Schoonmaker	5	L. D. Hunt	3
Leech	4	W. Kenaedy	8
Cook	6	S. Williams	5
Reno	7	R. T. Hnat	8
Dyer	4	Hartley	6
Dickson	4	Daly	7
Orth	8	Carpenter	3
Lytle	9	Phillips	5

The highest scores were made by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Woolsey, each of whom killed nine birds out of a possible ten, and the tie shooting between them was watched with interest. In shooting off the tie each was given three birds. Mr. Woolsey shot first. His birds were very lively, and he killed them in excellent style; all of them dropping within a radius of ten paces from the trap. Mr. Carpenter killed two of his birds, and hit the third hard, but he could not recover him in time, and the laurel went to his competitor, who, by the way, shoots through spectacles, and whose score during the day transcended the amateur standard.

In the double bird match which followed there were nineteen competitors, at three double rises. Messrs. Cook and Orth killed all of their birds, and in shooting off the tie the latter won. Mr. Orth also won a pool at five birds each, killing his quota atright. A similar match closed the meeting, Mr. Woolsey being successful after shooting at thirteen birds to decide the ties.

PROTECTING MIGRATING WILD-FOWL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Let us protect the migratory birds by all means, but to prohibit the killing of wild-fowl during the spring flight would be as absurd as a total prohibition. It has been said that if ducks are shot at indiscriminately during their northern voyage, the survivors will choose another route on their return. This is erroneous, as I will endeavor to demonstrate. The sea-fowl of the New England coast are shot at continually during April, and late into May after they have paired, from every headland, and on every favorite feeding place, yet the birds have never changed their route; and so far from decreasing in numbers, many can corroborate me in saying that they were as plenty last year as fifteen years ago. Here in Missouri, there are no ducks in greater numbers during the spring migration than the sprig-tails, yet they return South in the autumn by another route. It cannot be because the guns of Missouri and Illinois make more havoc than those in other parts of the country, for they come back in undiminished numbers the following spring. Canvas-backs have been unusually plenty here this spring, but does any one suppose that it is because some other route has been deserted for this? It is true, however, that the fusilade kept up in the spring has driven many birds to seek other places for breeding, often not so favorable for their increase.

I am strongly opposed to both total prohibition and to unlimited license in shooting water-fowl, and believe that some restrictions well enforced would be the means of allowing the ducks to breed in a climate more conducive to propagation than that of the far northern regions to which the great majority of them now resort. Just what restrictions should be made is a matter requiring much good judgment. From Audubon's writings it may be seen that forty years ago it was no unusual occurrence for Canada geese to breed as far South as Kentucky. Many living sportsmen can remember when dusk ducks nested abundantly in New England marshes; yet now only an occasional pair breeds south of the northern part of Maine. During the latter part of May there is a flight of birds along the eastern coast, known generally as "bay snipe," among which are myriads of red-breasted snipe (*Macrorhamphus griseus*), known under various local names, such as "robin snipe," "dowitchers," "brown-backs," etc. This flight lasts but a few days, but sometimes affords fine sport. Although the eggs in the female are sometimes very large, I have never known of these birds breeding exceptin the far North, and they even seem not to stop for the purpose of feeding, although sometimes alighting to rest. Although they come from far South, their flight is so rapid that they arrive in plump condition, and are delicious to eat. As early as July these birds may be seen returning, but in scattered numbers, and usually poor in flesh, affording little or no sport. "In the resolutions of the "Monroe County Sportsmen's Club," passed at a recent meeting these words occur: "We deem it impracticable for any State to attempt to protect any kind of migratory game bird whose natural breeding grounds are not within the limits of said State." I heartily approve this, and believe that it would also be undesirable as well as impracticable to attempt it. To protect "coots" would be as wise an act as that passed by the Maine Legislature, (last year, I think), protecting pickerel in a certain lake in that State. ROAMER.

DUCKS ON THE KANKAKEE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 21st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Many of our sportsmen have been off on their spring flight duck shoot to the Kankakee Marsh, Saudusky, and other regions. Among the number the esteemed President of our Sportsman's Association, Robt. Dnbzell, Esq., a veteran sportsman to whose wise and timely council the measures of success we have attained in the objects of the association are largely due. Small bags are reported as the order of the season. It is stated by many sportsmen here, but it is not in accordance with your correspondent's observations, who has been out twice this spring, that the flight of ducks, geese, etc., reached the Kankakee region during the warm weather in the latter end of March, and was then turned back south by the coming of cold weather freezing up the marshes and accustomed feeding grounds. My observations are that the flight simply scattered temporarily to the vast regions comprising hundreds of thousands of acres in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, freshly inundated by the storms, there feeding and resting in unusual places and pushing on after the cold snap. The spring flight, owing to the open winter, began earlier, and is, and has been mainly over for some time.

Some of the mallards killed on the Kankakee two weeks ago were birds that had mated and were nesting. SOUTH FORK.

—The following delegates were elected to represent the Otsoningo Club, of Binghamptou, at the annual meeting of the New York Sportsmen's Association: A. R. Tweedy, James S. Cary, Cyrus Clapp, George A. Kent, James Harrison.

—We are gratified to state that our valued and long-time correspondent Hon. H. B. Harrison, of New Haven, Conn., has been nominated for the office of U. S. Senator.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
May 18	6	23	4	1	2	23
May 19	7	16	4	53	3	16
May 20	8	8	5	44	4	8
May 21	8	59	6	36	4	59
May 22	9	50	7	27	5	50
May 23	1	43	8	17	6	43
May 24	1	35	9	17	7	35

THE ERMENGARDE.—Mr. George Peabody Russell's new yacht, the Ermengarde, so named for the Ermengarde who was a Queen of Provence in the ninth century, was successfully launched on Saturday, from the yard of Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, builders of the Sappho and many other noted yachts. Mr. Russell's handsome vessel was launched with her masts stepped, and will at once be fitted for cruising. It is reported to be her owner's intention to take her to England, where she is to have boilers and engine placed in her, and to be converted into a first-class screw steamer. Should such be the case, unless she is placed under the British flag, a very interesting question will arise, and Mr. Peabody may find himself involved in a very pointed discussion with the Treasury Department. In sailing from here she carries a register as a sailing vessel, which on her return, as a steamer, or in fact upon her departure from the port of equipment, becomes invalid, and the fair Ermengarde becomes an outlaw, and a lawful prize to a cruiser of any nation who may overhaul her and demand her papers. Such, at least, would be the effect under our present revenue regulations. Perhaps Mr. Peabody may procure a modification of them to suit his peculiar case.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—A special meeting of this club to consider the Canadian challenge for the Queen's Cup was held on Thursday evening. The following reply from Major Gifford to the letter sent him, stating the conditions under which the challenge would be accepted, was read:—

CONURG, Ont., Dominion of Canada, May 2d, 1876.

The Regatta Committee New York Yacht Club:—

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your favor of April 21th last, setting forth the terms for the America's Challenge Cup as determined on by the New York Yacht Club. It appears to me that there are four conditions for settlement by mutual consent between the contending parties, viz.: The time for sailing the race, the course to be sailed over, the number of races to be sailed, and the number of yachts belonging to the challenged club that is to contend in the race. This latter condition is the most important of all, and from your letter of April 21th I can gather nothing as to your views on the matter. You have probably left it for future determination, not knowing but that other yacht clubs may join in the contest. It might happen, however, that my yacht, which I may say is the only one from the Royal Canadian Yacht Club that will send you a challenge, may be the only one that you will have to contend against. Should the Countess of Dufferin be the only contending yacht I should feel much obliged if you would inform me whether you would in that case match one yacht against her, or one out of four, as in Capt. Ashbury's case, or whether it is to be an open race for all the yachts of the New York Yacht Club squadron to sail against her. I ask for this information because, according to the terms on which the New York Yacht Club holds the cup the match has to be determined by mutual consent, and before assenting to the conditions mentioned in your letter of April 21th, I should like to know what the intention of the New York Yacht Club is in the matter; that is to say, how many yachts the New York Yacht Club intend to sail against the Countess of Dufferin in the match race of the cup. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours respectfully, CHARLES GIFFORD,

Vice Commodore Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

A copy of the deed of gift was also read, and it was resolved that the three races should be held on the 10th, 12th and 14th of July.

On motion of Mr. Kam it was resolved that in respect to the course to be sailed over the offer of the club be repeated to Major Gifford, namely—one race over the New York Yacht Club course, one race outside Sandy Hook 20 miles to windward and back, and the third, if necessary, to be chosen from either of the foregoing.

A resolution to the effect that one yacht should be selected to sail all the races was lost. It is time that the shilly-shallying regarding the conditions under which this cup shall be sailed for was ended. The action of the club is undignified in the extreme, and ere long no foreign yachtsman will care to challenge for a prize regarding which there is so much palaver and vacillation. By the way, the Countess of Dufferin, Major Gifford's yacht, was successfully launched on the 11th inst.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held on Monday evening. The new course for first and second class yachts was decided as follows: From Bay Ridge to Southwest Spit, thence to Lightship, back to Southwest Spit, and thence to stakeboat anchored off the new club house at Gravesend Bay. For third class boats the course will be from Bay Ridge to stakeboat anchored two miles southwest of Southwest Spit, thence to home stakeboat at new club house. June 10th is the date fixed for the first regatta. It was decided that henceforth the yachts belonging to the club should carry a full set of signals, and Commodore Dillon was authorized to drill the fleet in their use. Another regulation was passed, and one which might be productive of much trouble—the compelling a junior member to salute a senior either with his ensign or gun. Such a rule is well enough in the navy, but in yachting it is carrying discipline a little too far. Five hundred dollars was voted for prizes, and regatta tickets are only to be issued to those members who are not in debt to the club. The next meeting will be on the 31st inst.

—The Argonauta Boat Club, of Bergen Point, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: E. W. Humphreys, President; E. A. S. Man, Vice President; B. Stephenson, Second Vice President; Walter Man, Captain; W. Taylor, Lieutenant; W. F. Hobbie, Recording Secretary; H. Meigs, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; J. W. Winants, Treasurer; A. R. Warner, D. P. Cruikshank, A. W. Booth, and L. L. Spring, Trustees.

PASSAIC ROWING ASSOCIATION.—This association held their opening day of the season on Saturday, over their course at Newark, by a parade of the boats of the fleet, reviewed by Commodore W. F. Harris. The club six-oared barge led the way, followed by the Triton barge and the Passaic six-oared gig. Seventeen boats in all passed in review, the rear division being composed of single sculls. With the exception of the float on which the band was stationed getting adrift and almost drowning the musicians, no accident occurred.

CENTENNIAL ROWING.—While it appears improbable that the great English universities will join in any way in the college regatta at Saratoga, we shall still have the pleasure of welcoming crews which, if not strictly representative, will embrace some of the best oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge. These will take part in the contests at Philadelphia. Regarding the college regatta the President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, Mr. W. B. Close, has written to the New York Associated Press Agent here as follows:—

"I have officially declined the invitation of the United Association of American Colleges to participate in the Centennial Regatta, in consequence of inability to organize a representative crew. I hope some college four will go to Philadelphia."

NAUTILUS BOAT CLUB.—The Nautilus Club held its first monthly sculling race for the season on Monday afternoon, the course being two miles straightaway on the Harlem River. There were three competitors, Messrs. Gerald McLaughlin, Frederic A. Levien, and Daniel W. Hernon. Mr. David Roache acted as referee and starter. When the word was given McLaughlin took the lead, followed by Levien, with Hernon last. For the first mile the boats kept in close company and passed McComb's Dam with Hernon in advance, Levien following closely, and McLaughlin only a short distance behind. The second mile was rowed in the same order, save that McLaughlin fell off before the upper mark was reached. They finished in the following order and time:—

	M.	S.
1—Hernon	15	20
2—Levien	15	35
3—McLaughlin	16	00

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB.—A club with this title has been organized in Providence under very promising auspices. The list of members comprises many of the prominent men of the city, and the following yachts are already enrolled: Country Boy, E. N. Pettis; Dolphin, B. Thurber; Glide, J. H. Borden; Hildegarde, H. L. Clarke; Hope, E. J. Anderson; Idlewild, B. Davis; Lottie, C. Handy; Minnie, R. Davis; Nettie, W. E. C. Windsor; Riviera, N. G. Herreshoff; Sarah, John Sprague; Starlight, R. W. Jenks; Sue, A. H. White; Tidal Wave, W. T. Arnold; Una, J. Borden, Jr.; Wanderer, H. J. Flint; Wilcox, N. F. Thurber.

The club has a very commodious club house, and it is provided with a float stage, which is 20x30 feet in size. This is reached by a walk 216 feet long, which is 4 feet above the water. On the water front of the building there is a platform 10x20 feet and which is covered with an awning. It has just elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

Commodore, Harvey J. Flint; Vice Commodore, C. Handy; Captain of Fleet, Robert W. Jenks; Secretary, James F. Tiffany; Treasurer, Edward G. Anderson; Measurer, Benjamin Davis; Regatta Committee, Benjamin Stillwell, Charles Livingstone, and Simon Cameron; Trustees, Harvey J. Flint, N. F. Thurber, and Waterman Pierce.

—The regatta of the Harlem Association will be held on the 17th of June, for which great preparations are being made. The Atalantas have their new boat, and will send last year's crew, with the exception of No. 8, which position will be filled by Mr. C. A. Lyon; the other members are Messrs. Downs, Rogers, and Enslis, the latter captain and stroke. The Nassau Club have purchased from Farrow a new six-oared barge, which they will take to Philadelphia. It has three crews in training, from which the regatta crew will be selected. The New York Athletic Club has a very strong crew, comprising R. W. Rathbone, bow; Ellis Mack, H. C. West, and C. H. Cone, stroke. The Dauntless, Gramercy, and Nautilus Clubs all have crews in training, and are preparing for a vigorous campaign.

—Dispatches from London announce that the rowing and boat clubs of the Dublin University have organized a joint representative crew of four to take part in the contests at Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. Penland and Hickson, of the rowing club, and Messrs. H. E. and C. B. Barrington, of the boat club, the latter being stroke oar.

SCHUYLKILL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On Saturday the Schuylkill River had a regatta day look. The Crescent Club rowed their races from Girard Bridge to their boat house, a distance of a little more than half a mile. The first race was between two double-scull shell crews, Messrs. Steel and Witmer, and Messrs. Young and Tasker. After a sharp contest Young and Tasker won.

The next race was between the six-oared barges "Ione"—Terry (stroke) J. Harper, Cotton, Maddox, Lee, and F. Young; Hinchman coxswain—and "Falcon," Tatman (stroke) Stokes, Buice, Dougherty, Heebner, and Ridgway. After a close race the Ione won by a lead of about two seconds. The regatta closed with a single-scull race, for which Messrs. Tasker, Steel, Young, Whitmer, and Brown started.

The race was won easily by Mr. Tasker, who led by some seven lengths, the rest crossing close together in the order named.

The Undine Club's races were rowed from the Goose Pen to Turtle Rock, a little shot of one mile. First came the six-oared barges "Undine"—Scarborough (stroke) Hart, Moody, Heinlich, Wain, Bright; Roberts coxswain. "Cygnet"—Gaiahan (stroke) Wilson, Peterson, Burroughs, Conrad, Stile; goddard coxswain. The race was close until Girard Bridge was reached, when Roberts' crew began leading, which lead was increased gradually until the boats crossed the line. Undine's time 6m. 50s.; Cygnet 7m. 9s.

The four-oared shell race was interesting, not only from the closeness of the contest, but the really fine rowing displayed by both crews, an unusual circumstance in scratch races. Neither crew (which were as follows) had trained at all, other than the regular promiscuous club rowing. The "Atalanta"—Baker (stroke) C. Barnes, Besser; Roberts bow. "L'Hirondelle"—Allison (stroke) Frost, Bright; De Haven bow. The crews got off well together, and stayed together for over half a mile. De Haven got off his course, but did not lose command of his boat, and when the two crews passed under the connecting bridge the boats were level. The pace and the heavy water began to tell on Roberts' crew, which were very light, the L'Hirondelle going to the lead, and running in 5m. 54s.; Atalanta 6m. 3½s. For the Undine regatta Com Jas. M Ferguson acted as starter and umpire. Mr. Wm. H Tucker, timekeeper, and Mr. Ed. Hare as judge at the finish. After the races the crews, and a large representation of the club members with ladies and guests, left in the steamer to properly celebrate the club's seventeenth anniversary, and to inaugurate the new house at Riegatetten. SCULLS.

Miscellaneous.

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rom Albert B. Street, the Poet, and Author of "Woods and Waters," "The Indian Pass," &c.

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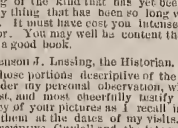
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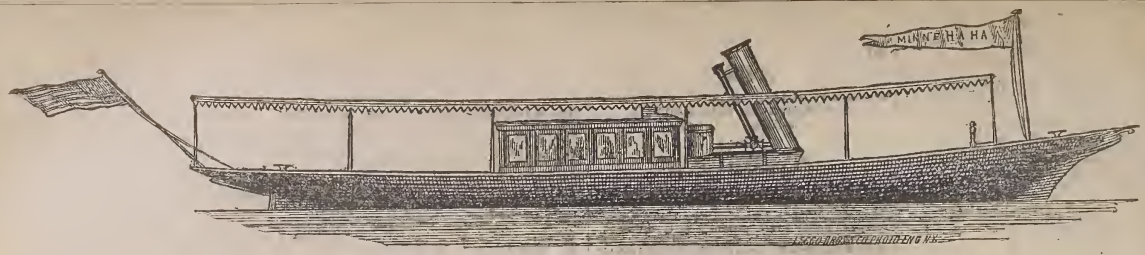
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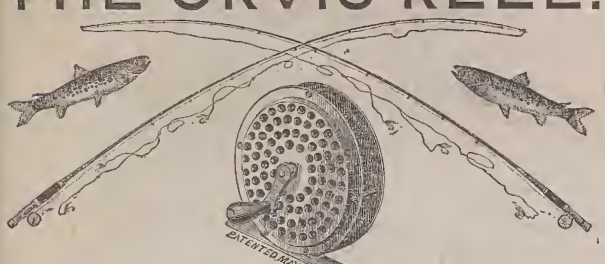


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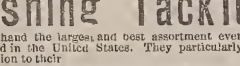
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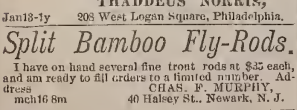
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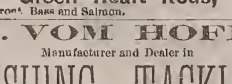
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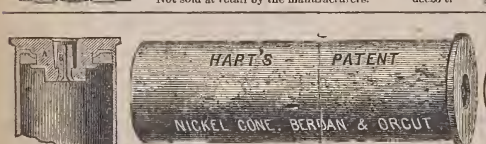
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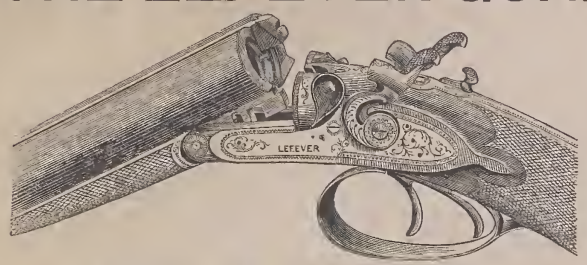
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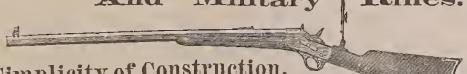
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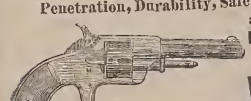
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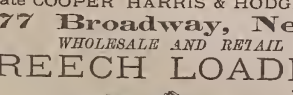
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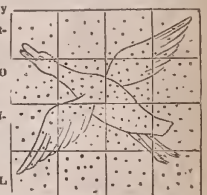
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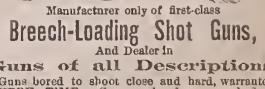


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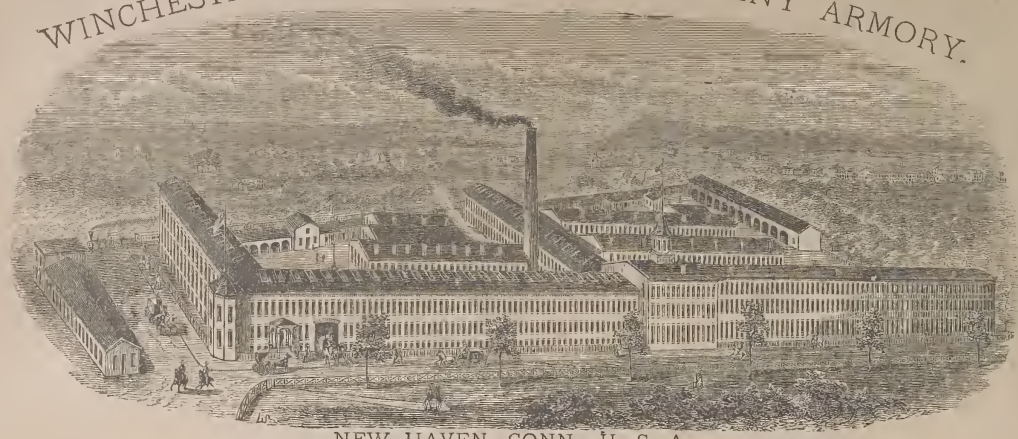
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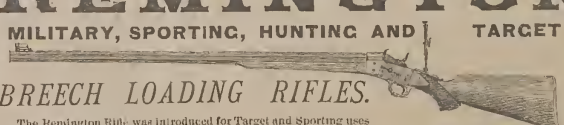


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FOREST AND STREAM

Terms, Five Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 16. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

The St. Marys River.

NEED I tell the readers of FOREST AND STREAM, that the St. Marys is a wonderful river? I don't think there is need of that. It is *not* a wonderful river. It is an interesting one, though, and possesses attractions that should bring its name into more frequent mention. Rising in the great Okeefenoko Swamp of Georgia, it pursues a very crooked course for—I don't know how many miles—dipping away south, then east; north again, still again easterly, until at last, it loses itself in the Atlantic, between the islands of Amelia and Cumberland. It forms the dividing line, the length of its course, between Georgia and Florida.

Coursing over the Fernandina bar, you look straight into its mouth. Fernandina, with its magnificent harbor, stretches away south. Cumberland Island, famous in history, lies to the north. The ruins of "Dungeness," once the property of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, gleam white above its forest of oaks. Fort Clinch, on the Fernandina shore, frowns upon you with its big guns and deserted walls. The little town of St. Marys is the first, and only town of any size on the river. It lies low on the river, on a lovely peninsula stretching back to the pine woods of the main land. Forlorn and dilapidated as the little town now appears, it once was the seat of wealth and refinement. The people, now, are among the best, but prosperity departed with the coming of the war. It has exalted hopes, however, and its residents prophesy a future even more prosperous than ever before enjoyed. For healthfulness and delightful retirement, this place cannot be surpassed. The marshes that open out towards Fernandina, and above and below, on the river, swarm with rail, and, in their season, with ducks. The distance from Fernandina is twelve miles. There is a good hotel here, the table of which will compare favorably with that of any in Georgia. It is a quiet resort, and retains its visitors longer than the generality of winter hotels. The cemetery and the "Washington Oak" are much visited.

It is about a month since, that a party of us left Fernandina for a trial trip up the St. Marys. When I say *trial* trip, I mean that we were going to make a trial of several things at once. First, it was the trial trip of the good steamer *Cumberland*, which was going to try to carry us as far as navigation would permit. We were, I fancy, somewhat trying to the Captain of the Cumberland, who was continually trying to make us happy. Then, again, there were vague hints thrown out that Mr. D. had a few bottles of choice, also on a trial trip. Withal, it was a trying occasion. We started out, then, in charge of the Captain—who is a right royal fellow, if his name is Smith—left Fernandina and St. Marys behind, and struck into the marshes that line the river for miles above. Long, high bluffs occasionally advance upon the river, crowned with oaks and pines and composed of good soil. Five miles above the town of St. Marys is Port Henry, said port being made of a saw mill, an old plantation and several cabins. The oaks overhanging the stream, the bluffs behind gleam yellow, and St. Marys, dim across the marshes, shows a puff of smoke from its mills, and the outlined masts of its schooners against the sky. Upon closer examination, the old plantation reveals attractions to such as are agriculturally inclined, and he who loves a broad stretch of level field, dotted with large oaks and bordered by green pines, would find this place not so very bad. A few miles above Port Henry we reach the "big bend," where, in a distance of five miles, we find ourselves at the end, less than a quarter of a mile on our journey. At the end of this big bend, we look across the marshes and can see St. Marys against the eastern sky. A sea of marsh is between us, a few pine islands growing out of it, and pine woods limiting it. It is said to be twenty miles from this point to St. Marys, by the river, and not more than seven miles straight. A narrow cut-off affords passage for small boats, thus avoiding this long bend of five miles. Now the character of the banks changes and trees fringe the banks and sweep the water. The river is straighter and broader, though nowhere more than a gunshot across. Calm and peaceful, it gleams bright 'neath the sun. The Little St. Marys joins this river from the south, a few miles above the marshes, and just above here is deserted "White Oak Plantation," once a famous rice plantation, now gone to ruin. Its miles of canals and ditches are still emptying their waters into the river, and wild rice still grows over the meadows, but all now is desolate. If I am not mistaken, however, there is grand shooting here, over those old rice fields, and in the months of January and December, mallard and other ducks are said to swarm here. Let the sportsman remember this next fall and pay it a visit.

The scenery is very beautiful. The banks are now higher than along the St. Johns, and, where it is swampy, the oaks, maples, cypress, and ash, hung with moss, enchant one with their loveliness. Pink and white azaleas, crimson red buds and yellow jessamine, gloam and glow among the trees, their beauty enhanced by masses of maiden cane, and reflected in the glassy water. Of course, the Spanish moss is everywhere and lends added beauty to all it embraces. Then we go on, between these banks of green, getting all the enjoyment possible from the trip.

We find the Cumberland very convenient. She is just the boat for a large party: roomy, plenty of berths, a good cabin, and a high deck for observation. She is capable of making good time, too. As to the Captain, he is a worthy representative of the Cape Fear River captains of North Carolina. Genial, prompt, exercising a careful watch over the welfare of his passengers; we had not been aboard many hours before we discovered that he was a good fellow in every sense. He is a good sportsman, too, and will do anything in reason to accommodate those desiring to hunt and fish. The crack of his old double barrel was frequently heard on the trip.

The most picturesque bluff on the river rejoiced in the unpoetical name of "Brick-yard Landing." Overlooking the fact of its beauty as a place of residence, some of our party called attention to the wealth of clay stored in the high banks, and the facility with which said clay could find a market in the shape of bricks. It is said to be the only one on the coast, or tributary to it, and that a great sale could be expected, could this property be rightly worked. Many of the bricks composing the walls of Fort Clinch came from this place, and the old kilns bear testimony to having been planned by skilled hands. This is one of the many enterprises of the South lying dormant for want of capital. The clay is said to be of first quality, and the soil around and running far back into the piney woods, excellent. A fine spring bubbles up from the bank, shaded by grand old oaks. All along the banks are high; every few miles, a settlers' cabin, a cleared slope in front, and fenced fields on either hand. At Woodstock, we suddenly burst upon an unexpected sight. Nine lumber vessels, mostly three-masted schooners, lie moored to the wharves. This place is fifty miles from the ocean, and to see the tall masts of these sea-going vessels looming above the pines of a river not a hundred yards in width, seemed strange, indeed. There are two mills here, belonging to the St. Mary's River Lumber Company, and in charge of Mr. Whiting, a gentleman of great business tact and ability. The residences of the Superintendent and employees formed quite a village.

Two miles further on is King's Ferry, an old settlement, where the proposed line of the Great Southern Railroad crosses. There is a telegraph station here in charge of an able and courteous officer. The line of road is graded to Callahan, on the Florida road. A ferry is established here, in charge of Mr. Parker, who lives in a little cottage near, almost hidden by orange and fig trees. There are three stores here, for it is a great trading-place for the country people, who come in every Saturday to trade. Some turpentine stills in the interior, also make this the point of shipment of rosin and turpentine, by schooner, to New York.

The day having been spent by much extra work on the steamer's part, we tied up to King's Ferry at dark, and prepared for a pleasant evening on board. We were here joined by one M. who had been in the country looking after his turpentine business, and his advent was hailed by all who knew him with demonstrations of welcome. He had the reputation of being a great story-teller, and after sundry and frequent urgings, he consented to favor us with some specimens of his skill. Want of space forbids my chronicling even one of his good stories, but they were kept up far into the night, and put us all into the most peaceful of slumbers.

We passed Orange Bluff, three miles above King's Ferry, early next morning. Here, on the northernmost point of land in Florida, were several beautiful orange trees, thrifty and in bearing, apparently from fifteen to twenty years old. They had never been injured by frosts, and practically refuted the oft told story that the orange cannot be grown successfully north of the St. Johns. Here we saw, too, a tribute to the sweetness and purity of the water of St. Marys. At the end of a wharf, a well-curb contained a bucket for drawing from the river the family's daily supply. It is really the best of water, and though the influence of the tide backs the current above here twenty miles, it is never brackish, except in the dryest of dry seasons.

Chalk Bluff, above Orange Bluff, is a nice slope from the pine woods to the river. All along, at intervals, are long parks of open pines, and on a slope in the distance may be seen the settler's cabin, surrounded by feeding cattle. Colerane, on the Georgia side of the river, is opposite the extreme northern shore of Florida. It is noted for nothing, I believe, except that the bluff is high and the one saw mill here seems in successful operation. Here, also, we saw a schooner loading, with barely width of river enough for us to pass her.

Camp Pinckney, about seventy miles from the mouth of the river is not so large a place, probably as it was nearly a century ago, for there are but two houses visible, and an old turpentine still, while there is a ferry here, established in 1778, by Gen. Howe, when the famous "King's Road" was opened—the same King's road that led to old St. Augustine.

The end of our trip was at Calico Hill, where we turned about, after an inspection of the place, and descended the river. At this place is the highest land on the river, crowned with oak, hickory, and pine. The peach trees were in bloom and wild flowers and trees adorned the banks with bright colors. A spring bursts from the side of a winding road, the water of which is impregnated with iron. Here we left one of our party, who intended making this his home. Since, I have heard that he has made great improvement in the appearance of the place; established a ferry, built a road and planted out many trees.

Our homeward trip of eighty miles, was without incident. There were many things that were enjoyable at the time, and would afford pleasure in the telling, that want of time forbids me to relate. There was one incident, however, that I must not let slip into oblivion. Our worthy watchman, who was a good fellow, and withal, a mighty cat-fisherman, usually wiled away the weary hours in fishing. That night, he fished without success, and getting weary, drew in the pole and line and threw it on the lower deck. It chanced that a huge cat, of the Thomas persuasion, it is presumed, strolled aboard and spied the bait on our watchman's hook.

He had been fishing for cats—and a "cat's" a cat, on sea or land. So, probably, reasoned our feline friend, who swallowed the bait and hook, and immediately commenced a series of jumps and howls that started our watchman from his drowse. As he commenced to haul in the line, the cat made for him, whereupon he retreated, shouting for help. The cat's eye shone like fire, and he cleared six feet at every leap, so it is averred that the watchman was the "worst scared man on the St. Marys that night, sure." Finally the cat was hauled in and the line cut, when he departed with about five feet of line, the lead and hook, of a good cat-fish line. This happened at Coleraine.

As we were not hunting, I cannot speak from experience of the game resources. From conversation with the resi-

dents, I gather that there is good turkey shooting around Calico Hill, and some deer shooting. Black bass and shad are now plentiful, the latter being caught every night in fine condition. They run here till the last of April.

We had good alligator shooting, seeing several, and on one trip since, they counted thirty on the banks. As the season advances they will afford excellent sport. Turkeys are found at intervals along the river, but deer are scarce, except back in the woods. The river has never been hunted or has the St. Johns, and I believe a party could have glorious sport, starting in December. By taking the Cumberland to Calico Hill, and then rowing about ten miles further, to Traelore Hill, they would be within a few miles of Okeefenokee Swamp, where deer, bear, and turkeys, are said to live in large numbers. It would be an enjoyable and novel undertaking; one easily done and likely to prove remunerative. By taking the direct steamship line to Fernaudina, from New York, they make straight communication with the Cumberland, and can do the whole thing at far less expense than an ordinary trip up the St. Johns from Jacksonville and back.

Permit me to add, in a postcript, that I think an injustice has been done the Fernandina line from New York here, and its agent, Mr. Woodward. In a letter in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM, he is called hard names, and the travelling public advised to seek some other way of entering Florida. It is easy to get aggrieved at a ticket agent, and, four years ago, I would have advised everybody coming this way to avoid the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad from Savannah, because they, as I thought, swindled me, at that time. I came here in the Fernandina line last fall, and came easier, quicker, cheaper, and brought more freight at less expense than at any time before. I do not speak from a single season's experience, for I have traveled the route north by all the routes afforded—by rail, *via*. Savannah; *via*. Charlestou, and direct by sailing vessel, and can honestly say, without hope of reward, that the Fernandina line now affords the cheapest, easiest, and most direct route to Florida. I have always found Mr. Woodward courteous and gentlemanly, and shall think that, when he is accused of being "thick-headed," the fault does not lie entirely with him. FRED BEVERLY.

Fernandina, March, 1876.

[Editorially, we have recommended the Fernandina line to those seeking Florida by direct route, especially if they have many chattels to take.—ED].

For Forest and Stream.

A NARRATIVE OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

DURING the summer and autumn of 1874 the writer was engaged with a party of engineers in making a survey of the headwaters of the Mississippi River. The mighty "Miche Sepe," or "Father of Waters," after leaving the maternal bosom of Lake Itasca winds its way through almost impenetrable cedar swamps, rice beds, and majestic pine forests. Now and then spreading out into lakes of no inconsiderable extent. The country abounds principally in Chippewa Indians, deer, moose, bear, and during the milder portion of the year in large flocks of ducks, geese, and other migratory fowl. The Chippewas are not indigenous to the soil, but were transplanted thither some years ago by the Government from a reservation further south, possibly on account of the healthfulness of the climate, more probably on account of the worthlessness of the country for agricultural purposes, and the Indian, for purposes of civilization. These Indians live a contented and happy life; they build their huts generally of birch bark, subsist mainly by fishing and hunting, and when they die go to the happy hunting grounds with as much ease and elegance as though they were asked into it with all the pomp and paupoy of a modern masonic funeral.

Of all the numerous lakes through which the Mississippi winds its labarinthin course, Lake Winnebagoish has the reputation of being the most dangerous. According to an old Indian tradition, the country around this lake was once used as a hunting ground by both the Sioux and Chippewas, between whom an eternal enmity existed. Two hunting parties, one from each of these tribes, while persuing their Nimrodiam propensities, happened to meet on the borders of this lake; a great battle thereupon ensued in which the Sioux were totally defeated and a great number of them killed. After the battle their bodies were thrown into the lake. It is to these departed spirits that the Chippewas ascribe the contiuual turmoil of these waters. But to a more enlightened mind the roughness of the lake would appear to be attributable more to the nature of the lake itself than to any superhuman power these departed red skins may exert. In shape this lake is almost circular, in diameter about forty miles; being totally devoid of islands, the wind has full sweep, no matter from what direction it may come. It was during our return trip and while we were encamped on the borders of this lake, that the incident which I am about to narrate occurred.

In moving our camp from one side of the lake to the other it was thought best not to load the canoes to their full capacity on account of the roughness of the water, but to leave some of our luggage and send back for it. Oliver and Clarke, two men belonging to the party, were accordingly left with the remaining effects, while we set out for the other side with the rest. Just before starting I heard them say that they were going hunting and wanted some metallic cartridges for their revolvers. They little thought that they would have to use them in another cause. By keeping close to lee shore in order to be protected from the wind we managed to make the trip without much trouble. After landing and unloading the canoes, two Indians, acting in the capacity of boatmen, were dispatched to the other side for the two men and the remaining luggage. The wind by this time was blowing a gale. We stood upon the beach watching the Indians until they had rounded a small promontory. Turning to our accustomed duties the day passed on without anything occuring to break the monotony of camp life, until about an hour before sunset, when our attention was called to a boat containing four men about five miles out. The lake had now become a perfect cauldron, the waves running higher than we had ever seen them before, with a cross sea. We knew that the chances were a hundred to one that the men would never reach shore alive. There we stood an awe struck crowd, momentarily expecting to see the boat capsize and sink. But on she came rearing and plunging, driving right before the wind until she approached within two miles of the shore. Suddenly she disappeared from view; not a vestige of her was to be seen. For several moments not a word was spoken, not a sound was heard, save the rushing of the wind through the pine tree tops and the roar of the waves as they lashed themselves into foam against the rocky beach. Then suddenly we saw through the gathering gloom the flash, and a moment after heard the report of a pistol. What could this mean? Was it a call for help? With anxious and inquiring faces, we appealed to each other to suggest some means by which we could succor them. Time and again we tried to launch a boat, but each time it was hurled back by the relentless fury of the waves. With sad and downcast faces, we turned aside, each one no doubt thanking God that such had not been his fate. About an hour after a faint cry was heard coming from the direction of the lake. Was it possible for a man to live through such a war of the elements as we had just witnessed? We thought not. But hark! there it is again! Could it be a man, or was it some animal attracted by the light of our camp fire? Seizing a pine torch we ran to the beach and there lying half on the land and half in the water we saw Oliver more dead than alive. After wrapping him in a blanket and administering a reasonable amount of stimulants he recovered sufficiently to give us an account of the affair. In trying to lighten the canoe by throwing out some of the luggage, she upset. Clarke and one of the Indians swam for the shore, while Oliver and the other retained their hold of the canoe, which, although half full of water was still floating. It soon became evident that the canoe in its present condition would not support them both. The thought seemed to strike them simultaneously: they must either fight for the canoe or swim for shore. To swim ashore seemed impossible; to fight for the canoe was their only alternative. The gaining of a moment's time might decide which was to live and which to die. They were within arm's length of each other. With the rapidity of thought the Indian drew his hunting knife and with a lunge sent it hilt deep into his antagonist's shoulder; the next moment a ball from Oliver's revolver went crashing through his brain. Oliver clung to the canoe with his uninjured arm, and so saved himself. The following day we were very much surprised by the appearance of Clarke and the other Indian in camp, as we had given them up for lost.

Our stay on Lake Winnebagoish after this was very short, but long enough for us to become thoroughly imbued with the Indian superstition that the lake was possessed of the devil. E. U., JR.

Louisville, Ky., March 25th, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

SNAPPER FISHING IN FLORIDA.

I THINK that some readers of FOREST AND STREAM would like to know how we fish in Florida for snappers. These are fish in no way related to the snapping turtle of "soupy celebrity," but they exceed him greatly both in weight and flavor. Personally he is a large, chunky-built fish of bright red color, weighing from twenty to sixty pounds. His home is on a reef extending parallel with the coast, about twenty-two miles directly out to sea from the mouth of the St. Johns. He bites greedily; when hooked, fights nobly; and last, but not least, "eats" splendidly. The steamer Mabey was to leave Jacksonville at 2 A. M. in the morning, so about half an hour before that time I wended my way through the deserted streets, armed with a rope, which by courtesy they called a snapper line, and a hook about six inches long. Most of the excursionists were present, and the remainder were speedily collected, and so with about fifty impatient fishermen the Mabey steamed rapidly down the St. Johns, and about daylight we arrived at Mayport, which is right near the bar. It consists of some twenty houses built upon the pure white sand, with not a trace of vegetation. It is a great summer resort for the people of Jacksonville, who go there for the sea breeze and fishing. Having obtained our bait, we left this place and crossed the river, where a very pretty collection of cottages marks the site of Pilot Town, so named from being the home of the pilots of the St. Johns bar. Having obtained our pilot, we stood directly out to sea. Boys, have you ever been to sea? If you have, you know what it is to be sea sick; if you haven't, I will leave experience to be your teacher. Your humble servant had not even seen the briny deep till this memorable day, and we had no sooner crossed the bar than he was leaning over the side, employed in showing to the fish his beautiful set of teeth; nor was he alone in his misery. The cabin floor was soon strewn with the groaning forms of sixteen more unfortunates, including the favorite Newfoundland dog of one of the gents that had never been to sea. We hoped that our groans would descend and appease the god of the sea, but alas! we only grew worse. Could the man that wrote "A Life on the Ocean Wave" ever have been sea sick? We got no sympathy from those who had their sea legs, on the contrary, as some poor fellow would make more noise than usual they would ask him if he was trying to say New York, or kindly proffer him a piece of salt pork. It was in this state, lying flat on my back, with little thought or care for anything, that we arrived at the banks. After throwing out a buoy to mark the place, the fishermen baited their hooks and cast them out, and it was at this stage of the proceeding that I, who had not stirred from the cabin, heard a frantic yell of snapper! snapper! accompanied by a scampering on deck as if bedlam was broken loose. The noise continued, the yells grew more frequent, and were of a different character, for mingled with the cries of snapper, I now heard blackfish! sharks! My sporting instinct was aroused, and in spite of myself I staggered to my feet, and grasping my line, frantically I gained the deck. Such a sight! The deck was strewn with blackfish, and five or six large snappers, while over the side leaned five and thirty excited men, some pulling in, some throwing out, and all yelling like madmen. I forgot that I was sick. It was a triumph of mind over matter; baiting my hook, I quickly lowered my line. It hardly touched the bottom before I felt a pull that nearly pulled me over. I responded with right good will, and oh! ye ghost of Isaac Walton, was it a fish? I had never in my limited experience had anything hooked to a line to compare to it. I pulled, he pulled; sometimes he gained, and then with a mighty effort I would bring him in. The deck resounded with encouraging shouts. Finally he appeared in sight, four or five fathoms deep in the clear blue water, like a ghost being drawn out of the depths of the sea. I soon had him to the surface, and grasping my line I had him aboard. What a beauty! Talk about sport. I never have experienced such a feeling of triumph, as when out of sight of land I landed that snapper. Congratulations poured in, for he was the largest caught that day, and weighed full forty pounds. I returned to the sport, and though I hooked another snapper, I did not land him, but I caught a noble string of blackfish, sometimes two at a time. We only could stay on the bank forty-five minutes, for we had to get back in order to cross the bar at high tide. But in that time were caught 20 snappers, weighing in the aggregate 600 pounds, and over 250 blackfish, which weighed from ¾ to 1¼ lbs. each. If we had struck the reef a little sooner we could have stayed two hours, and I assure the reader that two hours of such fishing is as much as he will want. We strung all our fish forward, and forgetting our sickness sat down to a chowder of snapper such as might make an epicure's eyes water. We arrived at Jacksonville with bell ringing, whistle blowing, and all our flags flying, and were greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd. As I had about two miles to walk I could not think of carrying my snappers and blackfish; I sold the former easily for $1.50 and also $1 worth of blackfish, and had as many as I could "tote" home; so you see, in a pecuniary point of view, I was better off than when I started. My friend assures me that one time on the snapper banks he caught by himself 16 snappers, paying his fare and clearing some $4.

The main thing about Florida fishing is that it can be pursued without fatigue to the delicate, while to hunt large game is very exhausting, as tramping through palmetto up to your chin, or mud up to your waist, is anything but pleasant. But as for small game, it is very plenty. Quail, snipe, and many other graniferous birds are plenty, as well as squirrels, and to the delicate seeking an asylum from the rigors of a northern winter, Florida will always remain pre-eminent. G. W.

For Forest and Stream.

A DAY'S GEESE SHOOTING AT CURRITUCK.

"COME along, we must be off at once, or we shall be late on our ground—hurry up." I was standing on one of the large open boats commonly used along the North Carolina coasts, and addressing myself to a companion who still lingered on the beach, about one hundred yards away. A large coop, placed in the centre of the boat, covered with slats, between which the heads and necks of numerous tame wild geese (if such a hibernianism can be permitted) were protruding, indicated the kind of game we were about to go in quest of. Near the boat lay another of about equal size, just ready to shoot after wild duck with its compliment of three sportsmen and boatmen. A quantity of decoys were stowed away with the traps upon the floor, among which showed conspicuously a large number of wooden canvas back effigies, showing that the royal bird was the main object of pursuit. The time was about four o'clock, of a November morning, and no light had yet begun to steal along the eastern horizon indicating the coming day, but both land and water were still shrouded in darkness, while the sky was hidden by thick clouds that were driven rapidly along by a rather strong wind, and an occasional slight fall of rain promised anything but a pleasant day. "I don't think I'll go," at length was answered from the beach, "it is going to rain, and I think it will storm before you get back I guess I'll stay on shore this time." "All right," I replied, "but I mean to have some company." Then, hailing the occupants of the other boat, which was just leaving, as its sail filled to the wind, I called out, "Boat ahoy! one of you come with me. George drop aboard here with your traps, there will be enough left to kill ducks." "All right," replied that individual. The boat was thrown into the wind, and soon we were on our way down the sound to one of the low islands that dotted the surface of this great inland bay, and which was pretty certain with the wind that then prevailed to be a good point for geese. As we proceeded, the splash of the waves against the bows, startled many a flock of duck, which rose unperceived in the darkness, their whistling wings alone indicating their line of flight, while heavy strokes upon the water, and the loud bugle notes, told of some frightened swan trying to rise from out the troubled water.

Shortly after leaving the anchorage, the two boats parted company, their occupants expressing mutual wishes for good sport, and not long afterwards we arrived at our desired point. The island was low and shady, far out in the middle of the sound, a line of cane growing in the centre. It was evidently a place much frequented by sportsmen, for blinds were in position, upon the proper places to shoot from, and cartridge cases lying about upon the sand and floating on the water along the shore showed that the stands had been occupied not many days before. While we were getting our guns and traps into the blind we intended to shoot from, the boatman was placing the live decoys in position, one most favorable to catch the eye of any of their wild brethren passing by. Each goose was fastened to a stake by a leathern strap two or three feet long, riveted around the leg. The stake was pushed firmly down into the sand so the platform which was placed upon one of the ends, was only a few inches below the surface. This platform was intented for the bird to stand upon and dress its feathers when tired of swimming about. The live decoys were placed in two lines growing wider apart as they advanced from the shore, and thus presenting a broad front to any birds passing up and down the sound. The geese having been put into position, and the boat anchored behind the island out of sight, we betook ourselves to one stand, while the boatmen went into the other. As the preparations were completed, the day began to break, and the voices of the numberless fowl, together with the whistling of wings and splashing in the water indicated that the birds were beginning to look for some quiet place to pass the day after their night's feeding. The decoy geese, since their release from the coop, had been busy washing and cleaning their feathers, but now one or two honks from the outermost birds, quickly repeated by the others, followed by flapping of their wings, told the watching gunners that the sharp-eyed birds had discovered some of their kindred coming over the water. Soon, against the horizon, three geese were seen flying low down, and heading directly for the island, and in a moment after their answering honk was heard as they sighted their captive fellows, who were doing their best to lure them to destruction. I might point a moral just here, but I never could stop to moralize much when geese were coming head on to decoys. As the birds drew nearer the decoys ceased their calling and merely expressed their satisfaction by looking sideways at their

unsuspecting relatives, and perhaps flapping a wing or two just to prove they were as live geese as they pretended to be. Setting their wings and making a half circle so as to bring themselves head to wind the three birds, with a beautiful and graceful evolution, settled upon the water, and immediately sailed up to the decoys and commenced to fight with them. Exchanging glances we rose to our feet and presented our guns over the blind. At the same moment the wild birds took wing and were rapidly widening their distance from the shore, when two reports were heard and two birds fell headlong, and before the survivor had had time to miss his companions another barrel was discharged and he lay lifeless upon the water. The decoys, which had remained perfectly quiet from the time the geese had settled in their midst, now expressed their satisfaction at the result of their deceptive allurements by much bowing to each other, and throwing water over their backs. The action of the sportsman was slightly different, but expressed equal satisfaction in their way. It was somewhat in this wise: "George, my fledgling, how do you feel?" "Prime Zoopilus, my cherub, prime!" Then he smiled a suggestive smile, took something out of his pocket; and being a classical scholar, ejaculated with great solemnity, *Bibimus*, and they bibited! The birds were retrieved by a black Newfoundland, who, I omitted to say, was among the company, and not by any means the least of them, either; and new cartridges having been inserted in the guns, all things were ready for a repetition of the scene just described. The sun had now risen, and with it came an increase of wind, and soon so hard it blew that the ducks as they come on before it would swing in towards the decoys, but found it impossible to stop. Some more flocks of geese had visited the stand, and the bag was getting heavy, for quite a number of birds had fallen to the guns, when a great honking from the captive geese indicated something unusual. The cause was soon perceived, as a flock of about fifteen or twenty birds gradually approached the island. The gunners were crouched down in the blind, and even the dog had his head on the ground. Taking the same course as all the previous birds, these flew just below the island, then setting their wings, came sailing in a solid column up to the decoys and settled. The two friends were about to rise, when an almost imperceptible movement cautioning them to be still from the boatmen, showed that something had attracted his attention, and on peering thro gh the blinds, another flock was seen approaching of about the same number as that which had just alighted. Of course all kept still in their respective positions, merely watching the birds, as taking exactly the same course as the others, they swung round and gracefully joined the first arrivals. Preparations were being made to give them a warm reception, when simultaneous honking from the assembled birds indicated the approach of another flock, which, following the line of their predecessors, joined the gathering crowd in front of the stand. It was getting almost too hot, this corner, although it was a winter day, and I had just made up my mind to lay low about two dozen of the birds in front of me, when George whispered, "keep still, here comes some swans; don't shoot, we may have a chance at them." I succumbed, for the rapid arrival of the flock before me was so unusual and surprising that if he had told me old Noah with his ark was in view coming to settle down to our decoy, I should not have been astonished. I would only have got ready to get a raking shot at the whole lot. The swans were swimming towards us about three hundred yards distant, and by the rapidity with which they were advancing promised soon to arrive within gun shot. As we watched them renewed honkings heralded the arrival of another flock of geese, which was followed by another and then another, until I began to think all the geese on the Atlantic coast had made an arrangement to meet at our stand that morning. I peeped through the blind and witnessed a sight that would have made any sportsman's heart glad. There were over one hundred geese within sixty yards of our post, swimming about, priming their feathers, or taking occasional knocks at our decoys. The swan had come on until their feet had touched bottom, when they stopped advancing, too far away, however, for a shot. "Respected ancient," I gasped, to my companion, "there is an electric current coursing up and down my back-bone, and this lightning rod in my hand cannot be controlled much. If it should touch my spine it would certainly go off. I think by way of precaution I will take aim." The two guns were pushed through the blind, but the geese had begun to get uneasy and were swimming away. It was difficult to get many in line for each gun, and after waiting a few moments it was decided to fire one barrel sitting and the other as the birds rose. "Are you ready?" a groan intimating assent, and the shot went hustling into the feathered crowd. What a row was there! jostling each other in their anxiety to escape, it was with difficulty the frightened birds found space to spread their wings so closely were they massed together, and as they left the surface of the water the two remaining barrels were discharged into the retreating ranks, carrying death in their course, and adding to the terror which already possessed those that were fortunate enough to escape unharmed. What a relief it was to stand upright and be able to look about without the fear that a flock of geese would come sailing in and light on our hats; for the report of the guns had startled everything from our neighborhood. The swan could be seen in a long white line, disappearing with labored flight in the distance, while immediately in front the dog was busy bringing out the results of our shots. Happening to cast a look at George, he seemed to be in difficulty with his pocket, as he was tugging at it or something in it very earnestly, but saying nothing, never a word. It time he drew forth that same strange looking instrument I have above refered to, and opening it, handed it to me with a sigh that I was to invert it and look into it. I did so, and returned it to him feeling much better. Probably to ascertain if it would have a like agreeable effect upon his long suppressed feelings he imitated my action, and from the great sigh of relief he gave afterwards I knew he was comforted.

The wind had been growing less strong, and soon after our last shot it fell to a calm, so that we had no more shooting until late in the afternoon. As we started homeward our boat appeared as if loaded for the market, as her hold was filled with birds, and as we drew near our anchorage we were hailed from the beach by our friend who staid behind. "What luck?" "Come out and see." Jumping into a small boat he was soon alongside, and as his eye fell upon the hill of geese before him his face was a study as the various expressions of astonishment, disappointment, and pleasure appeared in succession. "Just my luck," he exclaimed, "I never can hit it—you wouldn't have got a goose if I had been along, so it's all right. How many are there in that mountain?" The number was not so very great after all, for a few geese make quite a show; however about forty large birds were the result of the day's sport, enough to kill in one day, for we estimated our enjoyment not so much in the number of birds slain as in the pleasure we received in watching them approach the decoys, and then their graceful movements as they gradually settled upon the water.

I have had many day's sport of geese shooting, both before and since the one recorded now, but never have I seen such a mass of birds gathered to decoys at one time as on that memorable day in Currituck Sound.

ZOOPHILUS.

LO! FOR A DUCK, BEHOLD A DUCKING.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some time ago, two of my friends, whom I will call N. and A., while strolling along one of the old rice dams on Hutchinson's Island, opposite this city, seeing quite a number of summer duck flying overhead; watching them until they settled down in one of the numerous ponds, decided that such things ought not to be allowed to pass by unmolested, and then and there made up their minds that the next afternoon should see them ready to pay their respects to the many members of that most beautiful of the duck species, which they believed to be hid away among the tall grass and weeds. Ever and anon springing up and flying off to some apparently more favored spot. The next afternoon saw them on their way up the river in a small boat for the selected place, and here beginneth their chapter of mishaps. Making a mistake, they rowed past the creek they should have taken—they had till then had the tide with them and all was plain sailing—but now to poll back against a heavy spring tide was another thing altogether. As they slowly made their way back they were hailed from a raft by a "man not brother," who wanted some matches. "Yes we will give you some if you will take hold of the painter and pull our boat along the rafts out of this stiff current and past the eddy." This he did at once, for he said he had not been able to get any dinner for want of some matches to light a fire.

Our sportsmen being somewhat rested, laid to their oars like good fellows and soon were at the shooting grounds. The ducks had already begun to fly, though in small numbers. N. was not long in waiting, when one passing him at about thirty yards, was hard hit by a charge from his trusty Parker, but falling far out in the pond, he thought it useless to try to get it as his dog had not seen it fall. Another load, full report, and he has the mortification to see a lot of feathers floating in the air while the duck is still heading for South Carolina. In the meantime A., who has been an interested looker on from his hiding place in the tall grass, thinks he ought to have a hand in the game, and suddenly rising to his feet with a neat double shot, drops a couple at about 30 and 35 yards, with what N. was pleased to call squib loads, of two drachms of powder and an ounce of No. 8 shot. But the little gun is a close hand at flooting one, and one on which there is no discount. Alas! one of them had fallen into a ditch through which the water was running like a mill tail, and was out of sight in a moment. The other, only badly wounded, could not be found by the dogs, and must have dove as it struck the water and clung to the under growth to perish—to become food for the coons.

Disappointed and discouraged, our sportsmen give it up and start back towards the boat, N. taking the lead. The tide having come up very high, it had washed the bank, and splash, in went N. up to his middle in mud and water, floundering about like a huge cat-fish in a shallow mudhole. A. belonging to the shellbark family, peeled off his coat, vest, and pants, throwing them to N., waded across. "Better put your breeches on," says N. "Not yet my boy, there are some more of these holes," replied A. And sure enough there were any number of them. As they neared their boat, N. yelled out, "Oh, Lord, look out for the women." "Thunder," says A., "did not think there was a woman within a mile and a half," and looking up as he was picking his way carefully, he saw three colored women not twenty yards from him. Now A. is a very modest young man, but having his under-clothing on, did not think it necessary to try to make a fig leaf out of his hands as N. had done in his excitement on seeing them, but pensively remarked loud enough for them to hear. "Madam, if you wish to behold the beauties of nature, do not look at my friend there for he is just out of a mudhole, but look to the west and see what a beautiful sunset there is," and as they turned their heads he gently stepped out "around the corner," but around a clump of bushes, and was out of their sight before they could turn around. "Lordy! Whore dat man gwine to?" was the last heard from them.

A few moments more and our sportsmen were at their boats, and stepping in, to their intense disgust, found that N. had lost his cartridge bag, in which he had put the car tooks to the boat, when leaving it, to keep them from being stolen. There was no help for it; back he must go to look for it, and with a colored man to assist him in the search, off he started, leaving A. in the boat to watch the guns. Half an hour, an hour, passed by, and darkness had set in, and back came N, and his man Friday, to find that while he was gone A. had smoked up all the tobacco that had been saved, only leaving him enough for a dozen whiffs. Engaging the man to hunt for the lost bag to the morning and bring it to his store, and to take us down to the city, it was not long before the two sportsmen, whose luck was "fishorman's," if not hunter's, were at their respective homes, and N. safely in the bosom of his family. Here endeth their chapter of mishaps. GEORGIA.

Fish Culture.

—The young men of Machias, Me., have formed a Game and Fish Protection Club, with Samuel B. Hunter for President and H. R. Taylor, Secretary. They propose building a hatching house for fish spawn, from which to stock their rivers and ponds.

FISH IN GERMANY.—Fish, except in seaport towns, (and these are few and far between in Germany,) is a scarce and doubtful commodity; the Elbe and Rhine salmon very inferior in flavor to our own, and always dear. When produced on great occasions, this fish is almost always served cold, encased in a sour jelley if whole, or accompanied by varieties of mayounaise sauces if only portions of it are presented to the guests. Carp and tench, those muddiest of the fresh water finny tribe, are spoken of with bated breath, as of delicacies fit for the table of Apicius himself; but they are generally so disguised with vinegar and complicated flavorings that the mud may be said to yield to treatment. Not only are the salt water fish very inferior to our own, but of infinitely less variety. No sloping marble slabs, sluiced with fresh water, adorned with mountains of ice and forests of fennel; no piled up lobsters in gorgeous array, splendid sahoon, many tinted mackerel, delicate whitings or domestic soles, colossal cod, ministerial whitebait or silver sprats, will tempt at once your eyes and your palate; you will probably have to dive into an obscure shop, whence issues anything but invitingly "a most ancient and fish-like smell," when, in answer to your demands, a doubtful-looking marine monster will be pulled out of a mysterious tub at the back of the counter, with the remark, *Heut giebt's nur schellfisch* ("how unpleasantly," as Thackeray's schoolboy says of the monkeys, "they always smell,") or *dorsch*, or *barsch*, as the case may be. In the so-called fish shops, there will be all kinds of pickled herrings, (these form the foundation of that most popular of German dishes, *häring-salat*), bloaters, (*bücklinge*,) small dried sprats, (*Kieler Sprotten*,) perhaps even pickled salmon and a pot of caviare may tempt you; for the love of Germans for every kind of salt and dried fish (perhaps in default of fresh) is apparently an appetite that grows by what it feeds upon.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

[From the Rochester Express.]

A RESUME OF THE YEAR'S WORK AT THE STATE HATCHERY—OVER TWO MILLIONS OF FISH DISTRIBUTED.

On April 3d we gave in the *Express* an account of the origin and growth of fish culture, and some valuable statistics of the business done at the State Hatchery at Caledonia, with a table of the distribution of fish from that place during the present year up to that time. We are now enabled to give our readers a complete resume of the distribution for the entire season, from the books of Mr. M. A. Grecu, who now goes to the Hudson River to superintend the shad hatching:—

SALMON TROUT.		
Canandaigua Lake		121,000
Long Pond, Orange County		15,000
Highland Falls Orange County		10,000
Caryl's Lake, Otsego County		15,000
Black River, Lewis County		12,000
Canadice Lake		20,000
Reed's Creek, Ontario County		1,000
McDonald's Lake		10,000
Chautauqua Lake		20,000
Hudson River		15,000
Chesterfield, Jefferson County		25,000
Lake George		20,000
Otsego Lake		10,000
Chautauqua Lake		84,000
Cayuga Lake		150,000
Keuka Lake		102,000
Seneca Lake		50,000
Owasco Lake		66,000
Hemlock Lake		100,000
Skaneateles Lake		72,000
Total		892,000
WHITE-FISH.		
Seneca Lake		140,500
KENEBEC SALMON.		
Allen Creek, Monroe County		2,000
BROOK TROUT.		
Beaver Creek, Onondaga County		15,000
Indian Creek, Columbia County		20,000
Carpenter Creek, Onondaga County		7,000
Tonawanda Creek, Genesee		1,000
Tributaries of Chautauqua Lake		50,000
Huron Creek and Gulf, Cayuga County		6,000
Vernon Creek, Stanton Creek, Comers Creek,	Clinton County	20,000
True Creek, Newtown Creek, Gulf Brook,	Chemung County	20,000
Duchess Brook, Strong Brook, Jenks' Brook, Ford Brook,	Monroe County	35,000
Roesor Brook, Branch of Irondequoit, Allen and Hopper Creeks,		
Dugan Creek, Livingston County		5,000
Allen's Creek		10,000
Caledonia Creek		50,000
Head waters of Canaseraga, Little Mill Creek, Stony Brook, Rogers' Hole Spring Brook, Diamond Creek,	Livingston County	30,000
Beekell Creek, Ulster County		12,000
Sing Sing Creek, Chemung County		5,000
Caskadilla Creek, Spencer Creek, Newfield Creek,	Tompkins County	14,000
Tributs to Moose Lake, Spring Hole Brook, Trib. to Nick's Lake,	Herkimer County	18,000
Whitlock and Waukegan Creeks, Orange County		18,000
Springtree Creek, Cayuga County		50,000
Tributaries to Otsego Lake, Otsego County		30,000
Stevens' Creek, Otsego County		10,000
Tributaries to Lake George		20,000
Beaverkill Creek, Steuben County		20,000
Goodine's Creek, Steuben County		10,000
Post's and French Creeks, Steuben County		15,000
Spring and Mathewson's Creeks, Steuben County		15,000
Rock Creek, etc., Steuben County		18,000
Catskill Creek, in the Hudson		15,000
Creeks in Rensselaer County—New Troy		30,000
Hoosick Creek and tributaries, Rensselaer County		25,000
Netherkill Creek, Rensselaer County		10,000
E ell's Creek, Ontario County		20,000
Spring Creek, and others, Washington County		30,000
Creeks near Cambridge, Washington County		20,000
Riddle and Lewis Creeks, Genesee County		4,000
Fishkill Creek, Dutchess County		10,000
Cold Brook, Lewis County		8,000
Fall's Brook, Lewis County		6,000
Miller's Creek, Lewis County		12,000
Sedan Walks Creeks, Westchester County		10,000
Dobb's Ferry Creek, Westchester County		10,000
Scosiasdale Creek, Westchester County		10,000
Pierson's Creek, Albany County		10,000
Auer' Creek, etc., Jefferson County		20,000
Owego and Tioga Creeks, Tioga County		16,000
Seymour, Seneca, and other creeks in Oneida County		16,000
Montpunk and Bush Creeks, Orange County		20,000
Creeks near Oneida Community, Madison County		20,000
Parsons Brook, Madison County		6,000
Creek at Newark, Wayne County		15,000
Streams near Amsterdam, Montgomery County		20,000
Total brook trout		800,000

TREEING FOXES.—Wish Miller, the well known hunter of Hoy's Wilderness, writes to the *Genius of Liberty*, of Uniontown, Md., as follows:—

"Some of our old hunters claim that they never saw nor heard of a fox treeing on the outside of a tree. I claim that I have treed both red and gray foxes up straight and crooked trees. For reference they can call upon John Russell Frey, of the Medland House, or Lindsey Messmore. We were hunting a few weeks ago in Garrett County, Md., when we started a gray fox; after a hard chase it was treed up a *straight tree* without a limb twenty feet from the ground. The baying of the hounds ceasing suddenly we went down and found the fox comfortably located in a fork at the tree. We concluded to start him and give him a chance for his life. He started pretty lively and in a few minutes was treed on a crooked tree. He refused to come down and was shot by one of the party.

The next morning being favorable we started a red fox, which we caught after a hard chase of three hours. The same day we bagged a large catamount, in the fight with which "Ranter" was disabled in one leg which we feared at first would prove disastrous to his noted fleetness, but happily it did not."

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

WOODCOCK ON HER NEST.

LAST July Mr. McIntyre, the photographer at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, presented us with a very pretty picture of a ruffed grouse on her nest, taken in the woods near by; and moreover, we were invited to visit the old lady herself at the time when she was engrossed by her domestic affairs. This photograph was of a character so rare and unique that we should have engraved it for the benefit of our patrons, though we neglected to do so. We did the next best thing, however, which was to send it across the ocean to the London *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, by which it was engraved in most accurate and attractive form, and this engraving was afterwards transferred to the Chicago *Field*, both papers courteously acknowledging the favor.



WOODCOCK ON HER NEST.

Herewith we give a transcript of a photograph, which is not only quite as fine, but much more rarely seen—a woodcock on her nest—and for this we are indebted, first to our correspondent Watts T. Loomis, of Little Falls, N. Y., and next to the exquisite skill of the engraver, A. W. Roberts. The bird was discovered in this position on the 21st of April, 1876, and had at that time four eggs in her nest, yellowish brown spotted with darker brown. Says the donor:—

"The picture is the work of our brother sportsman Mr. Wm. H. Abbott (an artist) of this place. The nest is, as you will see, composed entirely of dead forest leaves, and is situated in the midst of a thicket of hard wood brush on high land, but with springy land in near vicinity. To give you an idea of the time this nest was built, I state it was discovered 21st of April. On the 1st of May the grass in this neighborhood had started to grow only in the most sunny and favorable localities. The first barn swallows were seen here on the 30th of April. So you see our birdie took an early start, meaning to have her birds ready by 3d of July, if there should be no amendment to the game laws."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOLLUSCA.

THE Report of Hayden's U. S. Geological Survey for 1874, has just been issued. The zoology of the survey that year was under the care of Ernest Ingersoll (now in charge of the Natural History department of this journal, whose report forms a portion of the volume. The mammals of the Rocky Mountains have long been well known, and the case is somewhat the same with birds, the enthusiastic labors of Henshaw, Aiken, Allen, Coues, and others having given us very much information of the species and their habitats. The fishes and reptiles have received some attention, and are not numerous, except in the South, and much knowledge has been gained of the insects, crustacea and worms of the West. But the mollusks of the mountains—land, pond and river snails and fresh-water mussels—had been almost entirely neglected, and this seeming, therefore, to be the field most needing cultivation, Mr. Ingersoll's attention was chiefly turned to it. Something was found at nearly every camp, and when the collection was home and counted it was somewhat surprising to find over fifty species, only nine of which had been hitherto known to exist in the Central Province, where an extreme paucity of species, owing to the nature of its climate and soil, had been prophesied. Five of these species were new to science, and are described and figured.

The eastern slope of the Snowy Range is abrupt, and receives comparatively little rain. Westward of the summit, however, certain genera—*Zonites*, *Vitrina*, *Vallonia*, *Patula*, *Pupa*, *Succinea*, and *Pisidium*—were everywhere represented. Vitrinas and pupas were, perhaps, the most common forms, the latter being particularly numerous on the Sierras in the southeastern corner of the territory, where the new species, *Pupilla alticola* was traced up to the very limit of timber growth, and upon the face of precipitous cliffs of volcanic rock, in whose clefts only tufts of grass could gain a foothold. With the latter shell also occurred some small succineas, and a mollusk with a delicate, box-shaped shell, only one-tenth of an inch in diameter. Plenty of these little fellows, as lively as could be, were to be found at the astonishing height of 11,500 feet. They proved to be undescribed, and to belong to the sub-genus *Microphysa*, the two American species of which, heretofore known, are natives of the Gulf coast and the West Indies. Why this species should depart so far from the habits of its congeners as to thrive best in the arctic climate of these mountain tops, is strange. This *Microphysa* was afterwards met with in the valleys south of these Sierras, and in the mountains west of North Park. In this same southern group of mountains many other shells were found—at a lesser altitude, but where water froze every night in August—of the same species as existed in other parts of the territory. In a sunken, marshy lake south of the Sierra San Juan, were found thousands of various species of *Limnea* and *Planorbis* marked by extreme fragility, and showing large variation among themselves. But the astonishing fact about this pond was, that on the shore were found dead shells of the marine genus *Truncatella*, a broken *Area*, and small living salt water crabs. "That these are survivors of the period probably comparatively recent," says the writer, "when here was a salt water marsh that remained caught in this basin among the hills after the country for a long distance south of it had become dry land, seems very evident." A new species of coil shell (*Helisoma plexata*, Ing.) marked by a twisted appearance, resulting from a change of plane in the revolution, was discovered in St. Mary's Lake, Antelope Park, another isolated basin, and occasions many remarks upon distortions among fresh water mollusca. After mentioning the mollusks inhabiting the bitter saline lakes in the San Luis Valley, Mr. Ingersoll tells us that mollusks seem to flourish in mineral springs of both hot and cold water the world over; and describes at length the curious facts connected with the abundant presence of mollusks in the variously-composed mineral springs of Middle Park, where the temperature of the water reaches 100° Fahr.

Bringing together all that had been done before—of which a careful bibliographical list is added to the paper—and including his own work, Mr. Ingersoll found that 138 nominal species had been recorded as occurring between the Great Plains and the Sierra Nevadas. Of these, 49 were also Californian species; 15 occurred also in the Eastern United States; 8 hailed from the Colorado Desert; 7 were found all over the continent, and 8 all over the world; and 3 belonged in the Eastern Province, west of the Alleghanies only. This left 47 nominal species, whose range, so far as yet known, is confined to the Central Province. Many of the specific names in this list, however, rest upon very insecure foundations, and will no doubt soon be reduced to synonyms. With respect to their vertical distribution, 55 species out of the 138 inhabit heights exceeding 5,000 feet, and 10 species have been found above 10,000 feet. It is safe to say that, where there is moisture, a goodly collection of shells can be made in the mountains of the territories all the way up to the timber line.

The results of this almost pioneer study into the geographical distribution in the mountainous west will prove very important in future investigations. It shows the character of the molluscan fauna of that region; it shows that a range, or any number of ranges, of high mountains do not oppose an insurmountable obstacle to the migration, either of land or fresh water mollusks; that shells, while easily conforming to extraordinary surroundings, are at the same time readily modified by their environment, and that this inter-montanic region is not so deficient as has been supposed, either in the number of its species or in representatives of adjoining faunas; but that on the contrary it is favorable to pulmonate growth, except in respect to the scarcity of lime in the soil, to which cause we may probably attribute the fact that the more minute forms are in large majority.

THE NUTTALL CLUB.—For several years half a dozen young gentlemen interested in birds, among whom were Wm. Brewster, Ruthven Deane, W. D. Scott, Henry Purdie, H. B. Bailey, Henry W. Henshaw, and C. J. Maynard, have been meeting once a week in Cambridge, Mass., and comparing notes upon their favorite subject. Several of them had large private collections, and therefore were able to decide many knotty points, and contribute not a little to each other's information, and zeal. Two years ago a more permanent organization was effected, regular meetings were held throughout most of the year, and the little society took the name of the "Nuttall Ornithological Club," in honor of that eminent ornithologist whose home was in Cambridge. The club still exclude professional ornithologists from its circle, however, satisfying itself with numbering among its Corresponding Members most of the young ornithologists throughout the country. Another step in advance has now been taken by the club in the publication of the first number of a series of *Quarterly Bulletins* in neat pamphlet form. It is proposed by the club to issue sixteen pages quarterly. Starting, however, with twenty-eight, they desire to be able to continue at that size. We heartily hope their pecuniary success will justify it. This number is adorned by a beautifully executed plate of *Helminthophaga leucobronchialis*, a new species described by Wm. Brewster, who collected it near Boston. It most closely resembles the golden-winged warbler, but the entire absence of black or ashy on the cheeks and throat, the silky-white superciliary line, and the white lower eyelid are distinguishing marks. C. J. Maynard gives the history of the recorded occurrences of the English buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*) in North America, and concludes that it may be a regular visitor in the Northwest. Important contributions to our knowledge of the nidification of the warblers are made by J. Warren in describing the nesting of the golden-winged in Massachusetts, and by C. M. Jones in his paper on the breeding of the black-throated blue warbler in Connecticut; while H. B. Bailey prints interesting notes of the birds he found breeding on Cobb's Island, Va., which seems to be a favorite spot for sea and shore fowls. "Notes on the Rough-winged Swallow in Pennsylvania," by Walter Van Fleet, and Mr. Brewster's article on the occurrence of certain rare birds in New England are of the same nature, and will be read with great interest. Ruthven Deane, who has made a specialty of gathering monstrosities of plumage into his collection, gives an astonishingly long list of cases of albinism and melanism which have come under his observation. The most valuable article in the number is a comparison of the two little flycatchers, *Empidonax Traillii* and *acadicus*, which have proved such stumbling-blocks in the way of collectors,

We should like to reprint this article and the others, also, did space allow. With all these excellences, showing a keen and discriminating observation of ornithology, it is a pity that the *Bulletin* should be marred from beginning to end with every species of printer's blunder for which no excuse can be found, with the most ordinary attention to proof-reading. The publishers, however, promise better typography hereafter.

We have given unusual space to a notice of this publication because it is a noteworthy circumstance, marking a gratifying increase in the intelligent and eager interest with which all objects of natural history ought to be regarded; and because it is a courageous and highly creditable effort on the part of the club that issues it. We ask for it a hearty support, and promise interested readers an abundant return for their subscription of $1.00 a year. Subscriptions may be sent to H. A. Purdie, State House, Boston.

JACK RABBITS AND COTTON-TAILS.

MONTANA TERRITORY, April 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your article on coursing, March 16th, last, will no doubt be of great interest to all true sportsmen. The jack rabbit of the plains must be no excellent substitute for the English hare for coursing purposes, and, in my opinion, does not receive justice in being condemned as vastly inferior for the table. I would ask those who thus condemn it, whether they have eaten a jack rabbit that had received the care and preparation from the cook that an English hare receives? Jack rabbits are generally eaten freshly killed. A hare, with no more care than a jack usually gets in cooking, would be as dry. Jugged jack rabbit is as good as jugged hare. Let doubters try it if they have a good cook. In my wife I have one—not three years from the old country, she, with all her leaning towards things English, admits their equality. When we kept hotel two officers of her Majesty's mounted police came to this territory to make purchases, and gave a dinner to a few prominent gentlemen here. Among the dishes was jugged hare. The dish to the American gentlemen was a novelty; to the two English gentlemen it was a treat, and was acknowledged by all to be excellent. I may also state that the strangers to the dish were very much surprised that jack rabbits could be tooth some. Keep them as long as they will keep sweet, and cook them as English hares are cooked, and you will not say they are vastly inferior. Prickly pear wounds, of course, don't count. You say we have no rabbits in America. That has been stated before, but I have not yet seen published, in this country, what constitutes the difference between a rabbit and a hare. When I was a young boy, I remember reading in a work on natural history (Cuvier's, I think), that the young of the hare are born with hair on them, and with their eyes open; the young of the rabbit are born without hair, and with their eyes closed. Is this *the* distinction? The fact that cotton-tails do not congregate in warrens ought not to weigh against the above physical fact, if it is a fact. (The wood duck builds and hatches in trees, but surely it is a duck.) If they (the cotton-tails) are hares, how account for there being no hybrids? It has been proved, to the satisfaction of the Zoological Society of London, that the hare and rabbit will not cross. Some man, about twenty years ago, did "ring in" a litter in that body, but the fraud was soon discovered. I have been trying for ten years to obtain a new born litter of jack rabbits with closed eyes, and have not yet succeeded, neither have I yet obtained a similar litter of cotton-tails; but this proves nothing. I only mentioned it hoping that some of your readers have been successful, and will mention the case. What constitutes the difference between a hare and rabbit? CILIBILL.

[Our correspondent is correct in his reading, and the young of the hare is born with fur or hair on and with their eyes open, while rabbits are born without hair and with their eyes closed. Moreover, the hare produces but four or five leverets at a birth, while the rabbits are more prolific, producing seven or eight of their young at a time. We agree, however, with our correspondent on the burrowing question, as, to our certain knowledge, the so-called cotton-tail rabbits do burrow, or at least live in burrows, although not in communities. However, taking all the evidence and the rabbit of Europe as standard, we have no species here which conform to their habits, and hence must agree with the naturalists, that there are no rabbits in this country. As to hybrids, Wood says that there are several instances where rabbits and hares have crossed, and in every case the father has been a rabbit and the mother a hare. He also alludes to the antipathy being so great between the two species that they are seldom, if ever, seen together. Now it is notorious that the jack rabbit and the cotton-tails are, in California at least, constantly met with together. We have flushed them a hundred times from the same patch of *tuna* or low-growing prickly pear, and yet their habits, as far as our casual observation goes, are widely different. The cotton-tail, when started, makes for the nearest burrow, either his own or that of some ground squirrel, and he goes off quietly, with an almost sneaking motion, while the "jack" starts off as though the hounds were after him, and, finding himself unpursued stops, generally when he has attained a distance of one or two hundred yards, and contemplates the cause of the disturbance.—ED.]

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One common camel, *Camelus dromedarius*. Born in the Garden. One Peba armadillo, *Tatusia peba*. Purchased. One red fox, *Vulpes fulvous*. Presented by Wm. H. Krips, Philadelphia. Three young alligators, *A. mississippiensis*. Presented by John K. Valentine, Philadelphia. One opossum and young, *Didelphys virginiana*. Presented by Robina Dobson, Caseville, N. J. One laughing gull, *Larus atricilla*. Presented by Isaac M. Cochran, Philadelphia. One mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*. Presented by Harry P. Mawson, Philadelphia. One Carolina dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*. Presented by Mrs. Sarah Wilson, Woodstown, N. J. One black-tailed deer, *Cervus macrotis*. Purchased. One brown coati, *Nasua naerca*. Purchased.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—Five English pheasants, *Phasianus colchie*, presented by Mr. H. N. Munn, New York City; one robin, *Turdus migratorius*, presented by Mr. Hermann Goetze, New York City; one yellow bird, *Chrysomitris tristis*, presented by Miss Mary O'Shea, New York City; one horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*, presented by Mr. B. L. Sherman, New York City; one red-wing blackbird, *Agelaius phaniceus*, presented by Mr. Thomas Ryan, New York City; one kangaroo, *Halmaturus Bennettii*; one deer, *Cariacus virginianus*, presented by Mr. Thomas Messemer.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

—Connecticut sportsmen are asking for a repeal of the game laws of that State, and an enactment permitting the shooting of woodcock during July, as is the law in the adjoining States, making the close season from January 1st to October 1st, omitting July.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Salmon, *Salmo salar*.
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Shad, *Alosa*.
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri*.

For list of seasonable trout flies for May see our issue of April 27th.

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish are very plentiful, and as will be seen prices are very low. We quote from the prices current of Eugene G. Blackford:—

Striped bass, 3 to 8 pounds, 15 to 20 cents; bluefish, 3 to 8 pounds, 15 cents; salmon, Kenebec, 75; California, 30 cents; mackerel, 12½ cents each; Connecticut River shad, 35 cents; weakfish, 10 cents; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, 50 cents; green turtle, 18 cents; terrapin, $12; halibut, 12½ cents; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, heads off, 8 cents; heads on, 8 cents; black fish, 10 to 12½ cents; flounders, 10 cents; sea bass, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, live, 8 cents; sheepshead, 12½ cents; scallops, per gallon, $1; soft clams, 40 to 60 cents; brook trout, Canada, 50 cents; Long Island, $1; hard crabs per 100, $3; soft crabs 50 cents to $1.50.

—The general law governing the close season for black bass in New York State was off on May 20th. For some sections of the country this is very early, for the bass have not yet commenced to spawn.

—There will be no lack of bluefish this year, by all indications. Such immense shoals of bluefish on the coast were never known before at this period of the year, and the oldest fishermen say they never knew the herring catchers to be interrupted as they have been. Seines in many localities have done very poorly.

—The shad season in the waters about Staten Island has closed. Upward of 50,000 shad have been taken by the fishermen, one firm taking some 23,000, against 18,000 last year.

—The ice went out of the majority of the Adirondack lakes on the 13th of May, which is three weeks late. A letter to our friend Frank Bolles from Fenton, at "Number Four," says:—

"I have been to Crooked Lake to-day trout fishing. The ice is only just out of the lake, and I have to-day walked on ice in the South Bay sufficiently hard to bear me up. Snow sixteen inches deep in the woods in some places. Weather unfavorable, raining and snowing a little, but we took fifteen trout weighing thirteen and a quarter pounds; largest weighed two and a quarter pounds, and two others one and three quarters. He says they beat anything he ever saw for being in good condition. They are all filled up with fat inside. The spring is very backward, the buds not having started yet."

Wardwell, who kept the house at Stillwater, on the Beaver River, has rented it to Henry Burke, of Watsou. Wardwell's wife has become insane, and been taken to the asylum, and he has had to give up the house, which all the boys who have stopped with him will be sorry to learn.

—Last year the spring was very backward, and the Canadian streams were but torrents of snow water as late as June 25th. In addition to the difficulty of ascending the swollen streams, the salmon became gorged with capelin; and when the rivers did get down at last they had no time to dally with flies, and pushed on speedily to the upper pools, and even there they did not rise well. The promise for the present year is no better. Snow is very deep north of the St. Lawrence; nevertheless, four weeks will create a great change. We shall not wet a line before the middle of June.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
DEP'T OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
FISHERY BRANCH, OTTAWA, 13th May, 1876.

SIR: Your letter of 8th instant, addressed to Hon. A. Mackenzie, having been referred to this department, I am desired by the Minister to inform you that Mr. Gilchrist has official instructions to grant angling permits on Rice Lake to United States citizens at a charge of *one dollar* each. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER.

J. L. WHITE, of Rice Lake.

MANY BASS.—The *Norfolk Virginian* says that Captain Minter, of the steamer L. G. Canuon, at that place, from the fisheries on Alhemarle Sound, reports that one of the most extensive hauls of rock (striped bass) ever made took place Saturday at the fishery of Messrs. Capehart & Son, at which time 1,680 rock, of a total weight of 34,525 pounds, was made. The haul also brought up some 300 shad and herring. Four hundred and seventy-five of the rock averaged sixty-five pounds, many weighing as much as eighty-five to ninety pounds. A second haul was made the same day, when 15,000 pounds were caught.

—Of the Oxford Fishing Club, at the Rangely lakes, a member writes:—

"This club controls the fishing in Rapid River from the foot of pond of the river to the old piers, near Umbagog, and also B pond. We have a nice club house on the carry, about half way between the Middle Dam and Umbagog, and expect to make a very nice place of it. We have managed to make the better class of the natives understand that it is for their advantage to see that the fish are not caught off the spawning beds and through the ice, and have just got two fellows indicted by the grand jury for having taken some trout through the ice in B pond. Of course this was done by the natives, and I consider the fact of their being willing to testify against poachers as a great triumph."

MAINE—*Bangor, May 15th.*—The ice is not yet out of our lakes. About two weeks hence there will be fine land locked salmon fishing at Sebec Lake. The water is at present unusually high in the Penobscot River and tributaries; said to be higher than at any period for the last nine years. Young salmon in unusual quantities are noticed at Veazie, Orono, and Bangor. They are smolts on their way down to the ocean. The boys are catching many of them, and mistake them for trout. The river is so very high at present that our up river fishermen are taking no salmon. We saw two taken in the weirs at Bucksport, this morning, that weighed forty pounds, one twenty, the other a little less. We had a letter from one of our wardens at Sebago Lake, yesterday, telling us that a few large trout had been taken in Crooked River. The land locked salmon had not shown in the river, but would be expected to run up in about a week. Those Sebago land locked salmon attain to twenty pounds. E. M. STILWELL.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, May 22d.*—The shad fishermen are not encouraged to any great extent by the catch of last week. The catch does not bear out the expectations of the early part of the season. The gillers complain that the shore nets get them all, the shore netters that the gillers catch them; while the real fact is that the run in the Delaware has not been good for two weeks past. The fish that are caught are of good size, and will average as well as last season, which is almost one third larger than previous seasons, for a number of years.

The anglers at Fairmount caught a number of small rock fish last week; some as high as two pounds. SOULIS.

Blooming Grove, Pike Co., May 20th, 1876.—We spent two days, the 15th and 17th, trout fishing at Blooming Grove Park. The first day at Lord's Valley, where we took twenty nice fish weighing from quarter to half pound each, at the old mill, and in the pool below the bridge. The second day we waded the Shohola from Lord's Valley down to the "Farms," and made a good basket, 44 in all, one lady taking eighteen from the shore. The streams are yet high and rather cold for good fishing. We did not try the Blooming Grove stream; but a little later when the water is lower, some pound trout may be taken below the falls, which are within walking distance of the Club House.

JOHN AVERY.

NEW JERSEY, *May 16th.*—Mr. Frank Stratton and myself were at Echo Lake (Charlottesburg, N. J., *via* New Jersey Midland Railroad) last Monday, and in about four and a half hours killed forty-two pounds of perch and pickerel, running from two to four pounds each. Deeming this a good day's sport within fifty miles of New York, I send you this account. If you want to try it, "Uncle Billy" Wickham will show you the "best spots."

A. S. CASWELL.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—Fifty-two fishing arrivals have been reported at this port the past week—forty-nine from Georges, two from the Banks, and one from Newfoundland with salt herring. The receipts of fresh halibut have been very small (about 300,000 pounds), and have found a ready sale, the quotations being, yesterday, five and three cents per pound for white and gray. Georges fish continue in light receipt, the total for the week being about 1,500,000 pounds. Prices are well maintained, with an upward tendency. The shore fleet continue to have unfavorable weather, and the receipts of cod and haddock have been light, with last sales at $1.50 per cwt. for cod, and 75c. for haddock. The reports from the mackerel fleet show the presence of mackerel in large quantities in Southern waters, but the unfavorable weather has interfered with fishing operations, and the catch has not amounted to anything. With better weather a good catch is anticipated.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, May 19th.*

WHITEFISH THAT TAKE THE FLY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, M. T., April 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of April 6th, publishing my letter in regard to the whitefish (*Coregonus albus*), you ask me, in a note to the same, if I have ever caught the fish I speak of with a fly, either on the Atlantic or Pacific slope. Yes, repeatedly; on both. I should think it strange to fly-fish for trout, either in the Yellowstone, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, or the Little Blackfoot on the west side, without catching more or less whitefish.

By the way, in the same number of FOREST AND STREAM, the sixth very excellent article by "Philo Ichthyos" contains the following, (last item but one):—

"*C. Cousii.* Coues' whitefish. Chief mountain lake, eastern edge of Rocky Mountains."

I strongly suspect this is the fish I mean; if so, add western edge of Rocky Mountains, and include the trout streams. CILIBILL.

—A new Massachusetts correspondent sends the following bit of fishing gossip, "to please his grandson," he says; but if he will kindly write more it will equally please the readers of FOREST AND STREAM:—

"The Spindle is a ledge of rocks projected into Massachusetts Bay off Swampscott. Nahant and Egg Rock lie southwest. It is broken so that there is a passage wide and deep enough for fishing vessels to go through in safety. There are fissures, diminutive bays, and holes; some of these last named are deep. When the tide is out, whatever unfortunate fish remains must wait for its return in order to escape from his prison. Not long ago a large striped bass got pounded. Some one of the fishermen happened to see some excitement, took a dory and rowed out to find what was the matter. Lo! there was a big seal fishing in the hole for a very large bass. Of course, Mr. Seal left for parts unknown, and as there is no extradition treaty with old Neptune the marine police of bony Swampscott did not pursue him. It did not help the bass any that Mr. Seal jumped overboard. The fisherman had an eye to business, and soon the monster bass was captured and the prize turned into greenbacks. One hundred years ago striped bass were common in these waters.

There is a river called Bass, or Saugus sometimes, running north of Chelsea Beach, in which bass and herring found breeding places. Another river on the north of Salem, bridged, connecting Salem with Beverly, which has one branch running west and another north by west, over so many years ago the name by which it was known was North, or Bass River. In the swift running incoming or outgoing tide fish weighing eighty pounds were taken. The writer has seen others, and has taken shad himself on a hook, with long hand-lines, from the bridge near and in the channel. Mill dams have destroyed these fisheries. It

is a wonder that the fish commissioners of Massachusetts have not obviated the difficulty, for there is no place where speedier or more profitable results would follow propagation. Even now there is a little stream flowing through the streets of the city of Lynn, where you may see every season thousands of alewives running up to breed, for the brook, it is believed, flanks the dam. If you want to do so, Eddie, you can kick them on to the dry banks when you come into this region."

CANADIAN FISHING AND FISHING PRIVILEGES.

HOW TO AVAIL ONESELF OF THEM.

CHATHAM, N. B., May 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

During the season I will send you such items as I may have time to write. The Intercolonial being now open for traffic as far as the Restigouche, I presume anglers will seek our waters in increasing numbers. Many are prevented from coming by an impression that has gone abroad to the effect that all the waters worth fishing are under lease to private parties. Such, however, is far from being the case, as there is much excellent water still absolutely free to all the public, and much also under lease to persons who permit any angler or anglers to fish their leaseholds, at say $1 per rod per day. To give one instance, I may mention that Overseer Hickson, of Bathurst, can give you $1 per day permits on the rough waters of the Nepisiguit, and that is now rendered so accessible that you may leave St. John in the morning and reach it in time to camp the same evening. For salmon fishing it is, as you know, unsurpassed. Of the free waters, the Northwest Miramichi, in the vicinity of the Sevogle, is among the most accessible and sure for salmon. There is excellent grilse fishing also at the Big Hole on the same river. By making arrangements in advance one may leave St. John in the morning and reach the Big Hole camping ground same evening. The Sevogle requires four or five hours more travel. The best fishing I had last season was on the Northwest Miramichi, and I intend to divide the time I shall devote to salmon fishing this season between the Nepisiguit and the Northwest.

For trout fishing, the Southwest Miramichi at Indiantown, the Tabusintac, and the Tracadie are unsurpassed by any waters I have ever known. The fishing at Indiantown is of short duration, however, commencing about June 1st and ending about the 20th of the same month. There are trout and salmon both there after that period, but it is not *the* Indiantown fishing. I went there on the 8th of June last year from Chatham, drove up in the afternoon and had the evening's fishing. The next morning I was at it early, and returned to the work again as soon as breakfast was over. At two o'clock I was tired, and packed up for the return trip. I had caught 53 pounds of magnificent trout fresh from the sea, and ranging from 3¼ pounds down to ¼. Now that the steamer Andover is running regularly between the towns of Chatham and Newcastle and Indiantown, we can go up from here in two and one-half hours. It is a privilege that one may sigh for anywhere else but here.

The Tabusintac is good from 1st of July to late in the fall. The average size of the trout taken there is about 2½ pounds; they run as high as 5 and 6 pounds occasionally.

The Tracadie fishing is similar to that of the Tabusintac—good the whole season—and this trout are a better average weight. I intend to try Indiantown on the 24th (Queen's birthday). I am not very sanguine of success, but will drop you a line telling you what luck I have, after my return. D. G. S.

WHALE BONE TIPS FOR RODS.

NEW BEDFORD, May 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A gentleman of your city whom I met at the Wambeck House, Jefferson Hill, Town of Jefferson, N. H., in August, 1851, who was very much interested or rather taken with my trout gear, has lately written me a letter requesting me, if I had no objection, to give him through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM information in regard to the material of my fishing rod tips which he saw at that time. I freely give the gentleman, and also the numerous trout reading friends of FOREST AND STREAM the information asked. In the first place, the tips I have used in my rambles after trout in various parts of the country for the last twenty-five years are not made of wood as he supposed, but from bone. I made my first whale bone tips in the spring of 1851 and from that date to the present time, twenty-five years ago this spring, I have had no trouble, bother, or perplexity to myself, for I am never troubled as many fishermen are in this locality with a broken tip, where much or rather most of the fronting like that of Bristol and Plymouth counties is done through a swampy part of the country. If the information I have imparted will be of service I shall be more than compensated for my trouble in writing this letter. N. T. WATERMAN.

SPLIT BAMBOO.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of April 13th the remarks of your correspondent in reference to one way of making a split bamboo rod, stating, by way of comparison, some objections to the Krider rod, have stirred up many honest men and anglers who undertake to say that Krider's peculiar method of fitting the strips on the centre enamel plan is the best way to make a rod.

It is, however, safe to say that in the discussion of this subject not one of those anglers referred to had any particular interest other than giving facts, which are worth volumes of speculative opinions or theory. It further says that I have stated his objections to the above mentioned rod imaginary, which were very fairly answered to my notion. To sustain those objections, H. should have tested one of those rods of equal size with his six-strip outside enamel, and give us facts. He has failed to do this, therefore his objections are not worthy the least attention. He however disposes of the split bamboo question in an ingenious manner by simply referring all whom it may concern to an admirable article in FOREST AND STREAM, from no honest brother of the rod, over the signature of "Ted Grayson," who, by-the-bye, should be no mean authority on the split bamboo question, he claiming to have made as many rods as any amateur in America, with one exception. T. G. dashes in and strikes at all who chanced to give an opinion in favor of the centre enamel rod. He also makes the wonderful discovery that we have a wrong name; that the slightest acquaintance with Webster would have taught us our error. He even goes so far as to quote from the great German chemist, Stockhardt, on the nature of the bamboo, and gives us to understand that the enamel is less than the hundredth part of an inch in thickness. If that be so it affords neither strength nor elasticity, as in the construction of a fine rod there must be shown some amount of workmanship. With the first touch of sandpaper off goes "Ted Grayson's" less than a hundredth part of an inch enamel. I do not profess to be favored with such remarkable knowledge as your correspondent; still, with my slight acquaintance with Webster, as well as other authorities, I find the name enamel given to this very hard and elastic as whalebone covering of the bamboo very proper, and known as such to those interested in rod making. If your correspondent undertakes to build a rod on the centre enamel principle from lower end of butt to extreme tips, he will find I am stating a truism when I say that it requires skill, patience, perseverance, and good temper. He should also be aware that this most delicate of instruments, the light trout rod, can in no possible manner have any comparison to hollow cast iron columns, which don't at all apply to fishing rods.

Experienced fly-fishers are aware that in the use of the three-piece trout rod, in the hooking of a fish of any considerable size, the greatest strain is brought to bear at about thirty-four inches from the grasp, or first ferrule, which is consequently the most likely place to snap. For the purpose of illustrating the difference in the methods of fitting up the strips I send end views of upper end of butts. First is the eight-strip centre enamel; second is the six-strip outside enamel. The dark lines represent three thirty seconds of an inch of the hard elastic covering or enamel. W.



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TROUTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Trout fishing commenced here with a rush, the law being off the 20th of March, and parties were out the next day and have kept it up until within a few days, at which time the fever heat seems to have somewhat died out. I have not as yet learned of any large catch, except a quid. Many amateurs round about these parts seem to be of the opinion that very early fishing is the best, but we veterans of rod and reel have learned better things, more particularly in a very late and cold season like the present. We think there is not much sport or comfort rambling for trout with an overcoat on buttoned up to the chin to keep from being chilled through. When such is the case is it not fair to suppose that trout feel about the same as humans, and don't care to rise and trouble themselves with the outside world? Trout take the hook, we think, the best from the middle of May to the last of June better than at any other time; at least this has been the experience of the writer for the last twenty-five years in this section of the country. Dr. Joh Sweet, the celebrated natural bone setter of our city, and your humble correspondent, were out a few days since with our rods and baskets at a brook we call "over there" in Plymouth County, and the two of us caught forty-nine very handsome speckled beauties. We shall try the front the coming week in the brooks and streams in Wakefield, R. I., where we know of

A sweet shady nook by the babbling brook,
That carries his father's old mill.

We were there last season; had good luck as well as sport, and both of us enjoyed the sport hugely, not only trout fishing in Wakefield, but at other brooks in the south part of Rhode Island; also salt water fishing at Narragansett Pier. We expect good sport and full baskets this season. We are bound to try them as soon as we get a few warm days.

Though the season's scarce begun,
Trout are there, we warrant,
Tickled by the April sun,
Playing hide and seek they run
Up and down the torrent.
Meanwhile for those gleesome trout
Mischief we're preparing;
From that stream they must come out,
Just to take an airing.
Pretty sport to strike a trout,
Brilliant sport to catch him,
Happiness to swing him out (twenty ounces say about),
Glory to display him.
Heavens, how beautiful he looks!
Naught that water swims in
Mates the monarch of the brooks,
Dressed in pearl and crimson,
In the spring time of the year,
When the streamlet's brawling
Dashes on as winged with fear—
There unchafed by rocks, and hera
In the white cascades falling—
Oft we wander by its side,
Listening to its wrangle,
As a clam at highest tide,
Happy while we angle.

N. WATERMAN.

FISHING FOR SALMON AND TROUT IN LAKE MERCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Two days ago I returned from a day and a half's fishing in Lake Merced. I stayed at the club house, where I found pleasant sleeping berths and other convenient accomodations, of good boats, &c. The waters here consist of two lakes separated from one another by a narrow passage. One is called the Upper, and the other the Lower Lake. I found the water in the Upper Lake rather thick, but that in the Lower was clear. I first essayed the Upper, bait fishing with a long rod from a boat, preferring a long rod on account of my idea that all game fish are more or less shy of the movements or appearance of a boat. I angled with a single gut leader, and with two hooks of a medium size, one hook about two feet from the other, the upper hook with a half foot snood. I used a float. The bait employed was boiled shrimps, with the heads broken off, and the hook inserted from the point of the tail towards the end of the body. Notwithstanding the roily condition of the water I hooked and landed a young salmon of two pounds and three quarters. He fought with his usual gameness. I struck two others but lost them. I then went to the Lower Lake and commenced fishing from my boat anchored close to a sandy point on the shore. My long rod enabled me to fish a considerable distance out. I had one or two bites, but the float failed to disappear sufficiently deep for me to strike. I had risen early, and therefore felt a little torpid. I reclined on the bottom of the skiff, and watching my cork fell into a doze. Presently after I was aroused from my state of lethargy, by a sudden and tremendous "whirr," "whirr," of my reel and the rod by my side moved and much bent. Up I was, of course, in an instant, seized the rod and found myself dealing with a very strong and active fish. I played him for about ten minutes, the Superintendent coming up in his boat and witnessing the vigorous contest between fish and angler. In a moment the hook and line came back to the defeated fisherman, and the fish went, no doubt, on his way rejoicing. We both got a good sight of the temporary captive to his leapings and closeness to the top of the water, and the foreman, as experienced fisherman, placed his weight at a good seven pounds. He was a Lake Tahoe trout, a fish nearly similar to our brook trout.

After this untoward, but rather pleasantly exciting event, I captured three young salmon of the weights, severally, of two pounds and three quarters, two pounds and one quarter, and one pound and a half. I had many good bites besides, and am almost ashamed to have to confess that I hooked and lost as many, probably, as eight fish, some of large size, and most of them excessively vigorous young salmon.

The Tahoe trout is not so hard to subdue as the salmon, yielding rather easier to the bot of one's rod. The above was the work of one day. The next, I secured a Tahoe trout of three pounds weight, and have again to make a clean breast of it, by stating that I hooked and lost a very large salmon, and several more of a larger grade. I attribute the loss of those to not striking them quite strong enough when they bit, as when the hook touches some hard part, such as the upper jaw, it does not enter deep enough for the barb to take a fast hold. But we live and learn, as much in fishing, as perhaps, in any other act. To strike a fish just about the right time, and sufficiently strong after the float disappears, seems to me one of the nice points in angling. There is for this, only for every man to use his best judgment. While on my short trip I enjoyed the finest Californian weather, and this will tell emphatically how fine it was. E. J. HOOPER.

FISHING NOTES FROM MARYLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

For two weeks I have been fly-fishing for black bass on the Potomac River at Williamsport, Md. The season was too early for good sport, and I found the water and weather unfavorable, yet I got enough fish with a trout rod to prove the superiority of the fly to minnow bait, as each day I was out I beat any one bait fisherman there. The largest base I got weighed from 3 to 3¾ pounds. I found no spawn in any of the specimens I examined. Williamsport, Md., is the terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, and can be reached from New York by rail *via* Philadelphia, in about eleven hours, either by way of Harrisburg, Pa., or Baltimore. Hotel charges, $1.25 per day. A boat and boatman costs $1.50 per day. Allow me to grumble at such of your correspondents as give catches of trout by numbers of fish without specification of weight. You do much to protect fish, and I think you can do still more in giving such correspondents a gentle rebuke, by printing their figures thus "——." One grumble more before closing. I hate to read in a sporting paper notices of implements for spearing or aiding the spearing of fish. Such work should be discouraged by an "honest angler." B. BACKLE.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
May 23	bve. 39	10 13	8 39
May 26	1 38	11 9	9 38
May 27	2 46	morn.	10 46
May 28	3 53	0 8	11 43
May 29	4 59	1 6	eve. 19
May 30	5 13	1 59	1 14
May 31	6 8	2 51	2 8

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—We have received the programme of the races to be held under the auspices of the popular Seawanhaka Club. The first is a Corinthian race for sloops belonging to any recognized club, to be sailed on June 10th, but as this is the date fixed for the opening regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, it is to be hoped that one or the other will be changed. There will be one prize in each class in which two yachts start, and a second prize in each class in which four or more yachts start. Each yacht shall be sailed, and, as far as possible, steered by her owner, and may carry a sailing master and her cook and steward, none of whom shall in any way assist in the management or working of such yacht, in addition to one amateur for each five feet of her length on deck. If at any time during the race the owner surrenders the control or management of his yacht to his sailing master, he shall be deemed to have abandoned the race.

The course will be from the line between the club steamer and Fort Wadsworth, to and around buoy No. 10 on the Southwest Spit, keeping it on the port hand, thence to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course. Yachts must keep to the eastward of buoys No. 9, 11, 13, on the west bank, and outside of buoy No. 5½ on the point of Sandy Hook going and returning, and will pass between the club steamer and Fort Wadsworth on arriving home.

The second race is for schooners of the Atlantic, Brooklyn, Boston, Eastern, New York, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, and will be sailed on the 13th inst. Prizes as in the first race. The course will be from buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and return, if the wind permits, or twenty miles to leeward and return. Yachts will pass between the judge's steamer and the buoy going out and coming home, and at these points the time will be taken. After starting the yachts the steamer will proceed to the turning point, where a buoy will be anchored, which all the yachts must round, leaving it on the starboard hand. Should any yacht reach the home buoy (No. 5, off Sandy Hook) in advance of the judge's steamer, she must pass within one hundred yards of it, and the owner shall take the time when the buoy bears due southwest, reporting the same immediately after the race to the Regatta Committee.

Entries are to be made in writing to Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, No. 54 William street, until noon on the day preceding the race.

—The Perth Amboy's Yacht Club annual regatta will occur on Decoration Day, the 30th inst. About a dozen yachts, all open boats, are enrolled in the club, and all are expected to enter, and will be sailed by the owners only. The course will be the usual one in Raritan Bay, and the start and finish will be off the club house. The races of this club are always among the liveliest and best managed of the season, and reporters and members of the press will receive the usual attention at the hands of the committee. The 9 A. M. train *via* Staten Island Railroad from foot of Whitehall street will arrive at Perth Amboy 45 minutes before the start. Trains return to New York *via* P. R. R., L. B. R. R., and S. I. R. R. at 2:55, 4:10, 4:40, 6:30 P. M.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.—The regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club has received a reply from Major Gifford, the owner of the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin, to the action of the club taken at a recent meeting. In it he declares his willingnes to sail three races, as proposed by the New York Club, viz: one over the inside course and one outside, the third, if necessary, to be decided by lot. But he insists that only one yacht shall be named for all three races, and also that this yacht shall be named on or before the 1st of July. The club will hold a special meeting to-day to consider this proposition.

—The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be sailed June 6th. Entries must be filed before nine P. M. Saturday, June 3d, with C. F. Lippitt, 42 Court street, chairman of the regatta committee.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.—The regatta committee of the Quincy Yacht Club, of Quincy, Mass., have prepared the following programme of places, dates, courses, etc., for the regattas of the ensuing season:—Saturday, May 27th, Quincy Point; Saturday, June 24th, off Quincy Great Hill; Saturday, July 22, same place; Saturday, August 26th, same place. On Saturday, June 17th, the yachts of the club will rendezvous at Quincy Point by eight o'clock A. M., at which time a review will be held by the Commodore, after which the fleet will repair to Grape Island, where dinner will be prepared; the return trip will be made in the afternoon. Members of the club not owning yachts will be furnished with transportation. It is expected that there will be an extra regatta on July 4th. There will be a second prize in each class, in each regatta, except in case that only two yachts start in any class, in which case only one prize will be given.

CENTENNIAL ROWING.—A recent cable dispatch from London says that the differences between the Dublin University Boat Club and the Rowing Club have occasioned the secession of the leading members of the former, including the two Barringtons and Pentland. They will join the Rowing Club, which will organize two crews for the Henley Regatta, the first crew consisting of Messrs. Garde, Armstrong, Smith, and Hickson, and the latter including the two Barringtons and Pentland. The two crews will afterward be consolidated, and go to the United States as the Irish international crew. It is possible that the Boat Club may form an independent four for America.

—Among the illustrations which will appear in the Gloucester Centennial Book, are a fleet of fishing vessels to be on exhibition at Philadelphia, comprising the pink stern standing room boat of 1776; square stern standing room boat of 1820; pink stern, cuddy forward, 1830; square stern schooner, 1840; square stern, a little sharper, 1850; Georgesman, 1876; mackerel catcher, 1876; seiner, 1876; banker, with high quarter deck and blunt bow of 1800 and banker of 1876, seine boat, etc. These form a fine collection, and taken as they are from the original models, give the reader a correct idea of the advancement made in vessel building the last century. The clippers of to-day form a striking contrast with the vessels of the days agone.

A NEW WAY TO ROW A BOAT.—No one that has rowed much on any of our many boating courses but has been warned by a sharp call of "Look out ahead!" and glanced hastily over his shoulder to find a collision imminent—a collision to be avoided only by holding "hard all." Every sportsman has felt that, in rowing, his boat was wrong end foremost, and, to see where he was going, in many an excursion has resorted to pushing or paddling, at the expense of a great loss of power. Theo. Winthrop has said that "it took three thousand years to learn that we had been threading our needle at the wrong end;" hence the sewing machine.

Mr. Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn., realized that for centuries we had been rowing backward, and he put his wits to work to set the matter right. In company with the inventor and Mr. Harris, of the FOREST AND STREAM, I had the pleasure, on Wednesday, of making a trial of the "new fangled contrivance," and was very agreeably surprised to find that it worked smoothly and effectively. The oars, or rather, to speak properly, the sculls, are made in two pieces. The outer end of the loom, or portion of the scull inboard, is fastened by a ball and socket joint to the gunwale, and a short distance forward, by a similar joint, is fastened the shaft, or outboard portion. A light iron lever, or connecting row, joins the two pieces in such a manner that the blades of the oars move in the same direction as the handles, reversing the ordinary method.

The action is absolutely without noise, which will be appreciated by every one who has attempted to row on to game. Much to my surprise, I found no trouble arising from the inability to feather, the sculls leaving the water with ease. The sculls, although but eight feet long, gave as much reach and power, apparently, as could have been obtained in the same boat with ten feet sculls, a length that would have necessitated outriggers. By simply drawing the looms against the gunwale, the blades are folded back as a bird folds its wings. Although the gear can be detached instantly, the sculls cannot become unshipped by accident, and there will now be no occasion for the use of "swear words," that so generally follow the loss of a row lock when among the reeds or brush.

No one who has tried the gear will ever again be contented to use any arrangement that will not enable him to see where he is going. It is adapted for every boat propelled by oars, except, perhaps, outrigged racing shells.

SCULLS.

THE "GUNNING SKIFF."—By invitation of Mr. Oscar B. Smith we had the pleasure of inspecting last week a new boat, called the "Gunning Skiff," which seems to be an improvement on the Barnegat sneak box. It was built by Sam T. Gritman, of South Oyster Bay. Her dimensions are 11 feet keel, 12 feet 9 inches over all on deck, 4 feet 3 inches beam, with a swinging centre-board, which acts of its own accord when the boat is sailing in shallow water. The boat is also supplied with a lug sail of ten yards of canvas; mast, 10 feet; sprit, 14½ feet; sail nearly square. She is decked over 4 feet forward and 2 feet aft, washboard 1 foot wide. The combing is 4 inches high, and arranged for thatching with grass. Depth, 15 inches from top of combing. The sail is made so as a reef can be taken when necessary.

We had the pleasure of testing this little craft upon the rough waters of the bay, and found her serviceable and seaworthy, fully meeting the expectations of the builder and owner.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.—At a recent meeting of the Centennial Regatta Committee it was stated that the cost of the proposed regatta on the Schuylkill, in which crews from all nations were expected to compete, would be about $25,000. This included the purchase of prizes for amateur contestants, the preparations for accommodations, the money prizes for professional contestants, and the expenses for the running of the regatta. The Schuylkill Navy has already succeeded in raising the bulk of this amount, and the balance, it is expected, will be contributed by the various boat clubs, etc. Mr. A. Wright Sanford was unanimously elected secretary, with instructions to confer with the boat clubs throughout the State, and Mr. J. Schuyler Crosby was elected treasurer.

THE BOSTON BOAT RACE.—The race between the Faulkner-Regan and City Point crews was rowed on Charles River on Saturday last, a mile and a half and turn, "best and best," working boats, to be rowed on the gunwale for a purse of $1,000. The Faulkner Regan crew's time was 20m. 18s.; the City Points 11s. later. Both crews made claim of foul, and on Monday the race was rowed over again, Faulkner-Regan winning without difficulty in 20m. 20s. The time of the City Point crew was 20m. 49s. Fifteen thousand persons were present.

—The professional four crew to row at the Centennial Regatta, are now exercising on Newtown Creek. The names of the six from which the four is to be selected is as follows:—

Name.	Height.	Rowing Weight.	Age.
John Biglin	5.9½	160	32
F. A. Plubsted	5.10½	160	26
J. W. Maxwell	5.11	170	32
T. C. Elliott	5.9½	155	24
James Plaule	5.9½	170	27
John Styles	6.0	172	24

Englehardt, the single sculler, is hard at work on the creek preparing for his match with O'Neil, which is to be rowed at Saratoga in July next for $1,000 a side. O'Neil has only been in training since Monday, while Englehardt has been at work for three weeks.—*Brooklyn Union.*

CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The advices from the other side of the water regarding the entries for the Centennial regatta are very encouraging. The absolute entries cannot now be known, as they will not come much before the time of closing. The crew that was certain from Dublin is just as certain since the disagreement between the Rowing Club and the Boat Club, the prospects now being that the two crews will be sent. Cambridge is likely, besides the crews already promised, to send one to represent Trinity College. The amounts of the professional prizes has not yet been announced, but the announcement should be made at once. The matter, which is entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee, and out of the Schuylkill Navy's powers, is being attended to, but a trifle more promptitude would not be amiss. On Saturday the Schuylkill presented a lively scene, as in addition to the usual rowing, there were numbers of crews out practicing for the regatta of the Navy, June 17th, and of the Vesper Club, June 3d. The Commodore on Saturday took Mr. J. Russell Young, of the New York *Herald;* Mr. Austin, of the London *Times;* and Mr. Millet, of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, with several other newspaper men, over the course. The general verdict was—splendid. SCULLS.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

T. S. S., Washington, D. C.—What is the price of the Kay concentrating cartridge? Ans. $3.50 per 100.

SENECA, Syracuse.—It is needless to send us details of base ball matches, as we have space for only the briefest mention.

C. S. BARRETT.—What is the best book for beginners on taxidermy? Ans. In general work, Maynard's "Naturalist's Guide;" for birds, Coues's "Field Ornithology."

SUBSCRIBER, Rochester, N. H.—The medicine for your pointer pup was sent to Rochester, N. Y. Give us your address and we will at once mail to you enough powdered areca nut for your pointer.

J. F., New York.—Can you inform me where the "Bay Ridge Rifle Club's" range is located. How near or in what direction from the village? Ans. From 4th to 7th ave., on the Railroad property.

G. W. H., Philadelphia.—Where can the Rob Roy canoe be obtained, and what is the price of same complete with sails, etc.? Ans. Waters & Baleh, Troy, N. Y., or — — Jarvis, Watkins, N. Y. About $100.

J. F. A., Middletown, N. Y.—I have a Winchester rifle, old model, 16-shooter and rim-fire. What is the cost of changing rim-fire Winchester rifle to a central-fire? Ans. Your rifle cannot be altered to take the central-fire cartridge.

H. C., Philadelphia.—Can you tell me where I can get a gun case made out of paper mache? Are they made at all; if not, don't you think they would find a ready sale, being light and handy? Ans. Do not know of any being made, and do not think they would equal leather.

PROCTOR, Shrewsbury.—Can you tell me if there is good trout fishing in Sullivan county, Pa.? Ans. There are many trout streams, but the fish are not large, and the accommodation is very poor, unless one can fall upon a private house. The taverns are few and far between.

W. R., New York.—Can you inform me of any person living within one hundred miles of New York to whom I could go in the month of July for a few days' woodcock shooting? Ans. Mr. A. J. Bayler, Tenafly, N. J., can furnish you with fair woodcock shooting. Write to him for particulars.

J. C. P., Syracuse.—Can you give me the address of one or more reliable dealers in eggs for collection? Ans. S. L. Willard & Co., Utica; S. F. Sherman, New Hartford, N. Y.; E. L. Hudnut, Orange, N. J.; C. J. Maynard, Ipswich, Mass.; J. H. Baily, New Utrecht, L. I.; Fred A. Ober, Fernandina, Fla.

PHIL., Gilead, Mass.—Can you tell me where I can get a few pair of young mink; also the price, and whether it is or has been a practical thing raising them? Ans. There are a good many breeders of mink in this country and Canada. Address P. Resigue, Verona, N. Y., or Phillips & Woodcock, Cancadea, N. Y.

SETTER, Indian Lake, N. Y.—I have a setter pup about four months old; the hair is coming off his head, and small scabs appear; would be obliged to you for a remedy, and also what? Ans. Anoint his head with compound sulphur ointment. Give him little or no meat, but plenty of exercise—wash his head occasionally with carbolic soap.

G. M. G., Honesdale, Pa.—What is the usual length and breadth or general dimensions for building an ordinary ten-pin alley, and where can I purchase balls for same? Ans. Ten-pin alleys are built of all lengths from 50 to 60 feet. Balls, pins, and all information can be procured from Messrs. Peck & Snyder, No. 126 Nassau street, this city.

J. T., Locust Valley.—Please inform several of your readers whether the words "open to all comers," in the National Rifle Association's programme for matches at spring meeting include persons not members of the Association? Ans. "Open to all" means that the matches are open to all riflemen, whether members of the N. R. A. or not.

J. C. H., Greenville.—I have a red Irish setter pup five weeks old. He has a bunch growing under his throat as large as a hen's egg. What is this bunch, and what is the cause of it? Can you give me a remedy? Ans. It is not an uncommon thing for young dogs to be affected as yours is. Thrust a lance or sharp knife into the bunch, and it will discharge and soon be well.

W. T., New Haven.—Please inform me to whom I shall apply for privilege to fish the Miramichi, in Canada? Can you tell me whether, for my reason, the fishing is better or worse than three years ago? Ans. For lease apply to W. F. Whitehot, Esq., Ottawa, Canada. For fishing privilege, address Chris. A. Robertson, St. John, New Brunswick. For salmon prognostics see Sea and River Column.

SUBER.—What is a Helgramite? Where do they feed? I wish to get some for bait. Ans. What are known as Helgramites in the South and Dobsom's in the North, are the fully grown larvæ and pupæ of several aquatic species in the family Sialina. Their feeding ground is chiefly in sluggish rivers. They are rare in mountain streams or head springs. They will be found in the shallow parts of the stream, under stones or submerged driftwood, or buried in the soft mud along the banks.

ONO, Lock Haven, Pa.—1. Please inform me the best way for preparing angle worms for bait. 2. What arrangements have the makers of the Ward-Barton gun made for manufacturing, and when will they be completed, why have they been so long making them, and will the gun be as superior an arm as promised? Ans. 1. Place your angle worms in sand and they will clean themselves of earth and become fresh and red. 2. We believe the company has not been formed, owing to the depression of business.

G. A. A., Montreal.—Please inform me as to the fishing acts as regards bass and pickerel for the States of New York and Vermont? Ans. The general close time for black bass in New York State is between January 1st and May 26th. No general law for pickerel, although where there are local close seasons they expire May 1st. In Vermont the close season for bass is from June 1st to August 1st. No close time for pickerel, but wall eyed pike and pike-perch are protected between April 1st and June 1st.

E. H., Cincinnati.—On my summer tour in Sandusky Bay and in the vicinity of the Bass Islands, I prefer sailing to being sailed. Having some practical knowledge in sailing a boat I would like to add theory, and will thank you for recommending to me a book treating on the art of sailing a boat, and on the nomenclature of the rigging, also on boating and yachting generally? Ans. There is no American work which will meet your want. Vanderdeckoo's "Yacht Sailor," an English book is the best that we know of.

* * *.—A correspondent who is raising canary birds says that he was informed that he must take away the cock bird, or it would kill the young ones. He did so, and a few days after the little things died. With the present brood he tried leaving the cock bird in the same cage, and carefully watched its movements. He found that the male first fed the female bird, which received the food and passed it to the young. Evidently the female alone could not prepare the food fast enough for so many young, and was assisted in the process by the male.

SMITH, Rossmore Hotel.—I contemplate going down to Barnegat this coming summer to spend a month or more, our party consisting of eight or ten gentlemen and their wives and families. Being a constant reader of your paper I should like to know of a pleasantly situated house near the water on the main-land somewhere near Barnegat? Ans. Go to the Carman House, Forked River, New Jersey, E. H. Frame proprietor. This house is three miles from Barnegat village. Take New Jersey Southern Railroad, via. pier 8, North River.

P. S. S., Pittsburgh.—I had a very fine pointer sent by express to me a few days ago, but my friends differ in their opinion regarding him. Some say that they think he is part setter, and so on. He is rather full in the head, short, and, as one of my friends says, like a bulldog, only for his ears; he has large legs, and a very slim tail; color lemon and white. I wrote the friend that I got the dog from; he says he is a cross between the spaniel sader and an English pointer. Is there such a dog as a sader? Ans. We never have heard of a variety of dog called *sader* or sader spaniel. There is a kind of dog called "soonere," and yours probably is a cross of the pointer and "soonser."

E. C., East New York.—Mr. Seth Green has recommended me to you. Please send me your December number that contains the index of contents of 1875, and please inform me through the columns of your paper how I can raise gold fish in a forty gallon barrel, and what is needed. I have some very fine large breeders. I am going to try also the experiment of raising them from impregnated spawn, &c.? Ans. For instruction how to raise gold fish, see FOREST AND STREAM; May 28th, 1874, and November 18th and 18th, 1875. Have sent you papers and index. T. B. Ferguson, Fish Commissioner of Maryland, 102 North Charles street, Baltimore, devotes much study to the breeding of gold fish.

MARVINEZ, Philadelphia.—I propose spending the four, or possibly five months, near North Conway, N. H. Please let me know what sport there is, if any, in that neighborhood: also, if it would be worth my while to take my Winchester along? If there is no sport, please tell me of a place no farther away which will combine society for the wife, coolness for the baby, and sport for the papa. Ans. There is plenty of fishing in lake and stream in the vicinity of North Conway, which is one of the attractive points in the White Mountains. There are fine hotels, and over twenty boarding houses in the vicinity, and papa, wife and baby can take their choice. There is no summer shooting, except for woodcock, and of course no use for rifle.

AMATEUR, Latrobe.—Which is the most complete, the most reliable; and the most practicable book on breaking? I have a pup to break, and want to do this business systematically. What is the price of Mr. Burges' book? 2. I want to get my gun "moderately choke-bored." Do you know anything of Bowen's or Johnston's reputation (Pittsburgh firms), and which would you advise me to patronize? Ans. The price of Mr. Burges' book is $4. It will give you instructions as to breaking. "Dinks, Mayhew & Hutchinson" is also an excellent work, as it treats of diseases as well; price $3. 2. We do not know the firms you mention, any good workman should be able to choke bore your gun. In this city they guarantee a certain pattern.

E. S. F., Wesleyan University, Conn.—1. When does the shad rise to the fly, and what fly does one need? I should like also to know whether in such a river as the Connecticut you would fish in the main stream, or in inlets? 2. Also where in Vermont, or in some neighboring section, can I find good trout fishing during the months of summer? Will the fish rise better to the fly in the early part of July or the early part of September? Ans. 1. Shad take the fly in the Connecticut River up to about the middle of June. They are caught about the rapids in the main river, notably below the Holyoke Dam. A brown or gray fly, or combinations of these colors are used. 3. Good trout fishing and splendid accommodation near Manchester, Vt. 3. Trout will take fly better in early September than in July, as they then gather to spawn. June is the trouting month par excellence.

C. T. S., Philadelphia.—I have a gun 10-gauge, 32 inch laminated steel barrels, 8 pounds 4 ounces, muzzle-loader, made by Robert Jones, No. 3 Great Howard street, Liverpool. With 2½ drachms (flask measure, English) Hazzard's No. 1 Dashing Powder at 40 yards, 1¼ ounce No. 6 shot, it put in 284 to 325 pellets in (both barrels) a 30 inch circle. I have never heard the makers name before and would like your opinion. I notice in the FOREST AND STREAM that 4 drachms is a proper charge for an 8 pound gun. Does that mean by weight, (avoirdupois) or flask measure? Ans. Robert Jones, of Liverpool, is a reliable gun maker, but we think that 3 drachms of powder (flask measure) and 1¼ ounce of shot would be the proper load for your gun. The 4 drachms of powder recommended for 8 pound breech-loader, means flask measure, 4 drachms avoirdupois, with a load of shot, would probably burst the gun.

SENEX, Conn.—Can you describe how a "Petit pad" for targetting is constructed; also which is the simplest and cheapest way of making a target of paper for the exhibition of both pattern and penetration? Again, where the weights of powder and shot for a charge are given, does it indicate actual scale weight, or weight by measure? Equal weights of large and small shot do not occupy the same space, even in powder the extremes in grain size differ in bulk. Ans. The Petit pad cannot be had in this country. The best substitute is stiff hardware paper; of this, 30 sheets would be good penetration, and have them large enough to admit of a 30 inch circle being drawn from the centre. The charges as marked on a powder measure represent a measure which is arbitrary, although corresponding with a certain number of grains (both scales) weight. The shot is marked by actual weight avoirdupois.

FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INOCULATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert he legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, May 25th.—Centennial Billiard Tournament at Philadelphia. Rifle Club Shoot: Scranton, Pa., N. R. A., at Creedmoor. Trotting: at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, and Lancaster, Ohio. State Sportsmen's Convention, at Geneseo. Base Ball: Chicago vs. Hartford, at Hartford; St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Louisville vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia; Cincinnati vs. Boston, at Boston; Alaska vs. Mutual, at Hoboken; Lowell vs. Resolute, at Portland, Me.; St. Cloud vs. Osceola, at Orange, N. J.

FRIDAY, May 26th.—Centennial Tournament, Philadelphia. Trotting: at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, and Lancaster, Ohio. Convention at Geneseo. Base Ball: Brooklyn vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn, Chatham vs. Olympic, at Hoboken; Lowell vs. Androscoggin, at Lewiston, Me.; Maple Leaf of Guelph, Ont., vs. Mutual, at Jackson, Mich. Creedmoor.

SATURDAY, May 27th.—Centennial Billiard Tournament, at Philadelphia. Quincy Yacht Club Regatta, Quincy, Mass. Trotting: at Lancaster, Ohio. Convention at Geneseo. Cricket: St. George vs. Philadelphia, at Hoboken. Base Ball: Chicago vs. Hartford, at Hartford; St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Louisville vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia; Cincinnati vs. Boston, at Boston; Nameless vs. Alaska, at Brooklyn; St. Cloud vs. Stevens' Institute, Hoboken; Lowell vs. Bates' College, Lewiston, Me.; Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia. Creedmoor.

MONDAY, May 29th.—Rifle Shooting: Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, New Jersey. Base Ball: Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, May 30th.—N. Y. Athletic Club: Mott Haven. Rifle: Schutzen Park, Union Hill. Opening Cruise Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn. Trotting: at Lincoln, Nebraska; Le Roy, New York; Madison, Indiana; Freeport, Ill.; Amboy Park, Pa., and Belmont Park, Philadelphia. Perth Amboy Yacht Club Regatta. Base Ball: Chelsea vs. Olympic, at Paterson, N. J.; Harvard vs. Live Oak, at Lynn; Alaska vs. Chatham, at Hoboken; Arlington vs. Resolute, at Elizabeth, N. J.; St. Cloud vs. Staten Island.

WEDNESDAY, May 31st.—Illinois State Fish Association, at Peoria. Rifle: Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, New Jersey; Rifle Competition for place on International Team. Derby Day, England. Trotting at places as above. Toronto Rowing Club Boat Race.

—Everybody going to the Centennial Exhibition should provide themselves with a railway guide for the journey. The best one to purchase is either the Traveler's Official Guide, containing all the through time-tables and list of railway officers, sold at 50 cents per copy, or the pocket edition of the same, called Official Time-Tables, price 25 cents. With the last named they can ascertain the population of all the cities they pass through, and their principal business interests, etc. It also contains a fine lithographic map of Philadelphia, showing the Centennial buildings. Both are issued by the National Railway Publication Company, Philadelphia.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

THIS Convention is now in progress. There is a large attendance, and the Sporting Press is well represented, H. Busby of *Turf, Field and Farm*, Banks of *Rod and Gun*, Rowe of Chicago *Field*, and Tilestou of FOREST AND STREAM, being present. The number of pigeons provided is 12,000, which will give the competitors sport enough.

The business meeting was held on Monday, of which a full report will appear in our next issue. As we go to press early on Wednesday morning, although our paper is nominally published on Thursday, we can give only the following brief report, telegraphed to us by our representative:—

In the State Pigeon Shoot on Tuesday there were 98 entries, 10 single birds each. Pope's side scored 334 and Manning's side 340—a close scratch. Mr. Wagstaff, delegate from the New York City Society for the Protection of Game, was the first to kill 10 birds straight. In the Amateur match there were 116 entries.

The pistol shooting contest was deferred. In the short distance rifle shooting Dr. C. E. Rider, of the Monroe Club, won the first prize; J. M. Brown, of the Monroe Club, second, and M. Forsyth, of the Geneseo Club, third.

Our report is up to Wednesday morning.

PARADISE REGAINED.—One of the Acts passed by the late Legislature and signed by the Governor, incorporates a Mountaiu and Lake Villa Park Association, which proposes to secure not less than 20,000 acres in the heart of our great northern wilderness, embracing some of the most beautiful lakes and forest hunting grounds, wherein fish and game are to be propagated and preserved. The nominal capital is $200,000, in 1,000 shares of $200 each, and no subscription to be received of less than five shares. Not more than ten per cent. to be called in the first year, and the remainder only as wanted for improvement or the purchase of additional lands. Property already secured for the use of the Company includes a large hotel, saw mill and 1,000 acres of land, partly wild and partly improved.

Two hundred lots of four acres each, and embracing a handsome water front, to be laid out. Each member to have one, and to improve it as he may please. Choice of lots to be determined by the highest bid. Hatching-houses and ponds to be erected this year. Next winter a steam yacht to be taken in, which will have an extent of lake and river navigation of twelve miles. A good road to be constructed as soon as practicable, so that the park will not be more than twenty-seven miles distant from railroad facilities. The Act confers ample powers, is clear, concise, symmetrical and carefully framed to prevent abuse of its provisions for objects foreign to its purpose, and the scheme is to be pushed with energy. The Corporators named in the Act are:—

A. B. Lamberton, Rochester; C. C. Morse, Rochester; James W. Wadsworth, Livingston County; James Faulkner, Jr., Livingston County; Charles N. Ross, Auburn; R. M. Richardson, Syracuse; Thomas McCarthy, Syracuse; R. U. Sherman, Oneida County; Walter Ballou, Oneida County; H. H. Thompson, New York; James L. Jackson, New York. H. H. T.

CALIFORNIA.—In the target practice of the Sumner Guard under Capt. Burns, at Alameda, May 13th, the largest company score on record was made, 67¼ per cent. of the highest possible number of points being tallied. The distance was 200 yards. The company consisted of 52 members, and five rounds were fired. T. E. Carson led off with a score of 22 out of a possible 25, and was followed by Capt. Burns with a 22. There were three scores of 21; five of 20; six of 19; ten of 18; and the lowest of all was 7. The *Alta California* says:—

"The scores, which will be found below in detail, are so far beyond anything heretofore published as having been made at 200 yards' distance, that we have taken some pains to compare them with the record of the Oswego Company, which won the Nevada Badge presented by Gen. Batterman. That company presented themselves at the target with the minimum number of men (46) allowed by the New York law, and made 66⅔ per cent. at the 200 yards distances; the Sumners made 876 out of the 1,300 possibility, and gained the brilliant credit of 67 4 13 per cent. The shots are classed as: 27 bull's-eyes; 114 centres; 76 inners; 31 outers; 12 misses. The percentage of hits on the target is 95. Forty-four men hit the target five times; four hit four times; four hit three times. The credit for the best centre shot was won by M. A. Batea, the bullet striking three-quarters of an inch from the exact centre; W. F. Kellet made a similar success—a tie—but lost his advantage in shooting off. The Oswego Company made only 22 bull's eyes against the 27 made by the Sumners, and the Oswegoans are charged with 22 misses, while the Sumners get only 12 duck eggs."

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—This delightful summer resort offers special attractions to visitors. The club house is now open, under the charge of Matt, who superintended last year. Members and their guests will find him ready to give them a hospitable reception. The elks and deer in the breeding parks are doing well. Excursion tickets may be had at the Erie R. R office, 401 Broadway.

—Our correspondent F. A. Ober (Fred Beverly), of Fernandina, Fla., has sent us several photographs of the canoe in which Mr. N. H. Bishop completed his recent remarkable voyage, and a very good likeness of Mr. Bishop himself, which we shall soon publish. Most of these views were taken on the St. Marys River, but one, a sunset view from High Point, Cumberland, is a very fine artistic work. Mr. Ober will supply the portrait and three views of the canoe for $1. His address is at Fernandina.

THE WILD HORSE OF AMERICA.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, A. M., M. D.

ON the boundless plains of Texas, where habitations are few and scattering, wild horses roam in numbers. Their original progenitors are unknown, but are supposed to have been bred in Central Asia, and from thence distributed to other parts of the globe. In form and disposition they resemble domesticated horses, though they often differ in color, many being piebald, mouse color, or dun, besides the intermediate shades of black, bay, sorrel, and gray. These unusual colors are attributable to promiscuous breeding.

In the domestic horses of the present day the high points are the result of culture. Thoroughbred horses, if allowed to run wild on the plains, soon degenerate into the mustang. Wild horses range in herds varying in numbers from a score to many hundreds, each herd being under the guardianship of a single leader, who disciplines his troops in a wonderful manner. The leader holds his position by right of conquest, and loses his chieftainship if vanquished by one more powerful. The young males, on arriving at an age when they show a spirit of gallantry, are always excluded from the herd, unless by strategem each one can induce some mares to join him; otherwise they are forced to lead a solitary life. It is quite exciting to witness a contest for superiority among stallions. The leader, when endeavoring to drive a young horse from his herd, often finds his match, and is frequently conquered instead of being a conqueror. When such a battle takes place each contestant goes boldly to the front of the herd, striking fiercely at each other with their fore feet, and with their teeth hitting and holding on with the tenacity of a bulldog, tearing the flesh from each other. The young stallion may whirl quickly and kick his adversary, but the old horse never stoops to this effeminate mode of combat. Should either one prove victorious the remainder of the herd are willing subjects to his discipline, while the vanquished is forced to seek other company. The leader of the herd can be readily distinguished at some distance by the peculiar toss of his head. When alarmed he is the first to give the signal for a stampede, and is the last to retreat, always remaining between his charge and danger. When quietly grazing he is ever on the watch for intruders, but when the herd is in motion he is always foremost. His faculty for concentrating the herd when members are inclined to straggle is remarkable, rushing at them with open mouth, admonishing them to join their companions or suffer a cruel incision from his teeth. This jealous watchfulness keeps herds from mingling.

The mustang is strong and capable of great endurance as a saddle horse. When examined with the eye of a connoisseur many points are observed quite equal to the thoroughbred; the limbs are exquisitely turned, flat, clean, and sinewy, with ample chest, widely distended nostrils, and with brilliant and protruding eyes. The majority of them have heads and necks finely proportioned; the peculiar leanness about the flank, which may detract from their beauty, gives them speed and endurance. No animal dares to face a herd of wild horses. The carnivora fare badly when the united strength of the herd are brought to bear, as it sometimes happens when an enfeebled member is attacked. Domesticated horses are sometimes enticed among a herd. Many years ago a symmetrical stallion of powerful build by some means escaped domestication and joined a herd of wild mustangs. His exact history was never known, but it was supposed that he escaped from a vessel wrecked on the coast of Texas and swam ashore. Many a herdsman coveted the possession of this beautiful creature. The united efforts of relays of the fleetest and most enduring horses were frequently brought into requisition, but his speed and endurance as often proved a match for them. At length he was shot, and upon his neck were found seven different lassoes which had proved too brittle to hold his agile form. Within his range are found many of his foal; one, a powerful stallion, though broken to the halter, no skilled horseman could remain on his back and endure his tremendous struggles to relieve himself from restraint, having the wild disposition and spirit of his sire.

Many of the finest horses in the State owe their pedigree to "Wild Bill." The facile pencil of Van Zandt portrays the highest points of his beauty and development. His color was a deep mahogany bay, with black points, with thick flowing tail and mane; his majestic carriage gave grace and elegance to every movement. Herdsmen sometimes secrete themselves and dash upon a bunch of mustangs, and by dexterous manœuvers cut off sucking colts from the herd, and in the confusion detain them a moment, when the dams disappear with the rapidity of lightning. The colts then take kindly to their newly-made friends and follow them to the corral. In this way many valuable animals are procured. The writer once possessed two of these animals, which were not only models of symmetry and beauty, but were hardy and enduring horses. One was taken when but a few days old and reared from the bottle. He was diminutive, but symmetrical in form, and his steel roan coating always shone with glossiness. His ambling pace enabled him to go in considerable less than a three minute gait. When mounted by a lad suited in weight to his small size, it only aroused the inherited disposition to indulge in "pitching," which he was sure to practice with success, especially when his rider was a stranger. "Mike" was the admiration of all; although a household pet and constant companion of the juveniles,

any a torn and dusty jacket attested his whimsical ities.

There are several methods practiced in capturing wild ustangs, *viz:* snaring, lassoing, creasing, and walking em down. Snaring is only practiced by Mexicans alled Greasers), who are too indolent to resort to other eans. The place where mustangs drink must first be ascertained. Their watering places in dry prairies are few d far apart. A herd of mustangs will often graze in the cinity, and drink from the same waters for weeks at a ne, if unmolested. Their trail leading to water is usuy inclosed on both sides by thick chapparal, with only e passage. Several lassos are suspended over limbs of ees, with one end securely tied and the noose opened. hen the herd traverse the trail the Greasers, who have eviously remained unseen, expose themselves to view, d by shouting at the top of their voices, so frighten e herd that they gallop headlong through the narrow pasge. A few are caught by the neck, which pitch and ruggle until choked to the ground exhausted, when they e liberated, but not before being saddled and mounted by eir captors, who cling to them with the tenacity of life, d do not yield their places in the saddle until the anials are thoroughly subdued. In using the lasso it is rown with precision to a distance of thirty feet, and is a rtain snare in practiced hands. The lasso is very simple constructions, being made from rawhide, carefully plait- or a rope twisted from the mane and tail of horses, or anilla rope made thoroughly pliant. In either case the rist is furnished with a loop or iron ring at one end, and e other is fastened to the saddle. When not in use it is spended in coils upon the horn of the saddle; but when e animal is in view which is to be secured, the coil is rown over the left arm, the slip-noose or ring is grasped nly with the right hand ready for action. By swinging is four or five feet in diameter around the head the eight of the loop and ring gives an impetus to it, and the nter is enabled to hurl it to its full length with certain m. The size of the loop must be accommodated to the stance of the object, for the noose contracts as it travels rough the air, and if made too small it fails to encircle e animal's neck.

The mustang when captured is savage and furious with scomfiture, and would speedily escape were not the rider's rse trained to assist in the manœuver; for he comeheuds as well as the rider, when the aim is unerriug, d suddenly checks his speed, and throws himself upon s haunches so that when the rope is spent the weight of e captured horse throws it prostrate, which is strangled the encircling noose and reduced into subjection. hile the captured horse is gasping for breath the hunter smounts, one end of the lariat being securely tied to his ddle. He secures the rope, and glides along the lasso ith cautious advance until within a few feet of the wild ute, tightening the encircling rope when the animal tries escape, and relaxing it slightly when the creature subits. In a short time he is enabled to seize the horse by e head and mount it.

As soon as the mustang learns subjection, and that he kindly treated, he is overcome, and can scarcely be disguished from a thoroughly domesticated animal. Creasg is mostly practiced by hunters who become dismounted d are in need of a horse. After sighting a drove of rses they usually crawl towards them, and lie in wait in me secluded place near their trail, and when they come to ter one is singled out, and shot so as to graze the top of e skull just behind the ears. The sudden blow stunning e horse for a few seconds. In this bewildered condition the nter secures him with ropes before consciousness returns. he rifle is never brought into requisition, in creasing, expt by experienced marksmen, for a deviation of half an ch is quite sufficient to miss or kill. If the whole herd to be captured, the best method is to walk them down. his procedure requires four men with one or two led rses each, who are stationed at a watering place in waitg for the arrival of a herd, when two men start in pursuit fore the mustangs have had an opportunity to quench eir thirst. They must start slowly, taking care not to ge them into a run. The sight of the mounted horses sure to keep the mustangs at a safe distance; in this y they are kept moving, but no faster than a walk, so at they cannot eat. Moonlight nights should be selected, that the trail and herd can be discerned through the tall ass. By daybreak twenty or thirty miles may separate e herd from the watering place, and the drove will move ore gently, but still they must not be pressed or they ll flee from pursuit. After changing horses, one of the lers, by flanking the herds may start them on the back ck towards water; being thirsty they readily obey, and hen they arrive they are surprised to see two more men in rsuit, while the first men turn carefully away to wait their rn in pursuit on the following day. Each relief in this y takes their turn, taking care not to force them into a n but pressing them sufficiently to prevent them from ting or drinking. Three or four days and nights, with e exercise and abstinence from food, is usually quite sufient to tire them so that they can be driven to the nearest rral and penned; though a much longer time is necessary some instances for the accomplishment of their capture. The writer in first visiting Texas after traveling into the erior by rail, determined to purchase a saddle horse and ew the country on horseback. In the suburbs of Houn was a cavayard of mustangs which were exceedingly unp and fine looking. The herdsmen were dressed in eksskiu suits; their swarthy complexions and broad brimed sombreros convinced him that they were Indians, but they proved to be Mexicans, disposing of their herd. A stranger approached and informed him of the intractable spirit of these unbroken and pitching mustangs which saved him from much expense and perhaps broken limbs. One was lassoed and saddled for exhibition. After witnessing it pitch the newly formed acquaintance was kindly thanked for his manifested interest, and assured that the steam horse was much preferred to the unruly mustang.

Mexicans when riding an unbroken mustang use the *Bozal* instead of a bridle, which is simply a nose band held in position so that when the horse is inclined to pitch, by drawing on the reins the nose band is drawn tightly over the nostrils, stopping the breadth. Unless the mustang can at each jump or pitch take a full inspiration, their pitching is ineffectual.

Many of the wild horses, when thoroughly broken, show considerable speed. Several years ago a traveling circus company had among the number of horses a domesticated wild horse named Orphan Boy, perhaps on account of his dilapidated and rough appearance, but this same brute astonished many by trotting a mile in less than three minutes. On entering populous towns his owner enjoyed trotting this horse against time for oysters for the company, which he was sure to win.

The wild mustang after being broken and rendered subservient to the will of man, when his freedom is regained, soon returns to his original state. A tribe of Indians captured a wild mustang, and in their rude manner forced him into subjection, and after being exchanged from tribe to tribe he finally escaped, and for a long time baffled all efforts for his recapture. At length he was caught, but broke the cords which bound him and fled to the mountains. In time he again reappeared and plans were laid to take him. He was so fleet that he outdistanced the best horses, and a number were not sufficient to run him down. When surrounded he fought and kicked so fiercely that it was impossible to take him. One day being surprised in a canyon he was lassoed and choked into semi-obedience, but when mounted by a fool-hardy brave, flew like the wind to the mountains. The poor Indian returned a day or two afterwards to his wigwam bruised, sore, and tired, afoot, having been thrown when the animal was again free.

The countenances of men generally disclose their nativity and the complexion the climate in which they were reared; so the hoof of the wild horse is the certain index to the locality in which he is reared. The horses ranging on a flat prairie have hoofs and limbs to correspond; while the mountain mustang has a hoof smaller and more compact, which is better adapted to the wear and tear of climbing the rugged mountain sides. The size of a mountain pony is smaller and more symmetrical, denoting a higher bred animal. The hardy manner in which he is reared, cropping here and there the crisp herbage, also fits him better for hard usage. The climate of the mountain regions being colder causes a profusion of hair to protect him, which is also a distinguishing mark.

THE MUSTANG RACE.—The effort on the part of George Parker to ride 305 miles in fifteen hours, at Fleetwood Park on Thursday, although resulting in a failure, was still a great feat as far as accomplished. Indeed, had it not been for a want of condition in the rider, and most injudicious use of provender, also on his part, the distance, as far as the horses were concerned, could easily have been accomplished. Apple pie, washed down by copious draughts of cold water, would be, we should imagine, the most destructive diet which could have been adopted, and at the close of the 226th mile Parker was so exhausted as to have to be carried from the track. The following table will show the time made at various stages of the ride:—

Miles.	M.	S.	Total H.	Total M.	Total S.	Remounts.
10	27	24		27	24	8
20	26	23½		53	47½	7
30	28	25½	1	22	13	9
40	26	38½	1	48	52½	8
50	25	45	2	14	37½	6
60	26	09½	2	40	47	7
70	26	22½	3	07	09½	6
80	26	07½	3	33	16½	6
90	26	29	3	59	45	7
100	26	56½	4	26	41½	7
110	27	07½	4	53	48½	8
120	27	01	5	00	49½	7
130	27	30½	5	28	20	10
140	28	08½	5	57	29½	10
150	27	53½	6	25	23½	9
160	26	48½	6	52	11½	10
170	28	02½	7	20	14½	10
180	27	05	7	47	19½	9
190	27	14½	8	15	34	9
200	27	27	8	43	01	9
210	27	40½	9	10	41½	8
220	28	08½	9	39	08½	9
226	21	05½	10	00	13½	3
Total	10	00 13½	10	00	13½	181

Parker allowed himself ten seconds to change horses, but he really averaged about fifteen seconds, which would make in 181 relays 45m. 15s. That gives the following

SUMMARY.

	H.	M.	S.
Actual time in saddle	10	00	13½
Time occupied in changes		45	15
Rests and other delays		41	31½
Actual time	11	27	00

If Parker had been on time he should have completed 226 miles in 11h. 6m. 53 1-9s., which therefore made him 20m. 6 8-9s. behind when he was obliged to give up.

Parker has since published a card, saying that his diet was of his own choosing, and exonerating every body. He attributes failure to the rain and bad track.

—The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* mentions a haul of rock fish (striped bass), made in 1854 off the Freestone Point shore, on the Potomac, sufficient to load three vessels, beside large quantities given away on shore.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.—The fine weather attracted an immense crowd to Creedmoor on Saturday, the contest being for the Geiger Bull's-eye trophy; 15 shots at 800, 900, 1,000 yards, the firing to open at the latter ranger. There were thirty-two entries, General Dakin making the highest score, but tieing with Mr. Farwell on the number of bull's-eyes. The question then arose as to the manner in which the tie should be shot off, Mr. Farwell contending that it should be decided by another shot, and he proceeded to make another bull's-eye to substantiate his claim. The Secretary, however, held the badge until such time as Mr. Geiger decides as to the conditions of his gift. The principal scores were as follows:—

Name.	1,000 Yds.	900 Yds.	800 Yds.	T'ls.	Bull's eyes.
W. B. Farwell	71	65	47	183	26
T. S. Dakin	81	58	50	189	26
L. M. Ballard	75	65	45	185	18
F. Hyde	81	55	48	184	24
N. Washburn	73	65	43	181	20
H. S. Jewell	70	64	42	176	18
L. Webber	66	67	43	176	16
R. Rathbone	61	69	44	174	20
H. Fulton	69	58	47	174	21
A. Anderson	74	51	41	169	19

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club were out shooting for several badges and trophies at 200 and 500 yards. The "shells" were won by Private Nichols, of the Eighth Company, and Captain Robbins, Rifle Practice Inspector of the regiment, won the Diamond Badge.

CREEDMOOR.—The Seventh Regiment, 155 men; Eighth, 160; and Sixty-ninth, 70, practised at Creedmoor on Monday. Of the brigade staff, Major Wylie scored 40 of the possible 50 points, at 300 and 400 yards; Col. Wentworth, 34; Gen. Varian, 30; and Col. Fleming, 28. Private Godfrey Smith, Company F, Eighth Regiment, had his right leg broken near the ankle. The winners of marksmen's badges were:—

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Sergt. Conover	19	18	37 Pvt. Jardine	21	8 29
Pvt. Bostwick	19	14	33 Pvt. Thompson	21	7 28
Pvt. Dam	20	12	32 Pvt. Cooper	12	14 26
Pvt. Clayton	12	19	31 Pvt. Purdy	9	16 25
Corp. Reynolds	15	16	31 Pvt. Minor	12	13 25
Pvt. Haynes	17	14	31 Corp. Wilson	13	12 25
Lieut. Steele	16	13	29		

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Capt. Ross	18	17	35 Capt. Gibson	13	13 26
Capt. Fielding	16	18	34 Sergt. Demerest	13	13 26
Sergt. Orsoorn	18	16	34 Pvt. Eulen	14	12 26
Lieut. Carman	8	24	32 Corp. Baldenhausen	15	11 26
Sergt. Bryant	17	11	31 Pvt. Boak	21	4 25
Corp. Fielding	17	10	27		

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Pvt. McFealy	22	10	32 Sergt. Curtain	14	11 25
Capt. Curtin	17	14	28 Capt. Brennan	20	5 25
Pvt. Lovett	8	17	25		

PRIZES OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the N. R. A. held on Friday last, the Prize Committee reported the receipt of a number of prizes which were distributed among the matches as follows: Short range match—first prize, a Martini-Henry Rifle, value $75; second prize, field glass, valued at $18; third prize, cash, $10; three cash prizes of $5. and four cash prizes of $3. each. Military match—first prize, an embroidered flag, value $100; second prize, a wall tent, value $45; third prize, a bronze clock, value $25. Mid-range match—first prize, a telescope, value $70; second prize, a bronze mantel clock, value $34; third prize, cash, $20. Individual match—first prize, a Remington special military rifle, value $75; second prize, a telescope and tripod, value $25, and three cash prizes of $5. and five of $3. each.

GLEN DRAKE.—The opening matches of the spring meeting of the American Rifle Association, after one postponement, were commenced at Glen Drake range, Pelhamville, on Friday last. The first match was open to all comers, at 200 yards distance, the prizes being two silver trophies valued at $25 and $12 respectively. The winning scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Major Shonnard	4 4 5 4 4	21
A. Gorohman	3 5 4 4 5	21
D. F. Davids	5 4 5 3 4	21

The second contest was a military match, distance 200 yards, off-hand, the best scores being as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
M. Cookspere	4 4 4 4 5	21
Colocel Shonoard	3 4 4 4 4	19
D. F. Davids	4 4 4 3 3	18

The third and last contest was a "subscription" match, in which the prize consisted of a division of one-half the entrance fees between the makers of the three highest scores. The distance covered was 200 yards. Following are the winning scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
D. F. Davids	5 4 4 4 4	21
D. F. Davids	4 3 4 5 5	21
Major Shonnard	4 5 3 5 4	21

The principal event on Saturday was the match for the DePeyster badge, valued at $300. The conditions were—seven shots each at 300 yards, off-hand, State rifles. The leading scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Lieut. Gee, Eighth	3 3 3 4 3 4 3	23
F. Backofen, Forty-seventh	4 5 3 3 0 3 3	21

In the all comers' match seven shots were fired by each man, but those using 50-calibre military rifles were given seven points, placing them entirely ahead of the marksmen having fine sporting rifles. Captain Thompson was the successful shot, scoring 27 out of the possible 35, and counting 34. A few of the best scores were:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Capt. Geo. H. Thompson	3 4 3 4 4 4 5	27* 34
Lieut. Kunz	0 4 3 4 3 4 4	22* 29
Sergt. Madrico	0 3 3 4 4 3 4	20* 27
Lieut. Gee	0 2 3 0 4 4 4	17* 34

*Seven points allowance.

In a subscription match, carried on in connection with the day's practice, the winners of the moiety of the stakes were:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Lieut. Kunz, Twenty-seventh Regiment	3 4 4 3 4	18
F. Backofen, Forty-seventh Regiment	4 4 2 4 4	18
D. F. Davids	4 4 2 5 3	18

LONG ISLAND.—The contest for the Champion Badge by the members of the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association, took place on their range Wednesday afternoon, Col. Wm.

S. Cogswell being the winner. The result is as follows, 200 yards, off hand:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Wm. S. Cogswell	41	Elbert N. Remson	35
Chas. J. Steward	40	Geo. A. Hicks	33
Theo. Rogers	39	Stephen Ryder	34
Geo. H. Breed	33	Thos. B. Fish	28
Geo. W. Damon	38	John B. Fleury	24
John M. Crane	36		

This badge will be contested for on the second Wednesday of each month, and become the property of that member who shall have won it three times. There is also a Challenge Badge which is shot for every Saturday afternoon, and becomes the property of the member who shall win it the greatest number of times during the season. At the match last Saturday this badge was won by Alderman Fleming by a score of 28 out of a possible 50.

SARATOGAS AND PARTHIANS.—The return match between the Parthian Rifle Club of this city, and the Saratoga Rifle Club of Saratoga Springs, took place on the 18th inst. at Camp Geiger, near this city. The total scores stood—Parthians, 564; Saratogians, 559, out of a possible 600. The Parthian average was 94. This is said to be the largest average ever made in a 500 yard eon test. Mr. Jerome Pitney, Captain of the Saratoga team, has addressed us the following note.—

NEW YORK, May 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I desire to call your attention to the fact that we lost the match with the Parthian, Jr. by shooting on the wrong target. Gates' ninth shot was on their target. If it had not been for that we would have won, as one of their team made an outer.

JEROME PITNEY,
Captain Saratoga Team.

ALABAMA.—The First Alabama Regiment met for rifle practice at Mobile on the 12th inst. The target used was the Creedmoor third class, and the distance 100 and 200 yards. Our space permits us to print only the leading scores, which were as follows, five shots being fired per man, with Springfield rifles:—

Name.	100 Yds.	200 Yds.	Total
Mobile Cadets—Holt	23	20	43
Mobile Rifles—Williams	22	21	43
Cleburne Guards—McCann	22	19	41
Gulf City Guards—McAndory	20	18	38
Washington L. Inf.—Williams	21	16	37
German Fusileers—Kleinejon	21	19	40
State Artillery—McAleer	20	17	37

The scores made by teams from various companies were as follows:—

Mobile Rifles	114	91	205
Mobile Cadets	106	92	198
Cleburne Guards	105	83	188
Gulf City Guards	99	80	179
Washington Light Infantry	97	78	175
German Fusileers	92	81	173
State Artillery	93	75	168

WISCONSIN.—The fourth contest at 200 yards for the Brodhead prize was shot at Milwaukee on the 12th inst. The day was a beautiful one—warm, bright, and clear, and should have drawn out more riflemen. One old friend, Sketch, who, owing to pressing business mixed with a general soreness of body and soul, caused on one hand by a backward shooting gun, and on the other by disgust at not being able to learn his "Spitz" to shoot off hand (Milwaukee style) has been absent from the range for several weeks past, put in an appearance; wins the glass once, and feels as if he had something left to live for. The following is the score:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Sketch	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4	42
Moulter	5 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 5	40
Bangs	3 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4	40
Williams	4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 3	38
Yale	4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4	38
Fielding	3 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 4 2	38

WAU WAU.

THE WILLETT AND BURGANS MATCH.—*Extraordinary Rifle Shooting.*—Mr. F. P. Le Breton, of the National Guard Shooting Club of San Francisco, has kindly sent us the scores of some remarkable matches recently shot between Messrs. Chas. Burgans and E. H. Willett, of that club, with photographs of the competitors and diagrams of the targets. We say that the shooting is remarkable, for it is really most creditable to the contestants, and at the same time shows a parity of excellence in marksmanship that repeated tests could not determine. The history of the match is this;—On March 13th, in a match between the "Three Charlies"—Burgans, Nash, and Le Breton—on the one side, and Willett, Carson and Hentz on the other, the two principals, as above, made each 164 points, out of a possible 200 points, 40 shots at 200 yards. In a subsequent match, March 26th, 40 shots, same distance. the "Three Charlies" shooting against Messrs Willett, Harris, and Wright, the same gentlemen tied again on 162. This led to the match of April 16th, in which the merits of Messrs. Burgans and Willets should be tested independently, the conditions being 50 shots at 200 yards, for $100 a side, five shots more to decide a tie. The following score shows the results, with ties in each case, and stakes drawn; the wind blowing very strong during the shooting:—

BURGANS		WILLETS.	
Score.	Total.	Score.	Total.
4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	39	4 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	40
4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	44	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	43
4 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 5	43	4 5 4 5 3 5 4 3 4	41
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4	39	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4	41
5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	43	5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4	43
Grand total	208	Grand total	208

TIES SHOT OFF.

BURGANS.		WILLETS.	
Score.	Total.	Score.	Total.
4 4 5 4 5	27	4 4 4 4 4	20

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—This favorite resort of riflemen was re-opened on Tuesday evening. Mr. Conlin, in his address to his friends, says:—

"The impetus given to shooting in America by the late successes of our national team in the old country, coupled with the desire on my part to fully accommodate the increasing amount of business, has enabled me, through very elaborate and extensive alterations, to extend the capacity of my gallery to at least triple its former dimensions, and I can safely affirm that I now have the most capacious gallery in existence, comprising three separate galleries, with six perfect and distinct ranges."

Mr. Conlin has also one of the finest collections of firearms in the country, and he has made arrangements to have the latest advices from Creedmoor received by telegraph and posted in the gallery.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN RETURN MATCH FOR 1876.—The Amateur Rifle Club, in whose hands have been placed the arrangements for the third match with the Irish Riflemen, to be shot next summer, have issued an address to the Riflemen of America inviting them to compete for places on the American team under the following conditions:—

Competition 1.—Open to all native born citizens of the United States, to take place June 20th and 21st; fifty shots each day by each competitor; fifteen at 800 yards, fifteen at 900 yards, and twenty at 1,000 yards.

Competition 2.—Open to sixteen men making the highest aggregate at the preceding competition, this latter to be shot June 27th and 28th, the distance and number of shots same as foregoing. The twelve men scoring the highest aggregate in the contest will constitute the team and reserve.

Competition 3.—Open only to team and reserve, to take place July 11th and 12th; number of shots, &c., same as in the other two. The aggregate of scores in this and the preceding competition will determine the places of the competitors in order of merit, and the first eight shall constitute the team.

The rifles, sights, targets, position, &c., shall be in accordance with the printed regulations of the National Rifle Association.

No sighting shots will be allowed in any of the above competitions.

Entries must be made by letter to the Secretary, Major Joseph Holland, up to the evening of June 19th, or in person on the range up to ten o'clock A. M., on June 20th. An early notification is requested from those desiring to competc.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Mount Washington Rifle Club had their regular shoot Saturday, May 20th. The usual Creedmoor target was used. The following is the score. Distance 200 yards, off-hand; 10 shots:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
M. A. Hill	3 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 4	38
J. Manners	4 4 3 3 5 3 4 4 4 3	37
J. F. Abbott	3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3	37
C. A. Kimball	4 3 3 4 4 0 5 4 4 0	33
W. S. Willey	4 3 3 0 3 4 4 3 4 4	32

W. S. WILLEY, Secretary.

The Kennel.

FIELD TRIAL DERBY.

THIS event, held under the auspices of the English Kennel Club was decided on the 4th and 5th inst., at Horseheath, Cambridgeshire. Our English exchanges went to press before the second day's proceedings had been brought to a close, so that we have particulars only of the principal event, the Field Trial Derby for pointers and setter puppies of 1875, the winner to receive £50, the second £20, and the third and fourth £10 each. Of one hundred and two entries a field of fourteen appeared to try conclusions, the puppies being drawn in pairs as at coursing meetings. The first pair put down were Mr. Lort's Glen and Lord Downe's Young Sam, the latter the winner of the puppy stakes a few days before at Shrewsbury. Young Sam won all through in the trial, making three successive points and dropping well to wing. Glen is by the celebrated Ranger, but he had not had the advantage of Armstrong's splendid breaking. In the next trial Mr. Macdonna's Magnet lost by making two false points, Mr Barclay Field's Belmont winning. The next brace were both pointers and a long and uneventful trial followed without either of the dogs distinguishing themselves greatly. Mr. Price's Whim ultimately winning. One of the most interesting trials was that between Lord Downe's Dan (the ultimate winner) by Mr. Llewellin's Sam, and Mr. Bower's Blue Bell III, by Mr. Laverack's Blue Prince. Regarding this trial the *Field* says:—

"Mr. Bower's pretty little mottled Laverack Blue Bell, when down with Lord Downe's Dan, proved unsteady in backing, when her companion found, though she later on stood in perfect form to a single bird, but this was vitiated by a subsequent false point, whilst Dan had gone over the hedge. Armstrong's dog then pegged another lot, and looked like winning the blue ribbon, which might have been gathered by the flower of Chester if better broken. As it was, the judges could but give their verdict in the heat for the white dog."

"In running off the ties pointers were paired with pointers and setters with setters. The final heat between Whim, Mr. Price's pointer bitch, and the last winner (Dan) proved and interesting one, and aroused the energy of the flagging field. Some birds, which had run forward, rose from the bare ground on the top of a hill, and then Whim found splendidly, standing in relief on the brow. We then walked a considerable distance past a hedgerow, where the nightingales were singing divinely, and then Whim cut her own throat by flushing badly a brace of birds she should have found, and as Dan luckily hit off birds twice, he was pronounced the final and absolute winner."

The summary is as follows:—

Viscount Downe's bk. w. d. setter Young Sam, by Llewellin's Sam—Boss, 1 year 2 months, best. Mr. W. Lort's liv. w. d. setter Glen, by Ranger—Cunliffe Brookes's Jewel, 1 year 4 months.

Mr. S. Price's liv. w. b. pointer Whim, by Bang—Biscott's Moll, 1 year 1 month, beat Mr. J. H. Whitehouse's liv. w. d. pointer Bray, by Macgregor—Nina, 1 year 1 months.

Mr. E. Field's bk. w. t. b. setter Belmont, by J. Bishop's Brackley—Bell, 1 year 2 months, beat Mr. G. de La. Macdona's liv. w. b. setter Magnet, by Shirley's Rock—Lily white, 1 year 3 months.

Mr. G. T. Bartram's bk. w. m. d. pointer Special, by Whitehouse's Pex—owner's Romp, 1 year, beat Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price's liv. w. d. pointer Lucky Sixpence, by Drake—Nimble Nine pence, 1 year.

Mr. G. Brewis's w. bk. b. setter Balsham, by Macdona's Ranger—Bishop's Dumpsey, 1 year 3months, beat Mr. H. D. Brandreth's w. liv. b. setter Bessie II., by Shirley's Rock—Lily white, 1 year 3 months.

Mr. E. Bishop's liv. w. d. pointer Roy, by Brighton—Flora, by Drake, 1 year 3 months, beat Mr. G. de L. Macdona's liv. w. b. pointer Min, by Price's Mike—Watt's Mab, 11 months.

Viscount Downe's bk. w. d. setter Dan, by Llewellin's Sam—Flash, 1 year 1 month, beat Mr. T. B. Bowers's bk. w. t. b. setter Blue Belle III., by Laverack's Blue Prince—Dora, 1 year.

II.—Belmont beat Young Sam; Whim beat Special; Whim beat Roy; Dan beat Balsham.

III.—Dan beat Belmont and Whim.

Lord Downe's Dan, (setter), first prize; Mr. S. Price's Whim, (pointer), second prize; Mr. E. Field's Belmont, (setter), third prize; Mr. E. Bishop's Roy, (pointer), fourth prize.

In the Horseheath stakes for all ages, which followed, twenty-two ran, Lord Downe was again successful, winning with Jill, a liv. and wh. pointer b. by Mar's out of Lord Sefton's Ruby. Romp, another pointer, by Chang, was second, and the Laverack setter Blue Bell III, by Blue Prince, out of Cora, third.

A match has been made at Cambridge between Mr. G. de Lardie Macdona and Mr. H. D. Brandreth ou one side, and Mr. S. Price and J. H. Whitehouse on the other, the former gentleman matching five setters against five pointers, £5 each dog and £50 the rubber. The match to come off on the third week in September in Cheshire, the dogs to be fairly shot over on partridges, and the Rev. T. Pearce to be judge; each trial to last two and a half hours.

THE KENTUCKY BENCH SHOW.—The Bench Show of Dogs held by the Kentucky State Sportsmen's Association last week was a very successful affair, the list of entries being not only double that of last year, but the quality of the dogs exhibited was also much superior. The following is a list of the winners in the various classes:—

CLASS 1—Imported English setters or their progeny.
Best dog, Stafford, P. H. Bryson, of Memphis, Tenn; best bitch, Maud, do. Second prize, Blanche, J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.

CLASS 2—Imported red Irish or their progeny.
Best dog, Ruby, R. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio; best bitch, Kate, do. Second prize, Kittie, J. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky.

CLASS 3—Imported Gordons or their progeny.
Best dog, Mack, James Brennan, Lexington, Ky.; best bitch, Mab, R. A. Thornton, Lexington, Ky.

CLASS 4—Native English setters or their progeny over one year old
Best dog, Carr, Jos. Woolfalk, Lexington, Ky. Second prize, Roy, J. L. Martin, do. Third prize, Jet, A. H. Morgan, do. Best bitch, Jet, Dr. B. W. Dudley, Lexington, Ky. Second prize, Kate, do. Third prize, Minnie, W. D Lyons, do.

CLASS 5—Native Irish setters.
Best dog, Grouse, C. T. Peck, Lexington, Ky. Second prize, Jack, A. H. Morgan, do. Best bitch, Peggy, Col. Whistler, U. S. Army. Second prize, Ruby, E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLASS 6—Native Gordons.
Best dog, Pat, J. H. Mannen, Maysville, Ky. Second prize, Mack, do. Third prize, Ben Buckner, Hon. J. B Beck, Lexington, Ky. Best bitch, Ray, J. H. Mannen.

CLASS 7—Pointers over 50 pounds weight.
Best dog, Dash, E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLASS 8—Pointers under 50 pounds weight.
Best dog, Spot, J. H. Mannen, Maysville, Ky. Second prize, Viley, D. Knoble, Lexington, Ky. Third prize, Van, Ben Dinke, do. Best bitch, Fannie, Frank Wooley, do. Second prize, Kate, John Gilbert, do. Third prize, Vic Woodhull, Ben Drake, do.

CLASS 9—Native setters under one year.
Best dog, Lon, J. S. Woolfolt, Lexington, Ky. Second prize, Kansas, J. L. Martin, do. Third prize, Bella, John Gilbert, do.

CLASS 10—Best English setter from imported stock.
Best dog, Maid of Lexington, P. H. Bryson.

CLASS 10½—Irish setter pup, sex not considered.
First prize, Kallif, J. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky. Second prize, Katblene, P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn. Third prize, Jessie, E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLASS 11—Best pointer pup.
Vivey, D. Knoble.

CLASS 12—Best English setter bitch and two pups.
First prize, Maud, P. H. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn.

CLASS 13—Best Irish bitch and two pups.
First prize, Kittie, F. H. Bierbower, Maysville, Ky. Second prize, Kate, E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLASS 14—Best pointer bitch and two pups.
First prize, Fannie, F. W. Wooley, Lexington, Ky.
Best stock dog and two pups.
First prize, Pat, F. H. Mannen, Maysville, Ky

The following gentlemen were judges on the different classes: P. H. Brysou, D. Bowles, Dr. Sanders, J. H. Mannen, E. O. Greenwood, C. A. Kenney, J. B. Beck, J. H. Bierbower. We had no complaint about the decision of the judges. The shooting tournament was quite a success. J. H. Kerr, of the Nimrod Club, of Bourbon county, Ky., winner of the champion badge, C. Leland, and C. A. Kenney won more prizes than all the other shooters. Lexingtou was again chosen as a place for the next meeting, and the following officers elected: Col. E. F. Clay, President; Col. Frank Waters, 1st Vice, and C. A. Kenney, 2d Vice Presidents; G. B. Bell, Treasurer; J. M. Taylor, Secretary; J. H. Kerr, Fred Bierbower, A. G. Morgan, J. R. Viley, Executive Committee. KY.

—At the sale of setters from Mr. Llewellin's, at Aldridges, London, April 22d, the Birmingham champion prize winner and her sister, Peerless, were purchased for Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada. Petrel was knocked down at £75 12s. sterling, and we believe is the first Birmingham champion prize winner that has as yet crossed the Atlantic. She will come to Mr. Smith in whelp to Llewellin's great champion dog Dan. Petrel and Peerless are by Llewellin's champion Prince out of Lill II. They will be a grand accession to the Strathroy Kennels.

WARTS IN A DOGS MOUTH.—A correspondent, F. H. R., writes from Boston: "In your May 18th number, I notice an article in relation to 'Warts in a Dogs Mouth.' I had a pointer afflicted with that trouble, how long he had been so I did not know, but on opening his mouth one day, I found it literally covered with them. I administered Homeopathic 'Rhus Tox,' five drops, three or four times a day, and within four days they had entirely disappeared and did not return. I have no doubt your correspondent would find immediate relief for his dog if he should apply this remedy."

—A consignment of a pair of very handsome red Irish puppies, dog and bitch, reached our office last week, being the property of Mr. N. Saltus, and sent to us for delivery. Both are by Plunkett out of Diffendorper's Belle, she by Saltus' Dash, winner of first prize at Watertown, and highly commended in champion class at Springfield, 1876. Their grand dam was Dr. Strachan's Belle, imported from the Duke of Devonshire's kennels.

—Mr. Walter Humphreys, who now has charge of Hamilton Thompson's kennel, writes us that Thompson's red setter Belle has visited Mr. George J. Barmore's Jack, better known, perhaps, as Robinson's Jack.

MANGE.—A correspondent writes from Washington, D. C., that Liq. Sulph Calcium is the best remedy for mange. Three or four applications used twice a day will, he says, cure any case.

—The well-known setter, Sam, better known as Reid's Sam, one of the Laveracks by Old Blue Dash out of Moll, died in Mr. Llewellin's kennel a short time back.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—On the 19th inst. Messrs. Granville P. Hawes and W. M. Tiesdon's bitch, Bonnet Cane (bred by Mr. C. H. Raymond) whelped eight pups, six dogs and two bitches, to Mr. N. Saltus' Dash. Bonnet Canes is by Dick Connolly out of Dinah.

Mr. C. E. Corbin's (of Unci's Falls) orange and white setter bitch Fan, has been served by I. C. Fitchett's black and white setter dog Mack Mac is by Pride of the Border, out of Kitty.

Rational Pastimes.

—:oo:—

CRICKET.

YOUNG AMERICA CRICKET CLUB.—The first elevens of the Young America and Merion cricket clubs played a match at Germantown on Saturday, May 20th. The Merions showed a great improvement on any previous play, and now present a really good eleven. The fielding was good on both sides, but the Young America won with ease, having eight wickets yet to fall, the score standing, Merion 88 and Young America 89.

The Philadelphia will play the Young America on Saturday next, and the Germantown and Young America will probably play on the following Saturday.

No definite arrangements have as yet been made for an international match, but one is almost certain to be held in the fall.

SCULLS.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The advent of the western clubs in the east is the event of the month in base ball circles, and the contests which are to take place in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Hartford, and Boston every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday from now until June 18th bid fair to be of the most interesting character. The opening games took place on Tuesday, when the Chicagos met the Hartfords, in Hartford; the St. Louis the Mutuals in Brooklyn; the Louisville the Athletics in Philadelphia, and the Cincinnati the Bostons in Boston. Next week a change in the order occurs, when Chicago goes to Boston, St. Louis to Hartford, Cincinnati to Philadelphia, and the Louisvilles come here.

The past week's play saw the Hartford step nearer to the front place than they have done yet. The record up to May 22d is as follows:—

	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Hartford.	Louisville.	Mutual.	St. Louis.	Games won.
Athletic		0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Boston	3		0	0	0	0	3	0	6
Chicago	0	0		1	0	4	0	2	10
Cincinnati	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1
Hartford	0	0	0	3		0	2	3	8
Louisville	0	0	0	3	0		0	1	4
Mutual	1	1	0	0	1	0		0	3
St. Louis	0	0	2	2	0	3	0		7
Games lost	3	5	2	9	1	8	3	5	46

The Athletics' first western tour proved a very unlucky one, it being marked by a succession of defeats after the club left Brooklyn, the New Havens defeating them by a score of 13 to 6; and yet when they got home they defeated the Philadelphia nine by 13 to 1.

Dick McBride donned the "Red Stockings" for the first time in Boston, on May 22d, in a match with the Hartfords. He received quite a welcome. The Athletics made a great mistake in allowing him to leave their club, as they did in letting Clapp go.

The record of model games in the professional arena to May 22d is as follows:—

May 15.—Chicago vs. Louisville, at Chicago.....4 to 3
May 15.—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford.....9 to 2
May 17.—Hartford vs. Boston, at Boston.....8 to 3
May 18.—Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at Louisville 9 to 3
May 19.—St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....4 to 1
May 19.—Resolute vs. Star, at Elizabeth.....5 to 3
May 19.—Brooklyn vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn..7 to 5
May 19.—Rhode Island vs. Live Oak, at Lynn..4 to 3
May 19.—Neshannock vs. Active, at Newcastle.5 to 1
May 20.—Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....7 to 4
May 20.—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago..6 to 3
May 20.—Louisville vs. Cincinnati, at Louisville.3 to 4
May 20.—Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven.6 to 5
May 22.—St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....12 to 3
May 22.—Chicago vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....3 to 4

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

Some very fine games were played by amateur clubs last week, the most noteworthy being the following, played at Prospect Park, May 20th:—

NASSAU.	R.	1B.	PO.	WINONA.	R.	1B.	PO.
Bruce, 1 b....	0	1	7	Scribner, c....	0	1	4
Pike, c.f.....	0	1	2	Balmer, 3b....	0	1	3
Cassidy, l.f..	0	1	3	Barnard, p....	1	0	10
Brix, p.....	0	0	2	Pringle, r.f...	0	0	2
Denham, r.f...	0	1	0	Tetterton, 2b..	0	0	4
Palmer, s.s....	1	0	3	Bennett, l.f...	0	1	0
Koehler 2b....	0	1	1	Thetford, s.s..	0	0	3
Mcllvaine, 3b.	1	1	3	Davenport, p..	0	0	0
Thompson, c...	0	1	7	Story, c.f.....	0	1	0
Totals.....	2	6	27	Totals.....	1	5	27

RUNS SCORED.

Nassau.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Winona.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Umpire—Mr. Hegeman of the Winona.
Time—One hour and forty minutes.

Among the good games played were also the following:—

May 16.—Nassau vs. Park, at Brooklyn (10 inn), 8 to 7
May 16.—Orchard vs. Favorita, at Brooklyn... 8 to 5

The college games of the week were as follows:—

May 15.—Chicago vs. N. W. University, at Chicago.....9 to 0
May 17.—Taunton vs. Brown University, at Providence.....6 to 4
May 17.—Yale vs. Trinity, at New Haven.....9 to 4
May 17.—Amherst vs. Wellston, at Amherst... 7 to 3
May 18.—Princeton vs. Surr, at Princeton ... 9 to 7
May 20.—Nameless vs. Lafayette College, at Eaton.....10 to 5
May 20.—Bates' College vs. Bowdoin, at Lewiston.....9 to 0
May 20.—Harvard vs. Amherst, at Amherst....12 to 2
May 20.—Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton.....12 to 9

PHILADELPHIA BILLIARD TOURNAMENT, MAY 23.—Daily 300, Shaw 161; Slosson 300, Foster 231; Rudolph 300, J. Dion 173; Rudolphe 300, C. Dion 98.

—The spring meeting of the Olympic Club of San Francisco took place Saturday the 13th. The weather was cold and disagreeable, and the results, except the 100-yard race and the standing jump, were not up to the mark:—

I—100 Yard Race.—A. Prinz, winner—time, 10s.; A. S. Thompson, second by 1yd.

II—Running High Jump.—M. F. LaGrange, winner—5ft. 3in.; R. C. McMillan, second—4ft 9in.

III—440 Yard Race.—A. S. Thompson, winner—57¼; G. M. Robinson, second; M. C. White, third.

IV—Running Wide Jump.—C. R. Browne, 18ft. 3¼in.; A. Prinz, 18ft. 8¾in.; M. F. LaGrange, 18ft. 9in.

V—Putting Heavy Weight—32lbs.—W. Montagne Kerr, winner—22ft. 10¼in.; W. S. Smith, second—22ft. 1in.

VI—Standing Wide Jump.—W. S. Lawton, winner—12ft. 6¼in.; M. F. LaGrange, 11ft.; A. S. Thompson, 11ft. 10in.; A. Prinz, 11ft. 8¾in.

VII—One Mile Race—G. M. Robinson, winner—5m. 53⅘s.; W. Davidson, second by 3 feet.; C. R. Browne, third.

VIII—Putting Light Weight—16lbs.—W. S. Smith, winner—32ft. 6in.

IX—Three Standing Jumps.—W. S. Lawton, winner—35ft. 9in.; M. F. LaGrange, 35ft. 2¾in.; A. S. Thompson 31ft. 7in.

X—One Mile Walk.—G. M. Robinson winner, 8m. 10⅘s.; J. R. Fulton second, by 30 ft.

XI—Throwing Base Ball.—W. S. Smith winner, 288 ft. 6 in.

XII—Running Hop Step and Jump.—A. Prinz winner, 38 ft. 1 in.; M. F. LaGrange, 38 ft.; A. S. Thompson, 35 ft.

XIII—120 Yard Hurdle Race (10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.)—M. F. LaGrange, 21 seconds.

XIV—Three Mile Race.—W. Davidson winner, 17 min. 54 sec.; G. M. Robinson, second.

PRINCETON ATHLETICS.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The preliminary contest of the Princeton Athletic Association took place May 13th. These games are intended to be a training contest for the regular meeting, which occurs during Commencement week in June. Below is a summary:—

I—Standing long jump, three trials.—F. Larkin, '79, and W. P. Stevenson, '76, tie on 9 feet 7¼ inches. On the Larkin made 9 feet 8¾ inches; Stevenson, 9 feet 8 inches.

II—100 Yard Race.—McCosh, '77, first, Hunt, '78, second. Time 10 seconds.

III—Throwing Base Ball.—Woods, '76, 371 feet 7½ inches; Denny, '77, 370 feet 3½ inches.

IV—One Mile Walk.—Dodge, '79, first; Brown, '76, second. Time, 9 minutes 55 seconds.

V—Putting 24-pound Cannon Ball.—Markoe, '76, 23 feet 6¼ inches; Parmley, '76, 24 feet 8 inches.

VI—Quarter Mile Run.—Chapin,' 76, first; Pharner, '78, second. Time, 1 minute 1 second.

VII—Throwing 16 pound Hammer.—Parmley, '76, 73 feet 1¼ inches; McCosh, '78, 72 feet 2¼ inches.

VIII—Hurdle Race, 100 Yards.—Woods, '76, first; Marquand, '79, second. Time, 20 seconds.

IX—Running Long Jump.—Larkin, '79, 16 feet ¾ inches; Ridgely, '79, 14 feet 5¼ inches.

X—One-half Mile Run.—Pharner,'78, first; Parmley, '76, second. Time, 2 minutes 30 seconds.

XI—Running High Jump.—McCosh, '77, 5 feet 2½ inches.

XII—One Mile Run.—Greene,'78, first; Pharner,'78, second. Time, 5 minutes 11 seconds.

XIII—Three-legged Race.—Brown, '78, (S. S.,) and Dickens, '78, first. Time, 44 seconds.

Judges—George Goldie, A. Marquand, and W. E. D. Scott. Timekeeper—M. Goldie.

It is to be regretted that a great many of our best athletes did not enter these games, preferring to hold back for the intercollegiates. In some of the races there were only two entered.

The University nine began a game with the Philadelphias on Tuesday, but were stopped by rain at the end of the third innings. The score then stood 6 to 4 in favor of the University. LOUNGER.

P. S.—I would like to correct a mistake I made in my report of the gymnastic contest. Kaufman took the prize for general excellence, and Walker that for light weights, instead of *vice versa*, as was there stated. L.

—Samuel Perrine, Jr., Solomon Soper, John Soper, Stephen C. Inman, and Joel Ridgway, attached to Life Saving Station No. 17, Barnegat Inlet, have killed the past season 146 wild geese, 508 brant, and 264 ducks. The largest number killed in one day was 101 head. Considering that only two could be absent at one time, and then not until after sunrise, the capture of 918 head of wild fowl by these parties is a remarkable event.—*Tom's River, Courier, N. J.*

—The Mayor of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, stopped all pool selling in the city. Large sums of money have been paid by New Yorkers to the proprietors of hotels for the privilege of selling pools in them. Budd Doble and Lew. Martin paid $8,000 for the privilege of selling pools in the Continental Hotel.

"PLEASURES OF ANGLING WITH ROD AND REEL FOR SALMON AND TROUT." By Geo. W. Dawson, Editor of the Albany *Journal*, Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany; Sheldon & Co., New York.

This book which we recently announced as forthcoming, is now out and for sale. It is an important addition to American angling literature, and fills in some degree a void long felt as regards salmon fishing in waters on this side of the Atlantic. It contains more information on this subject than all other books together. To those who are content with trout fishing, this is a true Vade Mecum. We shall notice the book at length anon.

..*F. W. Helmick, popular music dealer of 273 West 6th street, Cincinnati, sends us the "Centennial March," by J. Wymond, and the "Mineral Springs Polka," by Gustavus Dolfuss, both seasonable and full of vigor and vivacity.

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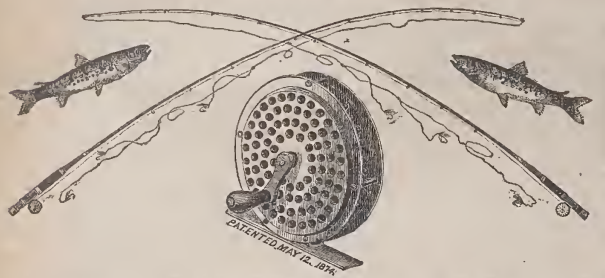
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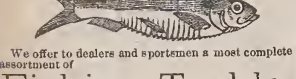
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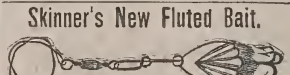
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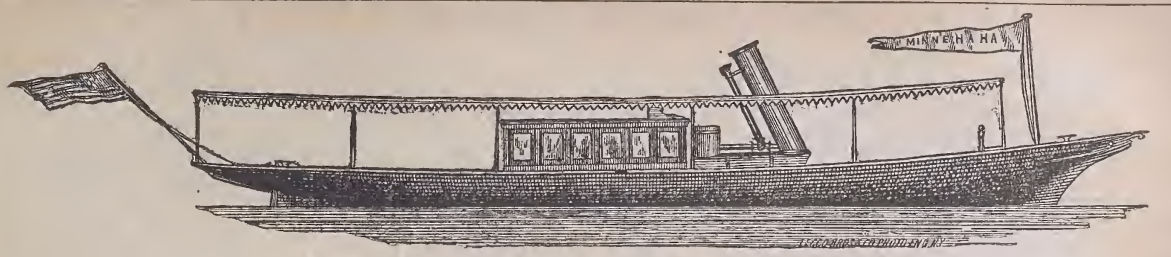
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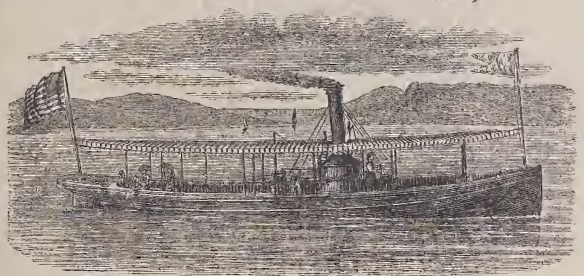
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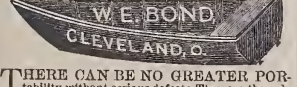
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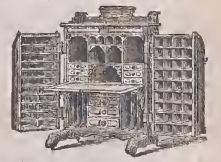
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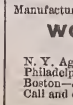
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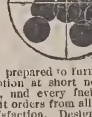
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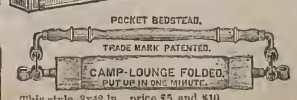
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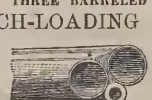
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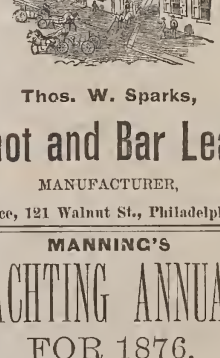
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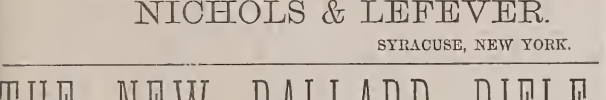
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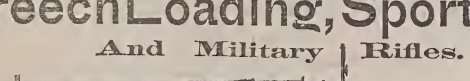
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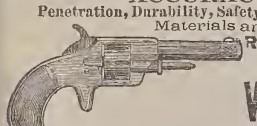
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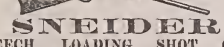
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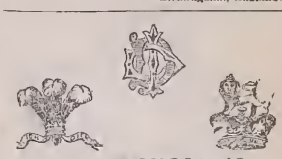
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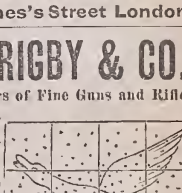
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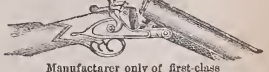


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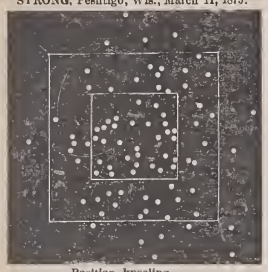
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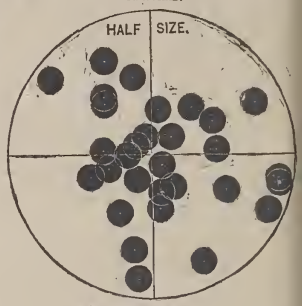
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

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For Forest and Stream.

Minnesota Rambles.

"You shall hear the bittern bump and the wild-drake quack."—*Scott.*

AMONG the various summer resorts noticed in your interesting paper I do not recall the numerous lakes around Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, especially Lake Minnetonka. The praises of Brainerd and its surroundings have been frequently sung, and not unworthily; but that is somewhat out of the range of summer travel. This northwestern section of our country is a famous summer retreat for the residents of the more southern States along the Mississippi; the cities of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, and Keokuk contributing to the number of tourists who visit this region. In Minneapolis, on the east side of the Mississippi, and which was formerly St. Anthony, stands an old hotel, no doubt quite stately in its day, prior to the war, when it was the fashionable resort from the places above mentioned. Here people came to get rid of the oppressive heat of southern climes, and to sail and fish on the many beautiful lakes of the State, the color of whose waters rivals that of the sky above; and to view the birthplace and home of

"Minnehaha, Laughing Water,
Loviest of Dacotah women!"

But the war furnished other occupation for these visitors, and the building now stands a monument of departed greatness, and is used as a school or academy, whose circular remarks that the rooms are large and well ventilated; this latter information being no stretch of veracity.

The Falls of St. Anthony, at this place do not display their natural perfection, owing to the necessity of placing an apron over them to prevent them from committing suicide by undermining themselves and depriving the world not only of their beauty but of their powerful assistance in supplying to it its daily bread. The places of interest for excursions from St. Paul and Minneapolis, the two rival queen cities of the northwest, are Lakes Minnetonka and White Bear, and the Dalles of the St. Croix River. To the first two of these places hundreds of people go in every week of summer weather to enjoy luxurious ease in boating, fishing, or in simply existing without a care or a thought for the morrow, knowing that each day will bring its diversions; and to the latter to view the grandeur (in comparison with the usual level monotony of these Western States) of its rocky fastnesses.

A pleasant ride of an hour from Minneapolis, on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, brings one to Wayzata at the foot of that beautiful sheet of water, Lake Minnetonka, dotted with pretty islands and forming deep bays and arms, the delight of sportsmen in search of game, both fish and fowl. At this place are several country hotels with all the requisites for boating and fishing; but those who wish to explore the headwaters should embark on one of the two diminutive steamers which ply to the farthest end of the lake, a distance of eighteen miles. The choice lies between the Sue Gardiner and her younger and more commodious rival, the May Queen. The Sue Gardiner held undisputed sway until the summer of 1874, when the other came into the field and took away the palm. On a pleasant day the former is to be preferred, but it gives no protection in a storm or squall, as the writer found to his sorrow, one day, when his hat went sailing to the leeward and the boat sought the friendly shelter of an island. Opposite Wayzata, about five miles over, is the aspiring town of Excelsior. Here is situated the largest hotel on the lake, at which a good many people come to spend their leisure.

Stopping here a few moments we coast along until we come to an apparently impassible marsh, but nothing daunted the steamer keeps on its way, and after a short struggle with lily pads, reeds, and the danger of getting aground emerges into another arm of this extensive lake. Passing in and out among the islands it comes to Crane Island, where the herons have built their nests for years undisturbed until the advent of the steamers, which have made it one of the inducements of travel to encircle the island on their trips in order to give vandal sportsmen the opportunity of shooting uselessly the harmless birds which inhabit it. In a short time Cook's Lake View House appears in sight, and although the name is inviting, yet a stay long enough to take dinner and view the accommodations is usually sufficient to make most tourists long for the more fashionable quarters at the hotels of the lower lake.

The ardent sportsman, and those who are satisfied with the plainest of fare should stay and enjoy the beauties of nature revealed in this vicinity. The fishing here is very good indeed, and a morning's troll will yield a fine string of pickerel and black bass, the latter weighing from one to six pounds. About a mile from the house is a small pond which will well repay the angler who takes the trouble to have a boat carried over to it.

Cook furnishes very good boats for his guests, and with them one can find endless entertainment in fishing, shooting, and in exploring the numerous bays and navigable marshes; these marshes between the various islands being filled with lily pads and reeds, through which a boat can be pushed without great difficulty, are the favorite retreats of the wild-fowl which abound here both in spring and fall. A great number of wood duck and a few mallards and teal are to be found here at all times during the summer. About the 1st of September the young wood duck afford fine sport. A trip to Crane Island will charm the naturalist. Here he will find the blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), the double-crowned cormorant (*Graculus dilophus,*) and the turkey buzzard (*Cathartes aura*). Eight or more nests of the two former may often be counted in one tree. Woodcock may he met with now and then. Loons are abundant, and with their demoniacal laugh bid defiance to those who vainly strive to capture them. That most beautiful and graceful of our species of birds of prey, the swallow-tailed kite, (*Nauclerus forficatus*) can be seen here soaring over the woods or gliding along fence rows picking up stray grasshoppers and eating them on the wing. The bird most honored in this Centennial year is quite common, and its eyrics may be seen prominently placed in the wildest and most secluded spots. A party of four, with the writer, undertook to rob one of these eyries. It was the 30th of June, 1874, when we found the nest which, from the appearance of the tree and the ground, covered with the remains of many royal feasts and the bones of several defunct eagles, had evidently been there for years. From the excitement of the parent birds we judged that the young had not yet left the nest, and the study was how to get at it. The tree was long since dead, and the trunk very smooth, without limbs for some distance, but by cutting a smaller tree so that it fell against this, one one of the party was enabled to reach the rather treacherous looking limbs and make his way to the nest, when a new difficulty presented itself—he could not look in. The only remedy was to pull out the bottom, which he proceeded to do. After about ten minutes hard work the nest, the limbs which supported it, and two young birds, fully fledged, came down with a crash. The old birds made no efforts to rescue their progeny, but soared far above, uttering their harsh screams. The young were quite different in temperament. One, the larger, was very savage and resented any approach to familiarity, the other was passive, offering little resistance when taken to the boat. We carried them to camp and tied them to a tree, but during the night one managed to free itself and the next morning was not to be found though we searched every nook and corner for some distance—it having made good use of its powers of locomotion. The other, though not a model of amiability, would eat when offered any fish, and, no doubt, would have become quite tractable, but its subsequent history must be foregone, as we left it at the place of debarcation when our camping tour was over.

Strolling through the woods in any direction one finds ruffed grouse in great numbers. They are very tame, and will allow one to approach quite near before taking flight. The crow is not common here, and very few were seen on this excursion; neither was their larger cousin, the raven, observed, although there is no doubt but that he sometimes puts in an appearance. I hope my non-ornithological readers will pardon this digression in favor of a hobby; not *Falco subbuteo* of Great Britain.

A row of about two miles from Cook's, to the head of a small bay, will bring one to a marsh at the foot of a bluff; passing through this marsh one comes out upon another lake, or Goibel's Bay) as it is called. Here can be seen the American representative (*Nelumbium luteum*) of that symbol of ease and bliss—the Lotus. Its large petiate leaves and fragrant, cream yellow blossoms, supported on their upright stalks, attract the attention of all at once. Though it bears an edible fruit, yet it is to be doubted whether the catiug of it would entirely overcome the desire for adventure or travel without the aid of an enervating climate and tropical sun.

One realizes in such excursions that pleasure, even in its happiest vein, must have its drawbacks. In civilization, continued indulgence produces *ennui*, but in nature, it brings health, strength, and ambition, though its frequent associates, the mosquito, the black fly, and a leaky tent on a rainy day, take away the very essence of patience from those who would enjoy a woodland sojourn. The writer, with a party of friends, attempted camping out near the entrance from the lower lake. We had rowed from Excelsior, one afternoon, and pitched our camp here, it being nearly dark when we arrived, and *would* we could have treated the mosquitoes as we did the camp! Tar and oil were manna to them. They came by thousands. We tried a smudge fire, which forced us to retreat with our enemies. We endured it for three nights, but on the fourth we enjoyed a comfortable rest in Minneapolis. This was in June; later in the season this vast army returns to the place from whence it came—the land of shadows.

FRANKLIN BENNER.

HOW INDIANS FISH IN CALIFORNIA.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

While on the headwaters of the Sacramento River last year, I had several opportunities of seeing the Indians catch the salmon, which serves them for food during the winter, and in fact during the whole year. The Indians not being subject to the prohibition of the game laws, are allowed to take game at any season of the year, and they take the salmon when they are in the river to spawn, at which time they come in in immense numbers. The Indians take them by means of spears, one of which I measured, and found it only a few inches short of twenty-five feet in length, and the *modus operandi* is as follows:—

The Sacramento near its head is very swift, and in its passage across different ledges of various degrees of softness it excavates large pools or holes in its bed, each having a small fall at its head and a rapid beyond. The water in these holes, which are often very large, is comparatively still, and they make welcome resting places for the tired salmon, before they attempt the passage of the rapid above; they collect in them in great numbers, the water is beautifully cold and clear, and the fish can be seen crowded together on the bottom. The Indians repair to one of these holes to the number of twenty or more, and a fine picture they make as they stand in position to strike when the word is given, nearly naked, with their brown skin shining, and eyes glittering in anticipation of the sport. Some station themselves at the rapids above and below the hole; others wade out to an isolated rock, or a log projecting into the stream. All hold their spears in readiness, and at a grunt from the leader they commence business. At the first onslaught all generally manage to secure a fish, which is detached from the spear and thrown on the bank, the spears, by-the-way, having barbs of steel, which become detached from the stock when they enter the fish, and being attached to the shaft by cords, turn flat against the fish's side, and make escape impossible when the salmon is pierced through. The Indians proceed silently with their work, and secure a great many fish before they escape from the hole. Sometimes three or four hundred are thus speared out of one pool. They are very cautious about making their preparations so as not to frighten the fish till all are ready, and then to confuse them by a sudden onslaught. The fish are split open and dried in the sun on the bushes, which present a curious appearance all hung with the bright red flesh; they are then slightly smoked and reduced to small flakes, and laid away for future use. The roes also of the "mahalies," as they call the

females, are carefully saved and dried, and are considered a great delicacy by the Indians; but I never heard of white men eating them, although I should think that if cooked while fresh they would be quite palatable.

The trout fishing of this region was also said by some English lords who were fishing there to be superior to anything they had ever seen, each fly on a flight of six being taken in one lake as soon as they touched the water; and these are not lake trout, mind you, but brook trout, or rather river trout, who enter the lake through a stream connected with the river. The Dolly Varden trout, as it is called, on account of the large red spots along its sides, is also found in the McCloud River, but I believe in no other stream. This fish has been until lately unknown to all but the old hunters of the region, and is certainly the gamest fish I ever saw, salmon not excepted. It weighs from four to eight pounds, and when hooked takes the hook between its teeth, like a horse seizing the bit, and makes a rush of sometimes eighty yards in a straight course, continuing these spurts until exhausted. They seem to be all of large size, and are inclined to be cannibalistic. PACIFICUS.

For Forest and Stream.

ALLIGATOR HUNTING IN FLORIDA.

FEW persons here who possess a sufficient share of physical endurance and energy to warrant a day's activity in the open air are in the mood to decline an invitation to spend it in a hunt after alligators. The alligator, bear in mind, has no friends. People seem to take supreme delight in worrying him by all manner of expedients. It is one of the principal pastimes of young men who are traveling up and down these Florida rivers and streams to shoot alligators, and in prosecuting this amusement they will keep up a constant fusilade, to the great annoyance of sober travelers. Not that the alligator is a wicked, dangerous creature. On the contrary, he is timid and harmless, except when his life is imperilled and desperate measures are necessary for its protection. He is as wild and wary as the wild animals of the forest, and shuns the presence of a human being at all times and under all circumstances. He has never been known to attack a white person; but he has tremendous power, and it is not safe to come to close quarters with those that have attained any considerable size. I know it is asserted that these creatures have a strong appetite for the negro. It is a well-established fact that the colored people entertain great fears of them, but I put no faith in the statement that an alligator prefers as food the thick-skinned, odoriferous African to the thin-skinned, sweet-scented Caucasian. He might swallow a new born colored infant, if perchance the child were left unguarded; but I have no hesitation in believing that a white child, under like circumstances, would be equally exposed to danger. Such being the low estimation in which these creatures are held, and the fact that the hunting of them is by no means a perilous amusement, sojourners here are generally quick to accept of any opportunity that may present itself for experiencing the sensations of an alligator hunt, conducted in the usual manner of those experienced in such warfare.

Yesterday, having been urged to go on one of these expeditions, I determined to accept the offer. The party consisted of four persons—Capt. H., of Remington Park; a young gentleman from the Dominion of Canada; Judge S., of Buffalo, and myself. Black Creek was our objective point. The day was bright, and the temperature about 70°. On entering the stream, which is between two and three hundred feet broad, with a depth of from twenty to sixty feet, Capt. H. and his Canadian friend stationed themselves in the bow, one having a rifle and the other a shot gun. The Judge took the oars and I the helm. I also had brought along my fowling piece, together with a trolling spoon, having been told that the creek was frequented by the black and sea trout. In passing up the creek the sail occasionally did good service for us, as we could make long stretches without being forced to use the oars. We chose the sunny side of the stream, knowing that our game would be more likely to be found in the sunshine than in the shade. Alligators enjoy sun-bathing as keenly as the turtle, and are often seen perched upon a floating tree-top, or reclining upon the sandy margin of the shore. Our progress was purposely slow, and as noiseless as possible. The stream, like all Florida streams, is sluggish, with a scarcely perceptible current. Our vision was bounded by the sky overhead, the stream beneath, and the walls of foliage on either hand. The dense luxuriance of the forest was impenetrable to the eye. The stream is fringed on both banks by water lilies and the wild lettuce. The timber is principally composed of ash, maple, gum, bay, oak, pine, and magnolia. I discovered only one oleander bush, but presume there were doubtless many more. Of flowers, none were seen, except here and there a lily and a cluster of azaleas, here called honeysuckle. But one habitation, and that occupied by a colored man, is in view from the boat; but as far as we ascended, the banks are low and offer no inducements to settlers.

At length, after ascending the stream about two miles, the body of one of these creatures was discovered in the net work of vegetation which line the banks. The boat being under sail at that opportune moment, I was enabled without creating any noise to so direct our course as to bring the guns within easy range of the coveted prize. We had approached within twenty or thirty feet before the shots were fired. They undoubtedly took effect, and would have been fatal but for the fact that the creature was already lifeless, and lay there decaying in the sun! This discovery detracted somewhat from the glory of our hunters, but they bore the mortification with philosophical equanimity. We had proceeded only a little distance before the noise of an alligator's movements was heard close at hand. This time, however, the creature was entirely hidden from view by the thick undergrowth on shore. Cautiously and silently we approached the spot, circling into a secluded nook that offered an inviting retreat for the scaly reptile. The search was thorough, but fruitless; the alligator had somehow got an inkling of our approach and put himself out of harm's way. Thinking, however, that he might rise to the surface of the water in case no disturbance was made by us, we patiently awaited his appearance. But nothing came of our expectations, and we finally pushed on again. It was now considerably past meridian, and as the most favorable part of the day had passed, we entertained slight hopes of capturing any of the coveted game; I therefore resolved to try the trolling spoon, and was soon rewarded. While the boat was under sail and passing a small island I struck what was at first supposed to be a snag at the bottom of the stream. The water was deep, and I hauled in the line at the risk of its breaking. This movement was hardly begun, however, before the fish I had hooked rose completely out of the water, and then went down with a swirl. I did not obtain a fair view of it, and was afraid that a gar fish had been meddling with the tackling. Capt. H. assured me, however, that the luckless fellow was a trout, and this allayed my fears. For the purpose of keeping the fish out of the lilies, I swung the boat into the stream, and hauled away as rapidly as possible. The line was out less than a hundred feet, and I soon had my prize securely in the boat. It proved to be a black trout, or what is so called here in Florida, and weighing exactly six pounds. These black trout are nothing more nor less than the black bass of our northern waters, being equally lively and equally palatable. They are the best game fish in the fresh waters of Florida, and in quality are not exceeded by any other species.

To return to the alligator hunt. Although the search was not formally abandoned until we came in sight of the St. Johns, we encountered no game after the capture of the fish. The day's sport was, therefore, barren of results, so far as the main purpose of the expedition was concerned. I did not attribute the ill luck to any want of strategy on the part of the hunters. On the contrary, it must have been owing to the unexpected absence of the game; and this fact surprised me, for had I not been assured by a writer in "Camp Life in Florida" that Black Creek was "lined with alligators on a sunny day?" If it is so lined, there must have been at this time some very powerful causes operating for the failure to show themselves to our vigilant sportsmen. One reason for their non-appearance on this occasion may no doubt be found in the earliness of the season, as these creatures prefer to bask in the heat of summer, rather than revel in the balmy sunshine of these delicious days.

Alligator hunting is growing less and less successful in Florida as the game diminishes in numbers. From being simply a pastime it has become a regular business, and thousands upon thousands of these creatures are now annually slaughtered for their hides and teeth. The former are converted into leather, and make a valuable commodity, while the teeth are manufactured into various articles of use and ornament. At the rate the alligator family is now disappearing, not many years will elapse before the supply will be wholly exhausted, and the capture of an alligator become an uncommon event in sporting life.

Remington Park, Fla., Feb. 27th, 1876. P. H. A.

For Forest and Stream.

SPORTS IN TEXAS—A DUCK HUNT.

MR. PRESON and I had talked of making a trip to a "lake," (pond) in the *Nation*, some ten miles distant, until it seemed to myself that go we must. A day was appointed, a spring wagon procured, and on Saturday morning, very early, we were to be off. Expecting to put in part of the day after quail, we concluded to procure some No. 8 shot, but concluding was all, for the city "was just out." At five next morning we were astir, and found that it took considerable time to gear up, get guns, lunch, &c., into the wagon in the dark, and it was daybreak before all was ready. Mr. B. went along rather as a matter of choice, carrying a rifle for squirrels, if any should come in his way, but didn't propose to trouble himself after them. As we neared Red River, quite a flock of chickens lighted close to us, but no time for chickens, we were after ducks. Arriving at the bluff, Mr. B. got out to walk down, and flushed a bevy of quail, the sight of which brought Carlo tumbling out of the wagon. "Down, Carlo!" "Steady Carlo." Whirr! Bang! "Seek dead here!" "Hi, on!" "Steady, Carlo!" "Bang, bang!" By this time the flock was well scattered, and we were after ducks. Arrived at the river about 8 o'clock and saw good many ducks flying, but the wide sand beach was unfavorable for securing any, and we had started for the pond, and to the pond we must go. Upon looking back after we had crossed the river, quite a large flock of wild turkeys were seen a few hundred yards below where we had entered the river, (which is here about 600 yards wide). Some one proposed going back, but no, we had duck on the brain. (It was well enough, for we never got any on the stomach). Some half mile from the river, and within about a mile of the pond, we came to a settlement, and were informed that we would find no ducks at the pond, as there were some men at work draining the lake off. What a fall was there! After all our anxiety to be thus suddenly thwarted was too bad, but it could not be helped now. The gentlemen told us that there were a good many quail in the bottom and some turkeys. It was now half past eight and getting warm. We unhitched our team; gave them some corn, and started to the river, below the ford; arrived and saw the hundreds of ducks on the bars at the opposite side; while we were looking at them, B. fired at a squirrel in the bottom, and the roar of duck wings sounded something like the first approach of a "Norther." Here we were with our fingers in our mouths; for miles up and down the river the water was all at the opposite side, and a wide sand beach to cross in open view.

After some parley we concluded to turn our attention to quail, which was not very inviting with No. 6 shot. Carlo soon came to a point, and for each barrel a bird was counted. For some time nothing was heard but "Down, Carlo." "Steady Carlo." "Seek dead here." The birds seemed every where, and we were in wild plum bushes, grape vines, and red elms. The day was so warm that the birds would not lie, preferring to run off through the briars and bushes. It was now about 11 o'clock, and we felt considerably like breakfast; went to camp, took our coffee pot and lunch basket to a cold running spring, and found that Mr. W. had been burning off his ground, and there was a large bed of coals hard by the spring. We soon had our coffee on and three quail spitted over the coals. While the birds were cooking we entertained a piece of cold roast beef, such as Texas alone affords off the grass in February. Mr. P. suggested that his English friends would hardly believe it without seeing it.

Mr. W. informed us that several flocks of quail could be found around his field distant about a mile. Dinner (or breakfast, which you please) over, we beat the field thoroughly, found one flock, and got one bird and a hare.

We now recrossed the river, and Mr. P. went for some ducks near the ford; was gone about two hours, killed one quail which fell in the river and was carried under a drift; winged another which escaped. This was on the ground where we saw the turkeys in the morning, but no turkeys now. It was now drawing late and we started home. Observing a large hawk on a cotton wood, we drove around him in a circle until within twenty-five yards of him when Mr. P. fired and brought him down. It was a fine specimen of *Archibutes lagopus*, var. *Sancti Johannis*, and the first one I have ever succeeded in taking. On the way home we flushed another flock of quail and had nice open shooting. At night the bag "panned out" fifteen quail, one dove, one gray squirrel, one fox squirrel, two rabbits, (hares), and one hawk, (rough legged buzzard), but *nary duck*. TEXAS.

Gainesville, February 23d, 1876.

The Horse and the Course.

For Forest and Stream.

VIRGINIA STEEPLE CHASING.

THE WARRENTON RIDING CLUB.—THE GREAT RACE OF MAY 19TH.—THE BEST STEEPLE CHASE EVER RUN IN AMERICA.

IN one of the late issues of the FOREST AND STREAM there was given a brief notice of the Warrenton Riding Club, and as there is doubtless much interest in the North on this subject, I will write an account of the race of the 19th inst., and do my humble part in striving not only to awaken a love of the manly sports in other sections of the country, but also to show the *modus operandi* of the pastime to those who desire to form riding clubs. That such a noble animal as the horse, in all its perfection, should be used by professionals of the turf only as a means of winning, by betting on his powers, is a shame; and that the horse with his long pedigree should be valued only as a means of making money, by a disreputable class of a community of the race course is none the less discreditable to our gentlemen huntsmen and sportsmen of America.

The formation of riding clubs by gentlemen throughout the country will tend greatly to inculcate a love of horse-flesh among them. It will bring them more in sympathy with the horse; it will raise the value of blooded stock in the country; it will be a premium on blood, and a discount upon scrubs that infest our country; it will encourage a love for the noblest pastime on earth, and, in fact, the good and benefit to result from a general formation of riding clubs throughout America could not be estimated, and would simply be incalculable.

Some fifty miles from Washington is Fauquier County, a section of exceeding beauty. Watered by the Rappahannock River, and many other smaller streams, it has a charming diversity of mountains, hills, valleys, meadow, and rolling land, as a general thing rich and fertile; a ride through this region is a pleasure to one fond of beautiful scenery; it is changing, and ever varying of wild nature and thorough cultivation, of mountains and rocks of savage grandeur, of handsome mansion and picturesque farm-house, and lowly cabin; all strike the eye and charm the senses. This county is inhabited by as noble a set of gentlemen as ever swung themselves into saddle—hospitable, kind, and brave, with an enthusiastic love of hounds and horses that nothing could extinguish. It has always been famous for its riders. Turner, Ashby, Randolph, Payne, and many others of war fame came from old Fauquier, and it was from the same place that the famous "Black Horse Cavalry" were recruited. Many of your readers of the Federal army will recollect this county, known to them in war times as Mosby's Confederacy, and many of them in memory will recall the dreary winter's camp on the Rappahannock, the summer's bivouac at Warrenton, and the dashing charge against Stuart at the fords, or fighting "hand to hand" with Mosby's rough riders in the gorges of the Blue Ridge. Yes, the old veterans of both sides will remember them of the deeds done, the actions performed, and exploits achieved which, in history, will yet

"Point a moral and adorn a tale."

The Warrenton Riding Club has some thirty or forty members: Gen. Payne, President; Gen. Bethune, Vice-President; and C. Payne, Secretary. Rather much of one name? Well, yes; but almost every other man you meet in Fauquier County is bound to be named Payne, and the other half sure to be named Marshall. The club all own fine horses. Many of the members are well-to-do Englishmen who have located with us, and who have brought their love of the turf from the old country. The costume consists of white corduroy pants, top boots, jacket, and caps of the rider's own colors and design.

The 19th of May last was the day set for the great steeple chase for the silver punch bowl, and the local political cauldron which is generally fiercely bubbling about this time simmered down into nothing beside the intended race. Men talked and put their "pots" on the favorite, and the women espoused the fortunes of their champion with the same ardor as the coarser sex. About noon every known and conceivable vehicle was on the road to the race course, a few miles outside of Warrenton, and near the Sulphur Springs. Fine carriages drawn by stylish thoroughbreds rattled by filled with the beauty and fashion, whose gay laughter floated on the noonday air; aristocratic old centennial coaches jumbled steadily along with the mud of many counties on their wheels; horsemen were passing by scores, many of them sitting in their saddles with that easy negligent grace that bespoke the old cavalrymen who followed Stuart and Hampton; dilapidated old gigs that looked all the world like Oliver Wendell Holmes' celebrated "One Horse Shay" on the eve of dissolution, creaked dismally as an old rip of a mare stumbled her way onward; Jersey wagons, carts, the farm wagon, all mingled together, and all moving the same way, showed that nobody was staying at home who could possibly go. At last the ground is reached, and we have time to look around. The steeple race is to be two and a half miles, and the obstructions, viewed in cold blood, make one's hair stand on end. The first jump is a blind ditch some ten feet wide, not a very hard leap, but a good thing to trip up a horse, for he can't see it until he is close upon

e yawning chasm. The next is a "rasper," a thick set ne watling with an artificial ditch twelve feet wide filled ith water on the other side. Next comes a fence between ur and five feet high, made with the points of limbs immed and set outward, as soldiers build a *chevaux de frise;* yond that are two heavy obstructions, solid plank fences ar four feet high with three feet of solid earth banked against each, and packed with a spade until it is as lid and massive as granite. Seven other fences, ditches, d water leaps have to be taken before the inventory is mplete, and one can in a measure understand what a great at it is, going at the terrific pace they are compelled to do, king in succession the different kinds of dangerous jumps d cover of two miles and a half of ground. Few horses n stand it. A strain of cart horse or milk wagon blood the pedigree will probably make him drop his tail and ll behind on the home stretch; but as much depends on the rider as on the horse. Better by far a good rider an indifferent horse, than an indifferent rider on a good rse. To come out winner of the cup at a steeple chase e must have iron nerves, a ready eye, steady hand, and ick judgment, besides being in practice and having good k.

By this time several thousand people are on the ground. e judges—the two Generals Lee, are on the stand; the ne keepers are in their places, watch in hand, and the ntestants are harnessing for the race. The costume is lite corduroys, top boots, English style, and jacket and p in the choice colors of the riders. The standard ights are 155 pounds. The horses are brought around d each is surrounded by an eager speculative crowd, hich examines his points, and discusses his chances. The lers now mount their horses and move to the starting int. There are three favorites, backed to win against field. The first is Green, who sports blue and white lors; he is a splended rider, and is mounted on a hand- ne, huge, raking chesnut gray, with very fine shoulders, d an all over like going head, the winner of last year's cup. een is the old Black Horse Cavalry's "crack," and they k him against the field. There is Rowe, with his mare ffie Deans," rather small, but light and compactly built, th elegant limbs, and as tough as a pine knot—colors, ench grey and green. Daniels rode a brown gelding, a autiful creature, with that rich tint of the horse chesnut her glossy coat. He was a little active horse with great ttom and endurance. Daniels is an Englishman, as are ers of the "chasers," and there is much good natured alry between them, and the native-born colors were mson and purple. A very good horse, with a gamy ok about him, and noble shoulders with the going name "Conet," was entered by Payne, a feather weight, who l to carry twenty-three pounds dead weight. Payne's ors were purple and orange. There were other riders, th their varied colors of black and white, blue; red and ck; and scarlet and gold, and they made a gallant ap- arance as they formed for the race, the colors showing like ainbow in the rays of the sun as they moved and mingled ether. All are in line; a lull is heard in the mingling ces—a moment of intense interest—the signal is given the flag dropping, and the lines break at full speed for run, scattered, Rowe leading about two lengths, en white and blue, worn by Slidell, with his habitual t burst, caught up with him and sailed gracefully over first blind ditch. Behind trailed black and red, who de a clean jump across, Green coming next; his horse x, stumbled and went down as though he was shot, he rose again and as he recovered his feet, his rider unted him and strove gallantly to recover and take the d, but it was not to be. The "crack" of the "Black rse" came to grief, fortune smiled not on him that day, the victor of last year's cup, pounded on behind, with no nce to overtake the flyers in front, and he is passed by except Worsely, who wearing the black jacket and ite cap, let his horse swerve from the track just before reached the water jump, and was thrown violently to ground, his foot catching in the stirrup. He was drag- some ten yards. His horse mad with fear, dashed on rid himself of his rider, disappearing over the brow of hill. Worsely rose up, swayed backward and forward, then fell prone upon the ground and lay still and quiet. y God," said the judge, "he must be killed!" "No," another, "only stunned."

But look! look! See how they run! The tailing had ameneed; every horse took the hurdles, and they rose after another like the billows of the sea. The pace s fearful and was beginning to tell on the horses, but withstanding they were ridden carefully and judiciously their riders. Still onward—and then again that fearful er jump and ditch together loomed up to the tired ses, some of whom were giving symptoms of distress, most noticeable of whom was the brown mare Queen, ien by Slidell, the chesnut mare of Rowe's literally fly- ahead of her, owing to the madness of her first burst, rple and orange riding ahead a little distauce, and eeping along third, was Harold with his magnificent dle, slowly drawing up. The water jump is reached— ear leap of twenty feet, if an inch—to clear it. Payne nering his brave little bay together, put her to it, and an arrow he was carried high and clear over the crop-

A half length behind came Rowe with Effie Deans, h her greyhound stride; she went over with a rush, and hiels with his crimson cap was seen to rise in the air land as easy as a bird on the opposite side. The favor- were having it their own way. Black, red, and white, thrown out, his chesnut grey—Murad—flying the k, the rest making desperate but unavailing efforts to ieve their lost distance; but it was a vain hope. Keep- the lead, Charley Payne held his horse in; not once had ouched spur, or plied whip, and Comet was going at a dy swinging pull, when Rowe, riding behind shouted— yue, You have dropped your weighing pad?" Glanc- behind his saddle he found it but too true, and with a vy heart pulled up.

he struggle was now between Lowe and Daniel, with Gray and Green in the advance. The chestnut mare's l was stretched out like a racer's, and with hoofs scem- never to touch the dark earth she skimmed over. Effie ns flew on to the sixth hurdle, gathered herself up in force and impetus, and then, like the rise and the op of the heron, she cleared the hurdle, launched for- d with the lunge of a spear darted through air, while ind, restless as fate, certain as death, followed Herne Hunter; Purple and crimson keeping close distance. vard and the seventh hurdle bars the way. Green and y took the leap in magnificent style and thundered riding like Grimshaw himself; the crimson cap, a mere k in the landscape, was seen to fly through the air, and descending keep on, working up slowly towards the chestnut mare that was scouring towards the winning post, where the breathless crowd watched their coming. Another solid earth and plank fence was reached, and leting their animals out, the mare and the horse, now nearly neck to neck, true to their blood and lineage, with heaving flanks and convulsive breathing, both with a masterly effort jumped it at the same moment and sped onward to the goal. The last grand rush was to take place. Not knowing, or looking, or heeding what happened behind, the two tore over the course, the Gray and Green, and the Purple and Crimson sitting even cheek by jowl, while the gallant horse and brave little mare thundered forward to the last leap. The turning flags were passed, the jump taken, and the two struggled desperately for the victory. From the crowds on the course a great hoarse roar came louder and louder, and the shouts rang, changing every second—"The horse wins!" "Purple and Crimson ahead!" "No, Green and Gray!" "The horse is up with her!" "The mare beats!" "A cracker ou the mare!" "Hurrah! Green wins; Crimson is beat!"

Was he?

As the shout rose he surged ahead; the land seemed to fly like a yellow sheet before them, and at the killing pace they rode to the winning post, every fibre strained, every nerve was at the utmost tension. One moment and the mare nearly closed the gap. A roar like the roar of the sea broke from the thronged concourse, as the crowd hung breathless on the even race. Thousands of cheers arose, and thousands of eyes watched the closing contest, as superb a sight as the country ever saw, while the two run together with every sinew strained to tension—the horse and mare, Crimson and Gray. Louder and wilder the shrieking uproar rose—"The chestnut beats!" "The brown beats!" "Green and Gray's ahead; Daniel's caught him!" "The mare is winning! the mare is winning!" "Not yet; not yet!" "The mare wins!" "No, no; no no!"

Sent along at a pace that Epsom Flat never eclipsed, sweeping a hundred yards or so towards the judges' stand, like a flash of flame they ran side by side, their foam flung on each other's withers, their breath hot in each other's nostrils, while the earth flew beneath their stride. The final effort came. A blind ditch was in front—the last! With one superhuman crowning effort the horse swept by the mare a full length, jumped the ditch, and galloped up the straight "run in"—Purple and Crimson had won the silver punch bowl, and the brown horse swept to the judges' stand. The air was rent with deafening cheers that seemed to reel like drunken shouts from the multitude, and when the rider pulls up with the full sun shining on the Crimson and Purple, winner of the plate, there was not one who did not know that he had won it by the hardest, most dashing ride ever performed in the country.

ENGLAND HAD WON!

Time of 2½ miles, 4½ minutes.

Worsely and Green were stunned, but no bones broken.

[I have given this extended account of a steeple chase because it is a new pastime, and as the manliest sport in the world, combining all the dash and excitement of a fox hunt with the rush and "elan" of the cavalry charge, it deserves to be encouraged. Mr. C. E. F. Payne, Secretary, Warrenton, Va., will cheerfully furnish any information of the "Club" to those who desire it. Welter weights and the Maryland Jockey Club rules govern.] CHASSEUR.

FISHING AND GUNNING IN EASTERN MAINE.

SULLIVAN, Me., May 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am now living in a section of country in Maine, east of the Penobscot River, where, although known to some sportsmen, no writer, to my knowledge, has ever visited. If I am wrong, the lucky wearer of my wished-for honors will be kind enough to appear and correct me. This place is called Sullivan, and is very prettily situated, with a charming view opposite the far-famed Mt. Desert Island. The presence of trout is made plainly evident as you ride into and through this section. Everywhere you see brooks running swiftly down hill, and emptying themselves either into ponds or in the bay below. These streams are also filled with deep holes, where, under a shade of trees, the trout gather and hold convention, and debate as to whether it is the more profitable to keep their mouths up stream and go to sleep, or dart for the flies as they dance across the water. In such places it is needless to attempt to prove by a long argumentative disquisition to a fisherman that trout are there; the only question that remains is "Can they be caught?" But if one thinks a moment does it not seem improbable that fish will not bite what is offered them when they have lain almost wholly undisturbed for years? It is granted that in some years the extreme cold, or dearth of food will cause great havoc among them; but where many have existed a few will remain, and those few will again propagate, and the brooks will be as full as before. The ponds also are but little fished, the few anglers who do go to them only fishing for their own consumption, and consequently but few are killed. Large stories are told of the immense fish caught in Tonk Pond during the winter. These are called Togue trout, and some of them are said to weigh 20 pounds. Three were caught last winter weighing 50 pounds. They say nothing about the fishing there in the summer, or after ice has cleared; indeed, upon inquiry, nobody will say they ever fished there in summer, or ever heard of its being done. My argument is self evident. If some one should fish there in the summer a large return for their trouble would no doubt be given them. Salmon have never been caught here, I believe, and I hardly think that one can be found nearer than the Penobscot.

Any one coming during the spring or fall, if not successful in fishing, might have very good shooting. Lately the bay has been full of birds, the geese predominating, and although they have been very wild, many have been shot by the rural sportsmen. Ducks and coots will probably stay through May and June. They are killed but little in the spring, for few have confidence enough to launch their boats; and they are not tame enough to shoot when flying over. In the fall, however, they meet with a warm reception, and all who are possessed of any kind of gun take this occasion to loosen the rust which hangs to it. The coots then are the birds who receive the largest share of shot, and they are much weaker in numbers as they again depart. The ducks are very wild, and decoys are much used in shooting them; and the loons are so thick here that by mistake you shoot at them instead of ducks, upon which they disappear, and "all is blank." BOCEPH.

—A cod has been lately caught in England in whose stomach was found a tangled mat of horse hair and string, entwined with ten fish hooks, two of which are large ones. It is supposed that the cod had swallowed haddocks or whiting caught on the hooks. Seals often do this, and the hook passing into the intestines produces death. Cod are "voracious." So are ling. One was found with a pewter flask in its stomach, containing considerable whisky. Pike frequently swallow stones.

—Several sturgeon have been caught in the river at Oswego this spring, one of them weighing sixty pounds,

Fish Culture.

IMPREGNATING SALMON OVA.

DEE SIDE, Mctapedia, N. B., May 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The instructive series of papers on fish culture, by "Philo Ichthyos," must have been read with very great interest, and he certainly deserves the thanks of all interested in pisciculture. Having been but a short time engaged in fish breeding, I am able to add but little to the general stock, but have adopted a method of impregnating salmon ova which I have not yet seen in any work on the subject.

From having had uncommon facilities for observing the fish spawning in their natural state, and seeing that the contact of the milt with the egg must be of very short duration, in fact instantaneous, if at all, and having had from sixty to one hundred fish to spawn at once, and finding it very troublesome to have to wait for a half hour or more in order to obtain the dishes for a fresh lot, also believing it could not benefit the eggs allowing them to remain in the strong milky water, absorbing it and coagulating, as they always did, I took last year a tin pail of three gallons, perforated within three inches of the bottom; stripping one, two, or three females into it (dry, no water), or until I had one half or two gallons of eggs. I then stripped the males—commonly two—or until I obtained two tablespoonfuls of milt, into a four gallon pail without perforations, immediately adding a half gallon or three quarts of water to the milt. Shaking or mixing, and dropping the pail with the eggs into it quickly, the rush of water through the perforations causes the eggs to whirl round beautifully, mixing them up in good shape. When the water ceases to flow, I lift the pail and give it one more dip, setting it then into flowing water deep enough to cover the eggs, and the performance is over. In half an hour they will feel like shot under your hand—quite different when they left the fish. I found the saving of time a good deal, but what was much better, no dead eggs; and out of the ova treated this way I did not lose three per cent. I believe salmou—unless enclosed, when they will retain their ova—take about a week to deposit their eggs; therefore, care must be exercised and judgment used, which can only be obtained by practical experience, not to injure a fish in stripping, particularly if heavy or strong, and not to attempt taking more ova at one time than is really ripe, or the fish is willing to give. Ripeness is, of all things, necessary in the male as well as the female, and unless the eggs will flow when the fish is nearly perpendicular, put her back for another day.

"Ichthyos" is correct when he warns us to beware of moving or shaking the eggs in their early stage. I now attribute my first year's loss partly to fussing, washing, and cleaning sediment from the eggs. I have since taken a portion of a lot by experiment, and by lifting the tray every day to the top of the water and shaking the eggs, have had every one dead in thirty days, while the untouched balance hatched out all right. I never touch or wash an egg, no odds how dirty or how much sediment, until after the first mouth. Gravel only catches the sediment, and is of no use. I believe the old fish only use it to protect the fish from their natural enemies.

Will some of your savans give us their ideas of the use of the hook, or protuberance, which grows so rapidly on the upper jaw of the male. I have seen it fairly forced through the skin of the upper, and on large males three inches long. When they first come from salt water you can only judge the sex by the length of head—"no bill or hook" to be seen. That they don't use it for nest-making is certain; the male don't work at that; he lays off watching the performance, and will chase trout, or a smaller male. I never saw a fight between males. One always seemed to run when the other charged. The bill also prevents the teeth from touching, and a male at spawning time cannot shut his mouth by an inch or two. If it grew downwards, from the upper jaw, he might use it as a pick, and root gravel like fun. The nest is made by the female by the action of the tail, fins, and body, always in rapid water, commonly from two to three feet deep. If the bottom, or gravel, is of the right sort, it is surprising how quickly the nest is made. Every pair of fish, if not disturbed, finishes on the one nest, and when done they will cover it by rolling large stones on the top from eight to fifteen pounds weight. In this river, whenever they finish spawning, they drop down stream, and the fish which enter in spring are all in salt water by 10th November. There is a run of fall fish here, coming in just as ice forms, and remaining in the upper waters all winter, coming down in June. These are known as kelts, and are a nuisance, of no use either for sport or commerce, and I believe feed in the winter on young fry, going to salt water in July, coming back in fine condition early in November. I took four of them last fall, and obtained 2,000 eggs from one, but would not breed from those fish even were it possible to procure them.

I have now in breeding house 350,000 eggs since 15th October, or 200 days; only ten per cent. are out; temperature of water when laid down, 45°; 12th November, 38½°; midwinter, 33°; at present, 37. It will be no warmer until snow runs out, which may be 8th June, as there is still four feet in green woods. Some of the little fellows have been throwing their covering since 15th April, but few of them survive; the water is too cold. Some of them get their heads out and give it up. Perhaps 3,000 have gone by these premature births. As for hyasus, I never had it here, nor ever yet saw it, nor do I want to. It was probably the cause of the great mortality in Miramichi last year, when 1,000,000 of eggs died in a few days, just as they were coming out. I have a theory that every fish knowing its own river, which, I believe, is admitted, knows also its own breeding ground; or, to use a simile, "where it was born and brought up," and when it returns from sea does not go above that place unless frightened or forced. I have seen the same fish for three years in succession spawning at the same place, or within a yard of it. This is going a good way to prove it, which I hope to do next winter. JOHN MOWATT.

FISH IN NEBRASKA—PRODUCTS OF THE "ELKHORN WRECK."

JACKSON STATION, Nebraska, May 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

April 20th I visited Elkhorn, but owing to wind blowing a gale was unable to "wet a hook" with any success. On my return I dropped a note to Hon. George N. Crawford, of Elkhorn, an enthusiastic angler as well as sportsman, to which I received the following reply:—

ELKHORN, Neb., April 23d, 1876.

R. G. C:—

Replying to yours of 21st I have no positive knowledge as to whether or not "any fish known to be from the Elkhorn wreck" have been caught, but I believe there have been, and that I have caught them. I took with spoon cast fall from the "Horse Shoe" (a lake you are familiar with) several (five or six) black bass, differing from the "willow" bass, the only variety I have ever before taken in any of our lakes here. Where the black bass came from, unless from the "wreck," I cannot even surmise. I also took in the same lake, and on the same day, a "green pike" weighing about 2¾ pounds, similar to several of the same species or class which I obtained at the wreck, and the only ones of the kind I ever saw in this country. From this I base the belief I have caught them. As to those that Collins transplanted, I have heard nothing. No care was ever taken of them; but I contemplate a trip to the lake this spring for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are there. After my trial I will give you results, if you so wish.

GEO. M. CRAWFORD.

Mr. Crawford knows what he is writing of; still I think he is in error in regard to the black bass, as I have taken from the "Horse Shoe" fish identical with those I have caught in Lake Erie, and streams tributary thereto in northwest Ohio, and always called them black bass.

I saw large numbers of fish in both the Elkhorn River and Horse Shoe Lake—varieties unknown to me, some light yellow in color and others spotted. I supposed them to be varieties of bass. The "Collins" fish were taken to a lake (or rather pond) ten miles east of Elkhorn. I don't think it possible that they will be found, as the pond is shallow and in the open prairie. I have requested Mr Crawford to give me a report of his investigation, as I find it impossible for me to go there again, and if of interest will give it to you.

Hon. A. J. Arnold, of Columbus, this State and county, also took a large number of fish from "the wreck" and put them into ponds near Columbus on his farm. Last July he called to take me for a ride, and we went to one of the ponds; saw a great many fish "in nests" that I called black bass, but Arnold claimed they were "straw bass;" would not allow any caught that year; said he had taken some from another pond, and was certain what they were. Arnold is now on the Upper Elkhorn, or in the Black Hills. On his return we shall sample his ponds. R. G. C.

—Nearly 30,000 salmon fry (*Salmo salar*) were deposited in the Pemigewassett River on May 22d by Messrs. Holmes and Stark, under the direction of the Massachusetts Fish Commissioners. They were the first installment of 300,000 that are to be placed in the Pemigewassett and Baker rivers. They were hatched at the Massachusetts hatching works at Wiuchester, Mass. Close attention must have been paid to them during the transportation, for on their arrival there were only ten dead fish in the six cans, containing 5,000 each. Last year the loss out of the same number was 25,000.

—The Minnesota Fish Commissioners are now stocking the lakes of the State with young salmon.

THE FIRST AQUARIUM IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Henry C. Coup, for a long time business manager of P. T. Barnum's enterprises, has begun the erection of an aquarium at Thirty-fifth street and Broadway. The ground is 100x200 feet in extent, and the building is to be one story above a low brick wall surrounding the whole plot. Mr. Coup says he will have a greater average tankage than the London Crystal Palace Aquarium. He has received promises of fish enough to fill several aquaria. Agents are among the West India isles, and along the Florida coast, and in Baffins Bay, seeking strange fish of every species. A white whale is to be one of the capital attractions. Mr. David Thomas, another of Barnum's old corps of managers, is in Europe studying the management of aquaria.

THE SHAD FISHERY OF THE POTOMAC.—The shad fisheries have not been profitable this season in any of the southern rivers. This is true of the Potomac especially. A correspondent of the Rutland *Herald*, writing from Knight's Ferry, Va., says:—

"Unless the measures now being adopted for restocking the streams and protecting the fish are continued, edible fish will become, like the *great hauls* of which the fishermen often speak, things of the past. I came here with the hope of aiding the United States Fish Commissioner and other friends of fish culture in the work of saving from the remnant of edible fish enough ova and young fry to not only restock this river, but also to plant out shad in other streams where none are now found. The 'spawners' and 'milters' are culled out from the fish obtained at the several fisheries on this stream and 'stripped.' The impregnated ova are then taken and placed in hatching boxes, anchored out in the stream, where they remain from three to five days before the embryo shad breaks the shell and comes out a tiny, transparent, active fry about half an inch in length.

"In a few days' time the 'umbilical sac,' from which the young fish get their nourishment, is absorbed, and it is at this stage of their existence that they are turned loose into the stream to take care of themselves. Up to this time no one has been able to discover a kind of food suitable for shad fry, and consequently no shad are ever raised artificially, and but little is known with certainty of the rapidity of their growth or the transitions through which they pass, from the time they are hatched till they are large enough for the table.

"Up to this time all the young fry at this place have been turned loose into the Potomac, but with the last run we hope to get ova enough to be able to send off several hundred thousand young fish to other streams, and the United States Commission have already taken active measures to do so at an early day."

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR.

(*Continued from Page* 214.)

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ.

Dolichonyx oryzivoros. Boboliuk or reed-bird. This well-known songster is a very common summer visitor, arriving by May 20th. The males come about ten days before the females. About June 10th the eggs are laid, and by the 1st of July the young are turned away to shift for themselves. The nuptial dress is now changed for one of more sombre color, and by September 10th they depart for the south.

Molothrus pecoris. Cow-bird; very abundant after the middle of March. It builds no nest of its own, but deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds from April 1st to July 1st, and leaves us about the middle of September.

Agelæus phœniceus. Red-winged blackbird. Very common, arriving about March 15th. The nest is built May 20th. It remains until the last of September.

Sturnella magna. Field lark or meadow lark. Common after March 15th, and sometimes is resident. The nest is built about May 10th. This lark departs the last of October.

Icterus spurius. Orchard oriole. Common; arrives about May 1st and lays its eggs by the 5th of June.

Icterus Baltimore. Baltimore oriole. Very common from the 25th of April. The nest is built about June 1st, and both orioles depart by the middle of September.

Scolecophagus ferrugineus. Rusty grackle. Common in the migrations, arriving about March 25th, and passing in the fall in October.

Quiscalus purpureus. Purple grackle. Very abundant; arrives about the middle of March, and the eggs are laid by April 20th, two broods being reared in a season. It goes south by the middle of October.

Corvus cryptoleucus. Raven. Very rare; one specimen taken March 27th, 1873.

Corvus americanus. Common crow. Common and resident, breeding about the 1st of May. Eight years ago this bird was very rare in this locality.

Cyanurus cristatus. Blue jay. This handsome bird is a very abundant resident, breeding about May 10th.

Perisoreus canadensis. Canada jay. Resident but rare. One nest was taken May 27th, 1872.

—It has been found that the small river lamprey eels attach themselves by means of their powerful sucker mouths to the muskalonge (*Esox nobilior*) and suck its blood. But on the other haud, the muskalonge devours the lampreys whenever it can.

—It would be a very important accommodation to us if correspondents would write on one side of the sheet only, would use no abbreviations, and would allow us to use their full name in publication, instead of a pseudonym.

—Fish culturists should not hasten to go to the Centennial Exhibition, as the aquaria are not yet in proper shape in spite of Fred Mather's earnest efforts.

—The New York Academy of Sciences will orgauize field parties in geology, botany, and natural history, and make excursions to the suburbs as soon as the weather becomes favorable.

—Augite and graphic granite—new minerals on the list for Manhattan Island—were recently exhibited to the New York Academy by B. B. Chamberlain.

—For some weeks past three beautiful pigeons have made their home in the framework above the roadway in the New York tower of the Bridge. They have been pets with the laborers on the tower, and have become quite tame.

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF THE BLACK SNAKE.—How long does the black snake (*Bascanion constrictor*) continue to grow? What length have they been known positively to attain? Can some of the many readers of the FOREST AND STREAM furnish accurate figures from careful measurements, personally made? Every summer I find my longest specimens exceeded by one inch or more—*i. e.*, if the statements of my neighbors are correct; but I never have had the "monsters" they have killed in time to see and measure them. One that I killed in 1860 measured exactly 6 feet 11 inches, and I have met with no other that equalled it in length. That still larger ones have been seen I have, however, no doubt. A snake when in rapid motion appears nearly twice his actual length, and no estimate of his dimensions can possibly approach correctness. Statements have been made to the writer very frequently of the occurrence in various localities in this State, of snakes that *appeared* to be ten and twelve feet long. No such specimens have been secured for our museums, and the maximum length is apparently undetermined.—CHAS. C. ABBOTT, M. D., Trenton, N. J.

A WHALEMAN'S OPINION OF SQUID.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 25th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your article on the cuttle-fish, in your issue of May 4th, recalls some incidents within my own experience. When cruising on sperm whale ground I have frequently seen fragments of "squid" float by—remnants of a whale's repast—an infallible sign that "Old Blowhard" was somewhere in the vicinity. A small species I have seen among the South Sea Islands, near the rocks, but the larger kind are seldom or never found away from blue water. Old salts have a tradition something similar to that of the Bishop of Bergen, concerning the existence of the "great white squid," and solemnly say that "no ship that has seen it will ever return to port." I think them peculiar to no sea or zone, as I have sighted their floating fragments in various parts of the three great oceans. In 1857 my boat was fast to a large "bull" on the "off-shore ground," in the Pacific. While in his flurry the whale disgorged a huge section of squid, which passed within an oar's length of us, so there was a good view of the thing as it drifted by. I judged it to be fully fourteen feet long. It was bitten or torn at both ends, and the taper was gradual, so that when a living member it was doubtless longer. Its width was about eighteen inches at the base. The suckers appeared to be all on one side, without much uniformity in position or size, and almost as numerous in proportion as the spots on a peacock's tail. Its color was creamy white, and there seemed to be no particular color. On the under or sucker side it was somewhat flattened. We killed the whale, which furnished 110 barrels of oil. E. R. WILSON.

LETTERS FROM ORNITHOLOGISTS.

WEST MEDWAY, Mass., May 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Early on the morning of May 19th, in a little more than an hour, I obtained in a small piece of heavy woodland, in this town, one black-throated green warbler, two black throated blue, two black-and-yellow, two bay-breasted, one Blackburnian, and one Cape May warbler. I also saw several chestnut-sided and yellow-rumped warblers, and heard the summer warbler. This makes nine out of the thirteen species of *Dendroica* that are observed in eastern Massachusetts, found in one place at one time. Have any of your correspondents outdone me? I also obtained on May 17th, a prairie warbler, which is very rare in this vicinity; and on May 16th I saw a Wilson's black-cap (*Myiodioctes pusillus*) for the first time at this place. CHAS. A. HOUGHTON.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have read your natural history notes with great interest, and I enclose you herewith memoranda of the dates of arrival of some of the birds common to this locality:—

April 12th.—Song-sparrow; robbin about same date.

April 16th.—Red-winged black-bird.

May 6th-8th.—White-bellied, swallow, purple Martin, Baltimore oriole, chimney swallow, and cat-bird.

May 14th-19th.—Brown thrasher, orchard oriole, bobolink, and warbling vireo.

The Savannah sparrow was nesting on May 15th. Robins, white-bellied swallows, song-sparrows, blue birds, and crows are nesting at this date. All the birds were very late this year in their arrival and in their nesting. J. S. CONLAND.

GAINESVILLE, Cooke Co., TEXAS, May 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

If the following notes are of any service to you please use them:—

February 15th.—collected a male arctic blue bird (*Sialia arctica*) and a female of Harris's finch (*Zonotrichia querula*). The arctic blue-birds have been here in great abundance since December 1st.

March 17th—First flock of curlews (*Numenius borealis*). Killed a male red-shouldered buzzard (*Buteo lineatus*) on the nest; it was on at 9 A. M., and also at 4 P. M., and perhaps was incubating. Robins and arctic blue-birds still here.

March 21st.—Black-bellied long-spurs (*Plectrophanes ornatus*) abundant; Maccown's bunting (*P. Maccownii*) appears to have been gone for a month.

March 27th.—Fox-sparrows still here. Scissor-tailed flycatchers (*Milvulus forficatus*), white-eyed vireos (*Vireo noveboracensis*) and blue gray flycatchers (*Poliuptila*) observed. Wild geese and cranes are migrating northward.

April 1st.—More scissor-tailed flycatchers; arctic blue-birds not seen. Canvas-backed duck killed; rare here.

April 3d.—Prairies appear to be covered with black bellied longspurs.

April 10th.—First swallow-tailed kite (*Nauclerus furcatus*) of the season. Robins yet plentiful.

April 11th.—One swallow-tailed kite and one Mississippi kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) seen; also young crows.

April 12th.—The quails (*Ortyx virginianus*) are pairing for the breeding season. G. H. RAGSDALE.

LAKE CITY, Minn., May 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Please accept the following as notes from this locality for April:—

March 25th.—Crows; not winter residents here.

March 26th.—Raining, with some snow; ice in Lake Pepin solid. A very few ducks reported.

April 1st.—Robins and meadow-larks; very early for robins, but not for the lark.

April 3d.—Ducks more plenty.

April 5.—Sharp-skinned hawk (*Accipiter fuscus*) earlier and more abundant than for many years; purple martins, blue-birds, and a nest of the chipping sparrow with two eggs, within four feet of railroad tracks; never knew before of their nesting much before May 1st. Butcher-birds plenty.

April 7th.—Red-poll warbler, early and uncommon; Maryland yellow-throat, which is very pleasant in summer; the evening grosbeaks and cedar birds are all gone.

April 8th.—Weather a little warmer. Blackbirds in limited numbers, golden-winged woodpeckers, and a few Canada geese: canvas-backs and many other ducks abundant; flocks of wild pigeons; a powee, and blue-jays, which are resident.

April 9th.—Screech owl (*Scops asio*) brought in; it is resident. Wilson's snipe are present in limited numbers. One pairs of doves were seen; do not usually appear before the last of the month.

April 10th.—Weather threatening snow, and colder. Snow-birds seen again, after having been absent a week.

April 11th.—Weather colder. Yellow birds seen.

April 12.—Storm ahead, ice still firm, and too cold for more birds. No wild geese seen since the 8th.

April 13th.—Cold; rain and snow as foretold by the appearance of the snow-birds on the 10th.

April 14th.—Warm to-day. Wild geese flying north; red-tailed hawk killdeer, tildark, and wood thrush noted.

April 15th.—Hawks, gulls and geese more numerous.

April 18.—Strong north west wind for three days, froze hard last night. Not a peep from any bird this morning.

April 21st.—Blew hard yesterday, and the ice went out of the river warmer to-day. Downy woodpecker unusually plenty has been scarce this spring; red-bellied nuthatch as usual.

April 22d.—Phœbe-bird and red-headed woodpecker.

April 23d.—Blackbirds in plenty, and more ducks.

April 24th.—Weather fine. Saw two immense flocks of brant flying low over Lake Sepin, where it never has been abundant.

April 27th.—Warm and beautiful weather. Birds all noisy and musical; no wild pigeons since the 9th, when they stayed two days; ducks and geese about all gone north.

April 28th.—Fine female of fish hawk (*Pandion haliætus*) shot; the eggs were about the size of a marrow-fat pea; blue-birds building their nests. There are more birds yet to come. D. C. ESTES, M. D.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus nigricans.*
Shad, *Alosa.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*

FLIES IN SEASON FOR JUNE.—Green drake, gray drake, orange, dun, dark mackerel, scarlet ibis, coachman and professor.

FISH IN MARKET.—The market is abundantly supplied with fish, and prices are unusually low. We quote:—Striped bass, 15c. to 20c. per pound; bluefish from Long Island, 12½c.; Salmon, Kennebec, 60c., California, 30c.; mackerel, 12½c.; shad, Connecticut River, 35c each; weakfish, 10c. per pound; white perch, 15c.; Spanish mackerel, 25c.; green turtle, 18c.; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 20c. per pound; haddock, 8c.; kingfish, 20c.; codfish, 8c.; blackfish 10c.; flounders, 8c.; porgies, 10c.; sea bass, 10c.; eels, 18c.; lobsters, 8c.; sheepshead, 15c.; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 40c. to 60c. per 100; brook trout, 50c. or Canada, and $1 per pound for Long Island, hard shell crabs, $3 per 100; soft do., 50c. to $1.25 per dozen.

—June is the Angler's month.

—Some fine striped bass have been taken from the boat house floats on the Harlem River; also in the Little Gate, and off 120th street, North River. Bluefish have struck in on the Long Island coast, and large numbers have been taken near Orient. The fishermen at Canarsie have also sent a number to market. Although the pound nets in the Great South Bay are taking large quantities of weakfish, the fish seem disinclined to take the hook, owing perhaps to the fact that the channels are full of schools of young bunkers, upon which they feed. A few weakfish have been taken in Prince's Bay. Sea bass and blackfish are biting freely in the South Bay off Babylon and Islip, and the squid will soon be in order in the inlet.

FLY CASTING AT THE STATE CONVENTION.—One of the contests always provided at the annual convention of the State Sportsman's Convention is that of fly casting. It is to be regretted that on the last occasion there were but three contestants. Last year, at Watertown, there were nine, the winner on each occasion, and also in '73 and '74 being Reuben Wood, of Syracuse. The place selected for the casting was not of the best description, which perhaps accounts for the result, which was as follows:—R. Wood, Syracuse, first prize, 69 feet; J. Annin, Jr., Caledonia, second prize, 63 feet; H. H. Morse, Rochester, third prize, 58 feet. The judges reported for delicacy and accuracy of cast the same gentlemen in the same order. The judges were Eugene Wakeman, of Batavia, James Harrison, of Binghamton, and Dr. A. H. Fowler, of Ithaca. The first prize was a very handsome split bamboo fly-rod, made and presented by Dr. Fowler, and it is worthy of note that the prize has been won for three consecutive years by one of Dr. Fowler's rods. Mr. Wood's cast last year was 75 feet. In '69, at Syracuse, Seth Green cast 84 feet. The casting this year was from a platform built on the bank of the Genesee River, with a bluff behind and scarcely room for retrieving an ordinary cast.

—A day or two since Warren Leland purchased in open market for the Palace Hotel, at San Francisco, twenty salmon, weighing sixteen pounds each, for twenty cents apiece—one and a quarter cents per pound. There is no need of physical starvation while palatable food is so cheap, for softening of the brain while edible phosphorus is so plentiful.

—It will be seen by the letter of our regular Barnegat correspondent that there is good blue fishing in the bay now. The probability is that these fish will appear in unprecedented numbers this season.

—The close season for bass commenced in Napan and Black Rivers, tributaries of the lower Miramichi, Province of New Brunswick, on 25th May. In all other parts of New Brunswick, including the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi, where they are are taken in greatest abundance, the close season commences 31st March.

—The Gaspereaux fishing season has been extended on the Miramichi River, Province of New Brunswick, to 1st July. It closes by Regulation on 15th June.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Halifax, May 25th.*—Messrs. Wm. Sarve and Henry Fidler came back yesterday with about four dozen fine trout, taken at Five Islands, Margaret's Bay. The heaviest weighed within a trifle of three pounds, and the lightest two pounds. They were speckled trout. C.

Yarmouth, May 23d.—Our fishing is just opening. The season is a little late; the trees are just budding, and the water rather cold. Our rivers are still a little high. The water will probably be good about June 1st. Heavy baskets of trout have already been taken. LAWSON.

HERRINGS.—Nine schooners belonging to Hahone Bay and elsewhere, arrived yesterday with full fares from Magdalen Islands. They brought 6,100 hbls. of herring, and report they were very plentiful, all the vessels that were there getting full fares. *—Halifax (N. S.) Reporter, May 25th.*

MAINE—*Bangor, May 20th.*—A trout was caught last week in one of our neighboring brooks which, when opened, was found to contain a ground sparrow, which had been swallowed entire. The trout was about ten inches in length. Trouting has been successful this spring, and many large baskets have been brought home. DON.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Plymouth, May 22d.*—Two gentlemen from Boston came up on Friday and returned to day (Monday) with 527 brook trout—"a great many of them would weigh a pound."

NEW YORK—*Meacham Lake.*—On May 10th I caught my first trout at the head of the lake, in open water, but the lake was not clear of ice until the 16th, the latest I ever knew it to hold. On the 20th Mrs. F. caught the first salmon trout—trolling. It weighed just two pounds. May 22d, caught a salmon trout which weighed just three pounds before dressing. As it looked very full, told my brother to open carefully and we would examine the stomache. As he cut her open, he found it was eggs that gave her the fullness; the eggs were about the size of No. 12 shot, and the two sacks of eggs weighed one pound, making just one third the whole weight of the fish. The salmon trout are very fat this spring, and bite freely. We have caught none above six pounds yet. A. R. FULLER.

NEW JERSEY.—*Kinsley's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, May 25th.*—First blue fish taken to-day. Jessie Birdsall took 36; several other yachts from 15 to 30 each. They run about 3 pounds. The large ones have not come in yet on account of the bunkers coming in the inlet. We look for them on the next flood tide. Black fish plenty, and good size. Mr. Harry Atwater caught 45 black fish and 16 sea bass, one pulling the scales at 5 pounds. G. M. Atwater 22 black fish, 11 sea bass, 6 pounders.

May 25th.—On board yacht Adda, 5 P. M., blue fish plenty. In crossing the Bay I passed some of the fishing fleet, and they report from 50 to 100 per boat. Capt. Christopher Grim reports 60. B.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Tobyhanna, May 25th,* 1876.—I have just returned from Tobyhanna, Pa., and considering how near it is to New York and Philadelphia I was surprised to find trout so plenty. The Tobyhanna is a stream of good size, the upper part difficult to wade, but full of trout, while farther down, it runs more even and affords better fly fishing. I found good accommodations at Case's hotel, which is near the depot, and they are very obliging in the way of furnishing teams, etc. Tobyhanna is on the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad, a few stations beyond the Delaware Water Gap. There is also good fishing at Henryville and Oakland, on the same road between the Gap and Tobyhanna. Any of your readers desirous of visiting that section can obtain full particulars of

W. HOLBERTON, 102 Nassau St.

Philadelphia, May 29th.—The heavy rain of last week made a small freshet in the Delaware, and the muddy water encouraged the gillers. The sequel was not so encouraging. I do not think any skiff on the river caught more than 200 shad in the whole week. The close of the season (June 10th) is close at hand, and then the fishermen will turn their attention to the sturgeon, which are running holes through the gill nets now. The anglers are getting their tackle ready for a raid on the bass after Wednesday. SCULLS.

MINNESOTA—*Shakopee, May 26th.*—Black bass are being caught daily in Minnetonka. C. A. STEVENS.

GEORGIA.—After many years, says the Macon *Telegraph*, shad have made their reappearance in the Ocmulgee River. "A day or two ago Mr. W. B. Johnston, Jr., and another gentleman were on the river in a boat and saw a considerable number of what they supposed were large trout, which seemed to be chasing the smaller fry. Mr. Johnston fixed him up a gig and went to where he had seen the fish previously, and in a short while succeeded in gigging a shad twenty inches long."

CANADIAN FISHING PRIVILEGES.

CHATHAM, N. B., May 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Can you inform me when Mr. Fred Curtis, of Boston, acquired the right to call the Dartmouth his own river, and also when the Restigouche was closed to the public in the interest of private parties? I have always been under the impression that the Dartmouth and Restigouche, like the Nepisiguit and Southwest Miramichi, were not handed over entirely to lessees, but that certain portions of them were reserved for the benefit of such anglers as might desire to fish them—in some cases free, and in others at a small charge per rod. I know that although the Nepisiguit is popularly supposed to be Mr. John W. Nicholson's "own river," that gentlemen and his associates have only about one-third of it under lease, while a very small portion of the Southwest Miramichi only, is embraced by the "Burnt Hill" lease of Messrs. Robertson, Dyer, Lanergan, Wood, *et al.* The rest of it is absolutely free to all. The Northwest Miramichi also—a splendid salmon stream—is, and will remain, free to the public for fly-fishing. Mr. Curtis may not intend it, but the tone of his letter to you would lead one to suppose that opportunity for fly-fishing in North Shore waters was among the things of the past. One swallow does not make a summer, nor does Mr. Curtis' little leasehold form any material portion of the good angling pools in this section of the country. D. G. SMITH.

WEIGHT OF FISH BY MEASUREMENT.

CUMBERLAND, England, April 30th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your number of April 13th, just to hand, you refer to a table of approximate weights of fish, obtained from their dimensions, published by Eaton & Co., of Crooked Lane, near London Bridge. I had not seen it before, but have been long in the habit of guessing the weight of fish of the *Salmonidæ* tribe by no doubt the same geometrical and arithmetrical process. The table you refer to is simply a ready reckoner, but any good hand at figures can do it for himself. I have no doubt that the idea was taken from Sir Humphrey Davy, our great chemist and salmon fisher. In his charming book "Salmonia; or, Days of Fly Fishing," we read that his companion, having caught a fish nearly 24 inches long, Sir Humphrey said it ought to weigh nearly 6 lbs, but not quite, and he founded his opinion on the fact that he had just weighed a fish of the same sort and similar proportions, it being 17 inches by 9, and it was exactly 2 lbs., which he took for his standard. The scales being brought the larger fish proved 5 lbs. 10½ oz. This ingenious philosopher, who let nothing escape him, hereby tested a famous proposition of Euclid, viz., Euclid, Book XI, Theorem 34—"Similar solid parallelopipeds are to each other in the triplicate ratio of their homologous sides." Put into more simple form we may state the rule thus: "Similar solids vary as the cubes of one of their dimensions." To understand the matter fully we must bear in mind that any number multiplied into itself produces the *square* of that number. Thus 4 is the square of 2. The number 2 multiplied into itself three times over gives the *cube* thereof, viz., 8. By algebraic form, then, Sir H. would state his equation thus: Let X be unknown quantity, or answer sought. $17^3 : 24^3 :: 2$ lbs. : X. Multiply the two middle terms together 17^3 and 24^3 divide by the first and last multiplied together, which your readers will find results in: X = 5 lbs. 10 oz. and some decimals. Or by common rule of three, thus: As 17 (cubed) : 24 (cubed) :: 2 lbs. to the answer.

I have tested this rule very often, and have surprised my friends, who were not aware of the process, at the marvelous nearness I have come to the absolute weight by the scales. I have no doubt you could apply it to many of your American fish, but you must take some well-grown specimen of each sort, and ascertain what a fish of such a length weighs, as a standard or data. You need not carry a pocket rule, if you will have a foot and a few inches notched or marked somehow on the but of your rod. It is well worthy of remark (*vide* your "Mitchell's Orbs of the Heavens") that the prices of telescopes are calculated by a similar method—that is, their cost varies as the cube of the diameter or breadth of the object glass. Thus, if a telescope with object glass of two inches cost £24, one of eight inches does not cost four times that sum, as some would imagine, but £1,536!! Calculated thus—as 2 (cubed) : 8 (cubed) :: £24. JACKSON GILBANKS.

[As to the growth of American salmon in eastern waters, a salmon three years old will measure seventeen inches and weigh six and a half to seven pounds, and after four years they increase in size and weight much faster.—ED.]

BASS VS. PICKEREL.

CHICAGO, May 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

One of your correspondents, "Von G.," of West Meriden, Conn., complains in your paper of the destruction of pickerel by the black bass with which their ponds have been stocked, and he more than intimates that the loss of fine strings of pickerel is not compensated by the presence of a few bass. It will probably be news to the most of your readers to learn that bass destroy pickerel, the reverse of which is certainly understood to be true. If, however, it were a fact, and your correspondent were correct, it would be the greatest blessing of the age to sportsmen. In our country, where both are abundant, we avoid the pickerel as we do dog-fish and lizzards, take him only to destroy his life, and to make room for the bass. If "Von G." will make a trip to Oconomowoc this summer and give the lakes thereabouts a trial, it is my opinion he will never want to touch a pickerel again.

And by the way, I would like to say to your Eastern readers that Oconomowoc is the loviest spot on this continent east of the Rocky Mountains. More than forty lakes lie within a radius of fifteen miles; their banks are hilly and wooded, the beeches of gravel and sand, the waters as clear as light and filled with bass and pickerel.

A friend of mine, one day last summer, took thirty-nine bass weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, and it was not an extraordinary day, either. He did not count the pickerel. The roads about Oconomowoc are the finest in the world, gravel beds on a clay subsoil. They are equal to the drives in the Central Park in New York, and you can drive fifty miles in any direction without soiling the wheels of your carriage. The sky is clear, the air is pure, and when the sun goes down behind the far off western hills it lights up the firmament with a picturesque beauty which is seen nowhere in the world save in the famous Bay of Naples. It is certainly true that Southern Wisconsin presents more attractions in the summer time than any other place in this country with which we are familiar. It should be better known to our Eastern tourists, and I am sure that a visit once made would be often repeated.

If "Von G.," or any body else, will call upon the writer, at his house on the banks of Le Bello Lake, he will prove the truth of every fact here stated. And, besides, he will give him or them a sample of black bass fishing which will forever banish the pickerel from the list of fish which a sportsman delights to take. GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.

AD HOMINEM.—The spirit has moved our neighbor of the *Evening Mail* to utter the following goodly apostrophe to this journal. Compliments from *females* are pretty things, and gratifying to the soul, but there is something in their bestowal by the "Mail" which is like body to Old Port; it is stimulating, bracing, and effective.

"There is no journal which in its particular department is making more rapid strides than the FOREST AND STREAM. Its correspondence from all parts of the country is peculiarly entertaining. "A paper on the "Wild Horse of America," in the issue of this week, is specially interesting, in view of the great riding feat performed yesterday ou mustangs at Fleetwood Park."

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
June 1	7	1	3	36	3	1
June 2	7	53	4	37	3	52
June 3	8	43	5	27	4	42
June 4	9	29	6	15	5	29
June 5	10	13	7		6	13
June 6	11		7	43	7	
June 7	11	42	8	26	7	42

N. Y. YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—This event occurs on Thursday, June 8th. Five prizes of the value of $250; each will be sailed for as follows:—One for first-class schooners—those measuring 7,000 cubic feet and over. One for second class schooners—those measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet. One for keel schooners—irrespective of classification. One for first-class sloops—those measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over. One for second-class sloops—those measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet. The regatta will be sailed according to the sailing regulations of the club, and with time allowances. On the same day will be offered for competition, without classification, the Bennett Challenge Cups. One for schooners—recently surrendered to the club by the owner of the yacht Magic. One for sloops—recently surrendered to the club by the owner of the yacht Vision These challenge cups will be sailed for according to the sailing regulations of the club (with time allowance), the winners to hold the same for thirty days after the race without liability to challenge, after which date they are to be held subject to challenge in accordance with the deed of gift. Entries to be made as usual and time allowance to be calculated as formerly.

The following are the officers of the Toronto (Canada) Rowing Club for the current year:—

Ph. De Gruchy, President; Geo. Gwatkin, Secretary-Treasurer; Geo. Duchie, Vice-President; J. Dibb, C. Annis, Auditors.

THE AMERICA CUP.—The New York Yacht Club have finally agreed to sail, as proposed by Commodore Gifford, of the Canadian Yacht Club, a match for the so-called Queen's Cup, one yacht to be named against the Countess of Dufferin, with the proviso that in case either the challenging vessel or the yacht to sail against her be disabled before the start on the day fixed for any of the races, then such race shall be postponed until repairs have been made. The race will take place on July 10th, 12th, and 14th, viz.:—The first, over the New York Yacht Club course; the second, twenty miles to windward and return, starting

from Sandy Hook, and the third, over one of the above courses as shall be determined by lot if a third contest should be necessary.

NEW YORK ROWING CLUB.—The spring regatta of this club was rowed on the Harlem on Saturday last. The first race was for four-oared shells, one mile straightaway, manned as follows:—

Blue—Bow, C. G. Peters; No. 2, J. P. Kingsford; No. 3, E. Kelly; stroke, E. G. Cruger.

White—Bow, C. D. Ingersoll; No. 2, P. De Folrez; No. 3, C. H. Leland; stroke, G. L. Rives. The white won by two lengths in 7m. 6s.

The next was the race for six-oared gigs, for which the following crews entered; course same as before:—

Red—W. R. Stewart, bow; G. Sherman, No. 2; T. R. Greeu, No. 3; R. B. Hartshorne, No. 4; J. A. McKim, No. 5; J. P. Kingsford, stroke, and C. Frothingham, coxswain.

White—G. Vail, how; J. C. Ogden, No. 2; H. Oelrichs, No. 3; J. T. Van Rensselaer, No. 4; C. M. Oelrichs, No. 5; E. C. Cruger, stroke, and August Belmont, Jr., coxswain.

Blue—C. D. Ingersoll, bow; P. De Florez, No. 2; C. G. Peters, No. 3; E. Kelly, No. 4; C. H. Leland, No. 5; G. L. Lewis, stroke, and F. L. Leland, coxswain. After a well-contested race Mr. Kingsford's crew won in 6m. 25s, Mr. Cruger's crew second. A handicap sculling race closed the sports.

—Mr. R. H. Huntley's new sloop yacht, the Niantic, built by Alonzo Smith, of Islip, has been launched. She will be the largest sloop in the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

—The Inman Steamship Line brought over the new eight-oared shell for the Yale University crew free of freight charges.

—Harvard has already raised by theatricals and otherwise more than $2,000 for its university crew.

SCHUYLKILL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Last summer there was an effort made, principally by the Commodore, to induce the several clubs of the Schuylkill Navy to hold club regattas every week. I am glad to see that the idea seems to be taken hold of this year in spite of the foreboding that the interest in the Centennial Regatta would be detrimental to club rowing. The Undine, Crescent, and Quaker City, have each devoted a day to club contests. The Pennsylvania had a "scrub" on the 20th, and the Vesper, (a non-navy club) will hold a regatta on the 3d prox. that promises to be of no little interest. These meetings are of more importance than is generally appreciated. They promote a rowing spirit that cannot be gotten out in open regattas; they popularize the sport among the best of our citizens, as is proved by the crowds that attend them. There should be one every week.

On Saturday the Quaker City Club held their Eighteenth Annual Regatta, and it proved a very decided success. It is a a fair indication of what may be expected in August and September when crews from all the world will contend. Their first race was for single sculls from Girard Bridge to the boat house. There were entered Messrs. Gormley, Pleasonton, and McBeath. Gormley won by a good lead. Pleasonton, second, McBeath third.

The four-oared shell race, same course, was won after a sharp struggle by the following crew:—McBeath, (stroke), Ferguson, Wood, Stinson, (bow). The defeated crew—who came in not more than six feet to the rear, had the lead until within a hundred yards of the finish, when a spurt of their adversaries reverted the honors from them—was Adams, (stroke), Pleasonton, Wise, and Gormley, (bow). Third came the double scull race, from the house to the Zoological Garden and return. Adams and Wise won by a length, by a spurt just at the finish. Carlisle and Stinson not being able to maintain the slight lead they had held until then.

The gig race over the same course as the last, was between McBeath, Pleasonton, Ferguson, and Wood, and Adams, Gormley, Wise, and Stinson. Gormley's crew won by a length. The six-oared barge race between three boats was very exciting. The Falcon went away well, and seemed in a fair way to win, but the line on the return was Cygnet 1; Falcon, 2; Mischief, 3. There was not half a length between the first and third boat. The winning crew was Gormley, Ferguson, Wise, Iddenge, Roberts, Sower, and Reyburn Cox.

All the races were manully close, and the applause of the guests was meant as much for the losers as the winners. The officers of the regatta were: A. Crow, Jr., starter; Wm. Arrott, judge; Jas. Moorehead, time keeper; commodore James M. Ferguson, umpire.

The action of many of the foreign clubs in reference to the Centennial regatta, is yet indefinite, but each advice assures the navy that the entries will be more numerous than at first supposed. If the College Associations had been willing to accommodate their regatta to this one, in time, place, or style of races, I think Mr. Rees' mission to England would have been more successful. Although it is felt by the Regatta Committee that every one in the interest of Saratoga and of the College Association, is working hard against Schuylkill's interest, there is no doubt that the committee will do all they can to further any international rowing contest in America this year, even though it should be a race on some other waters. The temperate and national feeling that has characterized the management of the Exposition seems to pervade every thing that is in any way connected therewith. The foreign clubs are disposed to recognize the official character of the circulars sent out under authority of the commission. SCULLS.

METAL SAIL BOATS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At page 322 of issue just received, I find some courteous strictures regarding the "Boat for Florida," and as this subject interests many of your readers, I solicit space for a reply. Your correspondent "Rip Rap" inquires why a boat should be built of cedar." In answer I will say because it is light, tough, durable, and adapted to withstand the assaults of sharp-pointed limestone rocks, razor-edged coon oysters, and "nigger heads," so plentiful along the southwest coast of Florida. We have a distinct recollection of a certain occasion when our friend, the Editor, attempted to walk for some distance on the sharp-pointed and jagged corralline rock on the south side of the Homosassa River, and we would like his opinion regarding the effect that would be produced on the bottom or sides of a boat constructed of zinc or galvanized iron, by coming in contact with such rocks when under head way. If "Rip Rap" ever attempts the navigation of the southwest coast in one of his metallic boats, I would advise him to provide and carry a full supply of metal patches, soldering irons, solder, rivets, etc., etc. We have been there and are posted with regard to the difficulties to be encountered, and must conclude that R. R. has not visited the locality. I speak from experience and observation, and not theory.

I admit that the torredo attacks wooden boats, but can assure R. R. that the industrious little borer is not found in fresh water, and as the majority of sportsmen mainly confine their wanderings to fresh water lakes and rivers, the objection possesses no weight. If cruising along the coast, it is an easy thing to run up one of the many fresh water streams, and destroy existing worms by a few hours' immersion in fresh water. I used the good boat Spray for one season on the southwest coast, and she suffered but little, if any, from insects. An occasional coat of copper paint, or boiled down gas house tar with arsenic, applied hot, will prevent the trouble referred to.

The writer recommends zinc as a substance adapted to the construction of bonts, and he is in error, for it is brittle and liable to oxidize, soon becoming more holey than righteous. A properly constructed iron boat is an expensive luxury, and one that cannot be easily repaired by the tourist or the first jack-log carpenter that is available. The owner of a wooden boat can supply himself with a few sheets of copper or yellow metal, some stout duck, and tinned tacks, and if an accident should happen he can apply a poultice of duck, tacking over it a piece of the metal, and the boat becomes sea-worthy.

Your correspondent recommends a boat to be "built on the same plans and models of the sailing skiffs of the shallow waters of the Delaware, and in constant use at Burlington, Bristol, Beverly, and Bordentown, which would be fully equal to all the wants of the tourist and sportsman while voyaging through Florida waters, etc." Now, Mr. Editor, I must dissent from the statement of "Rip Rap," and thereby prevent tourists and sportsmen from being disappointed. Until recently I was for years a resident of one of the above named towns, and am perfectly familiar with the boats used on the Delaware River. Skiffs adapted to rowing, fishing, and shooting are used on that river, but we unhesitatingly assert that they are not adapted to Florida cruising. The boats he refers to are unfit for coasting, not safe or comfortable on our large lakes or rivers where a heavy sea soon gets up, and they are certainly not adapted to carry sportsmen's outfit and plunder for a six weeks' cruise, and nightly to lodge the owners. When "Rip Rap" has navigated the southwest coast as I have done, carried forty days' provisions, and made stretches along the coast of forty miles without a harbor or shelter, I have reason to believe that he would not make the attempt in a Delaware River sailing skiff, even though its skin was composed of zinc or galvanized iron. I fancy, Mr. Editor, that you have a moist recollection of the day when you, the "Infant," and "Al Fresco", started from Cedar Keys, bound for Homosassa in a boat of a Delaware River model, and how glad we were to return to the dock and dry our clothes and impedimenta in a hotel.

A boat for Florida cruising should be portable, and combine the merits of a sneak-box and a Whitehall boat. She must be strong, able, deep between deck and ceiling, and specially modeled for the work. I have designed or modified such a boat, and shall briefly describe her: Length, 15 feet; beam, 4 feet 8 inches; depth between deck and ceiling, 17 inches; almost wall-sided, and flat in floor at point of greatest beam; good entrance and exit, or in other words, fine lines forward and aft; deck same as sneak-box, dipping 5 inches from centre of cock-pit to each side, and to stem and stern; cock-pit 4 feet long by 2 feet 2 inches wide; hatches 10 by 14 inches abaft the mast and cock pit to stow provisions and general plunder; centre-board, 3 feet long; cat-rigged, with gaff or sprets and sliding gunter; canvas apron as in sneak box, to be used when beating to windward; bulkhead at after part of cock-pit. Owing to stowage arrangements forward and aft, sleeping accommodations can be secured in cock-pit and on each side of the trunk for two persons. When cruising, I prefer sleeping in a boat, and if a canvas awning is provided to lash over the boom, a tent and a dry and non-rheumatic bed is ever ready. With such a boat, a supply of provender, a Dunckloe stove, and a jolly companion, "Camp Life in Florida" would prove enjoyable. In such a boat provisions and plunder would be protected from the weather, two persons could be comfortably accommodated and lodged; she would be easily transported; provided with hatch for cock-pit she could be converted into a Saratoga trunk; she would work well under sail, row easily, and prove comfortable and sea-worthy in a sea way. Owing to the shape of her deck and protected cock-pit, she would weather a storm that would sink and destroy a whole fleet of Delaware River skiffs.

I write from practical experience and some observation, and can assure your readers that skiffs and open boats will not do for Florida cruising. In winter boats are in demand in Florida, and it is impossible for sportsmen to obtain what they require, and we feel assured that if some enterprising boat-builder would supply the want, that he would find it a remunerative business. Your correspondent refers to Holmes, Shaw & Brown of Bordentown, N. J., as suitable parties to build boats for Florida, and from our knowledge of these gentlemens' productions we say amen. Every sportsman who visits Florida will agree with me that good boats are wanted, and the question arises who will supply the demand? AL FRESCO.

The Kennel.

BREEDING FOR KIND.

IN Switzerland, according to the reports of an agricultural society, a breeder got a succession of heifers by following a rule laid down by Prof. Thury, a French veterinary surgeon, the formula of which is the following: When the female receives the male at the first signs of heat, the result is a female; but if at the last stage, a male. This theory of course can be put to the proof elsewhere as in Switzerland and France, and is in part corroborated by the experience of farmers, who will testify that when a bull runs with the cows in the field, there are more heifer calves produced than when the cows are driven some distance to a bull. The presumption would seem to be that in the first case the cows are served when early in heat, and in the latter, that before the cows reach the male, they are at the end of the heat.

The theory of Prof. Thury above referred to, was first published in this country, through the columns of the *Country Gentleman*, in a translation from the author's pamphlet in French, twelve or fifteen years ago. It maintains a perennial circulation in the papers—now on one side of the Atlantic and now on the other—always with an air of novelty and freshness, as if it had never appeared before. In referring thereto the *Country Gentleman* remarks:—

"Nothing has ever been heard from M. Thury or his theory, so far as we are aware, since the time of its first promulgation—except by way of repetition of what was then advanced in its favor. There is undoubtedly a basis of truth about it, worthy of application in practice, but that it uniformly or unfailingly secures the desired result, is by no means the case."

This matter is well worthy the attention of breeders, in its application to dogs. We have frequently heard it alleged that by preventing the meeting of the dog and bitch until the latter period of the heat, the produce will generally be a large percentage of dog pups in the litter. Others assert that there is no reliance to be placed in it. But as every breeder prefers to have as many dog pups as possible, we suggest the propriety of following the rule laid down by Prof. Thury, the French veterinary surgeon, and we will be thankful for the result of their experience.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.—Owing to the absence of a portion of our staff at Geneseo during the State Convention, a large number of pedigrees are awaiting entry in the Kennel Register. The certificates will be forwarded at an early day. We propose publishing in a few weeks an abstract of the Register, commencing with the first one hundred dogs and giving the names of owners and breeders, sire and dam, etc.

—Mr. F. H. Bierhower, of Maysville, Ky., writes us that his imported Irish bitch Kitty, gave birth on last Thursday to nine very handsome puppies by her sire, Plunket. Five are dogs and four are bitches, and all very nearly resemble their sire. The markings are so nearly identical that he has not yet been able to find any differences.

—In our issue of the 18th ulto., the date on which Mr. J. Arctas Clark's dog Frank was whelped, should have read July 12th, 1875, instead of '76 as printed.

THE GENESEO BENCH SHOW.

An effort was made to hold a bench show of dogs in connection with the annual convention of the State Sportsmens' Association at Geneseo, last week, but whether it was owing to a lack of notice, or whether the distance was so great as to deter sportsmen, the show was a failure. It might have been made nearer a pecuniary success, however, had a suitable building been provided; as it was, the dogs were placed on the fair grounds away from the centre of the building, and not even on the road to the shooting grounds where they might have attracted the attention of visitors. The list of entries was small although the dogs exhibited were not without merit. The list of awards were as follows:—

CLASS 1.—Imported English setters.
1st, Don, C. D. Wagstaff, Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.

CLASS 2.—Native English setters, over 1 year.
France, Asa L. Sherwood, Skaneateles, N. Y., 1st prize, and also the handsome silver cup valued at $75, given by the Chicago *Field* for the best setter in the show. Best dog pup Mac, same owner; 2d best, Mart, same owner. Best bitch pup, Moll, same owner.

CLASS 3.—Native and imported Irish setters.
1st, Bob, H. R. Jones, Buffalo.

CLASS 4.—Gordon setters, over one year old.
1st, Lou, Wm. M. Tileston, New York. For best dog pup under one year, Doctor, John B. Sage, Buffalo.

CLASS 5.—Pointer dogs above 50 pounds.
1st, Ike, F. D. Brown, Mt. Morris; 2d, Dash, Thomas Goulding, Rochester. Best bitch, 1st, Spotless, Eugene Wakeman, Batavia; 2d, True, C. C. Fitzhugh, Mt. Morris.

CLASS 6.—Pointer dog pups.
1st, and 2d, Dash and Faulkner, C. C. Fitzhugh, Mt. Morris. Pointer bitch pups. 1st and 2d, Silk and Flea, C. C. Fitzhugh.

CLASS 7.—Cocker spaniels.
1st, Shot, Henry Todd, Batavia.

CLASS 10.—Fox hounds (dogs).
1st, Drive, and 2d, Sport, D. Hurlbut, Mt. Morris. Bitches.—1st, Belle, D. Hurlbut.

CLASS 11½.—Greyhounds.
Diploma for Bitch, Lufra, C. C. Fitzhugh.

Judges—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, and Chas. Lincoln, Detroit, Mich. The dogs received the best of care at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, Superintendent, who will, we understand, have charge of the dogs at Philadelphia.

THE "THREE CELEBRATED DOGS'" PICTURE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

NEW YORK, May 18th, 1876.

It is not often that I take time to correct errors, such as appeared in an editorial notice of your paper of the 18th inst., but as my sense of justice had been previously annoyed, not a little, by the matter in question, I must ask space in your valuable journal to put your readers right, who, you said, "Will remember a picture of three celebrated dogs, Don, Peg, and George, after a painting by Bispham, which ornamented our columns some time ago, this picture has appeared again in the shape of a handsome chromo-lithograph, issued by Messrs. Strobridge & Co., of Cincinnati." Now this handsome chromo-lithograph is neither a copy of my painting of the dogs Don, Peg, and George, done by Bispham, nor of the engraving which appeared in your journal, which latter was taken from a photograph of said painting. Neither does the lithograph issued by Strobridge & Co. give a likeness of my dogs, Don, Peg, and George. It is taken from an entirely different painting, a pseudo copy of my painting which in no wise represents portraits of my dogs. I consider that Strobridge & Co. have done a very improper thing in issuing a circular stating that their lithograph is a portrait of the dogs imported to this country by the late Sir Fred. Bruce, which is entirely untrue. Beyond the principle of the thing, I have no motive in writing this correction, as you are aware I freely gave my consent that you should produce a cut of my painting in your paper, and was very glad that it was in my power to do anything which might lend to the interest of FOREST AND STREAM or its readers. Strobridge & Co. never communicated with me on the subject; but chose to "go it blind," and in consequence have foisted on the public a weak attempt at an imitation, and what the celebrated painter of my picture characterizes as an "abortion." Trusting that in the interest of truth, you will give this an insertion in your next issue.

A. RUSSELL STRACHAN.

We give space to Dr. Strachan's letter with pleasure, but feel that it is necessary that we should ourselves say a few words on the subject. The chromo under discussion was first introduced to us at the Springfied Bench Show by Mr. Bispham, the celebrated artist, who painted Dr. Strachan's picture, and who expressed himself to the officers and members of the Rod and Gun Club and to the numerous exhibitors of dogs then present, in terms quite different from those contained in Dr. Strachan's letter. As Mr. Bispham visited Springfield in the interest and for the purpose of pushing the sale of this picture, it is a little remarkable that he should not have first consulted Dr. Strachan; but this is a matter with which we have nothing to do. As for the picture itself we hold to our original opinion, that it is a most excellent chromo, one of the best we have ever seen, and at the price ($3) we can cheerfully recommend it.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, N. Y., reports a fine litter of cocker spaniel pups, whelped on the 23d inst, comprising five dogs and two gyps. They are from his noted blue blood stock.

MR. BURGES' BOOK AGAIN.

BOSTON, May 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your last issue "Guido" takes up the cudgels for Mr. Arnold Burges' book, in answer to a criticism on said work over the signature of "Vindex." I have no desire to enter into the lists in a discussion with "Guido," as, unless my memory fails me, I have seen in past years a canine controversy carried on in one of the sporting papers, in which the compliments interchanged, and the liberal use of the *argumentum ad hominem* was such as to convince a tyro that he might as well cross rapiers with the crack *Maitre d'armes* of a regiment of the Guards, as to attack "Guido" with the pen. Not nevertheless, although he has cut and slashed at "Vindex" in the most brilliant manner, I must say that I do not think he has controverted the gist of the latter's article, viz., that the "American Kennel and Sporting Field" was not what the public were given to understand it would be, and not worth the price asked for it.

That it adorns the centre table in "Guido's" parlor is no doubt flattering to Mr. Burges; but that in that account "Vindex," Tom, Dick, and Harry and I should feel that it was worth the $4.50 we paid for it, does not follow in the logic that they endeavored to teach me at Harvard.

The book is very well as far as it goes, being very clearly and pleasantly written, and if only claiming to be a reprint of various articles on the subject of the sporting dog, and put on the market at a reasonable price, could not but have been considered a valuable addition to sporting literature. But from its title, the manner in which it was heralded, and its price, the public was led to expect an exhaustive treatise on the dog; and moreover, more especially on the American sporting dog, and in no sense is it such.

Of the 201 pages of which the book is composed, 55, or over one-quarter are taken up with pedigrees, and these, of which there are 332, 10 or over ten per cent. consist simply of the name of the dog and owner, with the remark "No pedigree reported." Two of these, I see, were prize winners, but what the value of the other 38 is I cannot conceive. The chapter on breaking is excellent, not too much spun out, but giving clear and easily understood, practical instruction, by following which any person of moderate intelligence and patience could do much to break his own dog. It is evident that the author is herein a congenial field, and he writes as one having put his maxims to the test of practice. The chapter on breeding is good as far as it goes; but there are some important topics not touched upon, as the best time of year to have a bitch served, during what part of her heat period, and whether it is best to have her served more than once. Also nothing is said of what points should be looked for in selecting those pups of a litter to keep, when you do not wish to raise all. The account of the most common diseases and their treatment is taken almost *verbatim* from Mayhew, and nothing is said of the parasitic origin of mange, and its contagiousness is merely mentioned incidentally.

Although the Laverack and Gordon strains are mentioned, no account is given of the means that were taken to get at the present stock, nor are we told what the points are which have been endeavored to be brought out in these strains, nor is any stress laid on the fact of English breeders striving to get a class of dogs in whom almost everything is sacrificed for pace, while for our shooting, except perhaps on the prairies, pace is only of a secondary importance.

I do not want to appear hypercritical, but much as I have found to admire in the book, I must confess that I was disappointed, and can only say that if "Guido" paid $4.50 for his copy, as I did for mine, and was satisfied with his bargain, money must be much easier earned in Memphis, Tenn., in the profession or occupation which he adorns, than it is in following in the steps of Esculapins in the modern Athens.

DOCTOR.

WARTS IN A DOG'S MOUTH.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 15th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some years ago I had a young setter whose lips and tongue were a complete mass of warts. He could not lap water except by plunging into it so as to get the whole mouth under water. He couldn't pick up any food. I fed him by dropping into his open mouth, and mostly down his throat, strips of "hasty pudding." I knew that warts upon the human subject had been cured by taking a homeopathic preparation of arbor vitæ, or white cedar. I made a strong decoction of the leaves of this cedar and dissolved in it a little borax and a little brown sugar. I made a swab, and three times a day swabbed the dog's mouth and lips. Of course he swallowed a good deal of it. In order to make the application effectually and conveniently, I required the dog to leap upon a platform about a yard high and charge so that his four paws would hang over the edge of it. I then made him hold up his head and open his mouth. He didn't like the performance at first, but soon came to be pleased with it, and when he saw me coming with the tools he would run and put himself in position for the operation with every sign of joy, and as if he was satisfied it would do him good. In about two weeks the warts began to slough off, and in a month were substantially gone. They left some scars, and the tongue was always a little cramped on one edge. Whether the cure was the result of the treatment I cannot say. At all events the cure followed the treatment; and that's about as much as any of the doctors can say.

H.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

OUR BIRDS OF PREY.—Henry J. Vermer, field geologist of the Canada Survey, has in press a work on the eagles, hawks, and owls of Canada. It is founded upon his own observations, and is said to be filled with new and original facts relating to the distribution, habits, and nidification of these birds of prey. It also contains the observations of recent American writers on several species concerning which there has been much controversy. Fifteen specifically distinct falcons and hawks, three eagles, and ten owls are described. The marked feature of the work is the thirty large photographed plates of the birds mentioned. These plates are described as "minutely accurate portraits," and are said to be well done that, with the aid of a magnifying glass, even the texture of the different parts of the plumage and all minute specific details may be made out. The work is published by Dawson Bros., Montreal (price $12) and when it appears we will notice it more extensively. Meanwhile orders for it are solicited.

HOW TO COOK A TERRAPIN.—Put him in boiling water for five minutes, to loosen the skin; then take him out, skin him, and replace him in the hot water. When the claws become soft it is sufficiently boiled. Take him out and remove the bottom shell first, cut off the head and claws, and take out the gall and sand-bag, then cut up the remainder. Cut the entrails into pieces about half an inch long. Be careful to preserve all the juice. Put in a stew-pan, make a dressing of flour, yolk of two hard-boiled eggs, a third of a pound of the very best butter, a proper proportion of salt, red pepper, a large wine-glass of Madeira or sherry (to each terrapin), and a small quantity of rich cream. All of the ingredients to be of the best quality. Dish promptly, and serve smoking hot. The cow terrapin is the best, besides furnishing eggs, which are a great addition. Some persons have been known to season with spices, but this is not to the taste of epicures.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

I. S., Boston.—Is there any woodcock shooting in neighborhood of Calias, Me., in its season? Ans. We know of no reason why there should not be.

E. D. H., Allentown.—I am anxious to try one of Seth Green's needle points, and do not know where to get one? Ans. Address Seth Green, Rochester, N. Y.

W. R., New York.—Will you kindly inform me where I can buy a Gordon setter dog, (black and tan), well trained, and price? Ans. Address H. Smith at this office.

G., Harrisburgh.—Who makes "shoe-packs," such as Frank Good made for a couple of years back? He has discontinued the business. Ans. Thompson & Sons, 338 Broadway.

WALTER, Binghampton.—Where can I get a pocket map of the Magog District in Canada? Ans. Smith & Co., St. Johns, Province of Quebec, and Roberts & Co., publishers, Montreal.

F. S. R., Minneapolis.—What kind of cement would you advise me to use in constructing a small aquarium? Ans. Use regular aquarium cement, to be purchased of dealers in aquaria goods.

G. W., West Meriden, Conn.—Can you inform me through FOREST AND STREAM what it costs to take dogs in Florida by steamer, providing the owner goes with them? Ans. About five dollars.

W. B. S., Cincinnati.—I take the liberty of writing for some areca nut for a fine skye terrier pup which is troubled with worms? Ans. Have mailed to you the proper quantity of areca nut with directions for giving it.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS.—Thanks to many residents of the Dominion for notes of current events and general matters of interest. The FOREST AND STREAM devotes more attention to Canada sports than all United States papers combined.

PIGEONS, N. Y.—Is there any book that treats on the breeding and raising of pigeons; if so, where can it be had, and what is the price of it? Ans. Moore's book on pigeons, price 30 cents; to be had by addressing "Fancier's Journal," Hartford, Conn.

BISMARCK, Hackettstown, N. J.—Give, if convenient, in your next issue, the pedigree of Nannie, a slut that has served several times, owned by George Suttle, of Philadelphia? Ans. We have not the pedigree of Mr. Suttle's bitch. You can no doubt get it by writing to him.

M. G., New Haven, Conn.—Please tell me the best and shortest route to Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, N. Y. Ans. Take stage from Amsterdam on N. Y. Central Railroad, every Wednesday and Saturday, distance 53 miles. Bay Wallace's Adirondack Guide, for sale at this office, price $2.

C. P., New York.—Will you be kind enough to inform me about the snipe shooting at Moriches, on Moriches Bay, L. I., and also Bellport, and as to the accommodation at both places. Ans. Snipe shooting (bay birds) uncertain, but sometimes excellent after July 1st. Good accommodations at both places.

A. P. S., Troy, N. Y.—Will you be kind enough to inform me of the dose, time and manner of administering areca nut to a six pup from 8 to 9 months old, for worms? Ans. Give him 30 grains of powdered areca nut in two doses three hours apart, and about four hours after giving the last dose give him ½ oz. castor oil.

SCULLS.—I see Fenner's boat advertised in your paper. Can you recommend it? What is it like? Is it better than Hegeman's? Ans. It is a canvas and frame boat, something on the principle of Hegeman's, and can be gotten ready for use in five minutes. We have sent you a circular. The largest is 16 feet long and will carry five persons.

G. R. B., Buffalo.—Will you oblige me by stating where I would be likely to procure a Clumber spaniel. Must be a young dog, well broken to the gun, and a good retriever? Ans. Mr. B. Smith, of Kentville, N. S., has the purest strain of Clumber spaniels in this country. By addressing him you may obtain a puppy and, possibly, a broken dog.

C. A. R., Addison.—Will you be kind enough to answer through your paper what table of denomination is used in weighing charges of shot and powder for rifles and shot guns? Ans. Shot is weighed by avoirdupois, 16 drachms one ounce, 16 ounces one pound. Charges of powder are *measured* by an arbitrary scale, which might be termed powder measure.

C. A. S., Salem.—Will you please inform me where, within 50 to 75 miles of Boston, good shooting can be had at all kinds of small game, and what it will cost to get there? Can good shooting be had at Plymouth, and what kinds of game? Ans. No game shooting until fall; you may find some hay bird shooting near Plymouth during the summer and quails in the fall.

F. G., Milwaukee.—Will you please tell me the address of some persons of whom I can obtain the eggs of the silkworm, also how much they would be, and where I can get a book on their culture? Ans. Joseph Newman, now at the Centennial Exhibition, can probably give you more information than any man in America. Prevost's book, published in 1869 in San Francisco, will suit you.

J. S., Catskill, N. Y.—Will you please inform me the highest average ever made by any rifle club (of 6 men) in this country; distance, 500 yards. Please give me the name of the club and location? Ans. We have no time to search the record, but presume that the score of 564 points out of a possible 600, made by the Partisan Club of Hodson, last week, is the highest *team* score ever made in a match.

B. A. M., Brooklyn.—Will you please inform me how I can keep or straighten a gut leader, it being a new one, from curling up? Ans. Use a piece of India-rubber. The best bait for bass, catfish and flounders? Ans. Crabs and clams and shrimps. Can good flounder fishing be had in the Harlem, and at what part? Ans. Off the boat-house floats or between the railroad bridge and Mocomb's Dam.

E. J., Wethersfield.—Can you give me the pedigree of Saltus' Dash, and do you know anything about the slut of Wm. Hudson, of Manchester, Conn.? Ans. Dash was by Gubser's, afterwards Bob Robinson's Jack, he by Putnam's Dan by Paul Meade's old Dash. Dash's dam was Frisk by Louis Schwartz's Irish dog, also of the Paul Meade stock. Frisk's dam was Duck. We do not know Mr. Hudson's slut.

EVERLY, Philadelphia.—1. Will you please inform me how to preserve shad roe? 2. If there is anything which I can mix with it, so as to keep it on the hook, and yet be as good a bait and taken as readily. I believe I can take twice as many perch with this bait as with any other perch bait? Ans. 1. Salt it. 2. Pass the hook through the roe, and tie it on with pack thread; or you can envelope it in a piece of mosquito netting.

F. FRANKLIN.—1. What is the best way to catch lake trout, and in what book will I find the most information? 2. Is the fishing good just south of the Adirondacks? Ans. Lake trout, *Salmo confinis*, are common to nearly all our interior lakes, and are now caught by trolling with spoon or gang on the surface. In six weeks they will be on the bottom and can only be caught by deep trolling or still fishing and "chumming." Norris, Roosevelt, and Scott all give instruction.

A. C. J., Indianapolis.—Several gentlemen of this city, contemplating the construction of a fish pond, have requested me to write you for the purpose of ascertaining the address of a person of experience (whom you could recommend) to supervise the work and take charge of the pond after its completion. Ans. Write to N. W. Clark, Charlestown, Mich.; Thompson & Tagg, New Hope, Bucks county, Pa; or to Milton B. Pierce, Wenonah, N. J., all skilled fish culturists.

CHAS, Cleveland, Ohio.—Before purchasing a boat for general sporting and marsh use, I would like your opinion (through you columns) of Bond's patent section boats. What do you think of their durability under hard usage, and how do they compare with wooden boats for general usefulness, strength, &c.? Ans. For ordinary work they answer very well, but are more difficult to repair when perforated than wooden boats. See Dr. Kenworthy's article on Metal Boats, in Yachting column this week.

SUBSCRIBER, New York.—Will you please let me know where I can get during my vacation (from the 1st to the 15th of July) some fair snipe shooting? I do not wish to pay over six or eight dollars a week for board. How would Montauk Point do? How do you get there? Ans. At Good Ground, Sayville, Patchogue, Bayport, or any of the towns reached by the Central or South Side Railroad. You may obtain board at $8 per week. Montauk Point is reached by Long Island Railroad to Sag Harbor, thence by carriage.

C. H. L., Boston.—Do you consider the fishing in the brooks in the vicinity of Sandwich, southern part of this State, sufficiently good to warrant a stay of two weeks or thereabouts? I have heard, indirectly, that good fishing can be had there. Ans. Barnstable county is filled with natural trout streams, where strings of fish can often be taken, but they are much fished. The streams in the vicinity of Sandwich, as well as those of Wequoit, across the neck, are of this character. You might go to worse places than Sandwich.

GEORGE, Rochester.—Will you please inform me where I can obtain the best map of the Adirondack Wilderness, and by whom it is published? Ans. Ely's improved map is combined with Wallace's Adirondack Guide, of which we now hold the copyright. The map separately can be bought at Colton's, map publishers, 172 William street, city. The map with book can be bought at FOREST AND STREAM office for $2, and contains all possible information relating to the Adirondacks. It is, in fact, the only thorough guide to be had.

T. D.—Can you guarantee me one elk next September in Minnesota? Which is the best county for shooting? If no shooting in Minnesota, where do you advise me to go? Ans. Elk are still abundant in the northwestern part of Minnesota, but the best hunting grounds are in Kansas and Nebraska. For Kansas see letters in FOREST AND STREAM May 4th and 11th, this month. The Loup Fork, of the Republican River is a grand elk ground in Nebraska. Leave the Central Pacific Railroad, at a point 126 miles west of Omaha, and strike out.

W. T. R., New York.—1. Will you please tell me whether gun barrels built with the ordinary bore, and afterwards choked, either by boring or swedging the muzzles, as is done by some gunsmiths, are likely to retain the new shape after any considerable amount of use? 2. Also, do you think that the wearers of the various styles of duck hunting suits now in use are subjected, in perspiring or wet weather, to any danger arising from the nature of the solutions with which the suits are impregnated for the purpose of rendering them waterproof? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. No.

A. J. W., Boston.—A large number of my friends are interested with me in knowing all we can learn of Alachua, Marion, and Sumter Counties, Florida. Many settlers have gone from this State to those counties. ex-Governor Fenton, of your State, spent last winter at Gainesville, in Alachua County. Is that a good orange region? Are fish and game abundant? Is the county healthy? What is the price of land? Ans. By referring to an advertisement on another page, headed "Florida—40 acres for $50," and addressing a letter to the General Agent, all your inquiries will be correctly and intelligently answered. Col. J. B. Oliver is the General Agent, and his address is No. 361 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLEGIAN, Orange, N. J.—1. I want to build a boat for making short excursions, say up the Hudson from New York to West Point. I would also like to use the boat for gunning, sailing and moving. Where can I see one of the Barnegat sneak boats? What hook or paper gives dimensions, etc.? Also what book on canoeing gives the most information as to dimensions, etc.? 2. I have a 10-bore breech-loader which I do not like, and would like to change it for another. Do you know of any dealer who would make the exchange, and which do you consider the best for general use a 16 or 12-bore gun? Ans 1. The Barnegat sneak boat would answer your purpose. See our paper of March 2d, 1876, and March 19th, 26th, and April 23d, 1874. 2. We do not know of any dealer who exchanges guns, and prefer the 12 gauge for general shooting.

G. A. A., Hillsboro, N. B.—I have a ball terrier pup four months old, and on his head, under his chin, and all over his chest are numbers of little pimples, and the skin looks red and the hair is coming out; dog seems quite smart, and eats well. I concluded he has the mange, but cannot get any compound sulphur ointment, (which I see you recommend) as the druggist here says he didn't know what it is. Could you give prescription for it or something else easily procured? Ans. Take rosin ointment two ounces; add to it flour of sulphur enough to make the rosin ointment very thick, then add spirits of turpentine to make a proper consistency; to be well rubbed into the skin. Wash the parts affected occasionally with Castile soap and water, and when perfectly dry rub the ointment well into the skin. Give the dog exercise, and feed no meat for a while.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—1. What is the standing of Edwinson C. Green's guns? Do they use both paper and metal shells? 2. Is an $85. Remington shot gun as good a gun as an English gun? Do they shoot as well, and is the material and fitting as good as a Green? 3 Would you advise buying a Remington gun? Are they choked-bored, and if not, could you have it done, and would the gun be as good as one that was choked when it was made? 4. Does the Remington gun use both paper and brass shells? and does the gun wear well? Ans. 1, The E. C Green guns are considered good, and both paper and metal shells are used with them? 2, The Remington gun is quite as well finished as any English gun at the same price, and no gun shoots better. 3. Many of the Remington guns are choke-bored, and consequently they shoot very close. You can purchase them choke-bored or not, as you wish. 4. They shoot both paper and metalic shells.

R. S. R., Philadelphia, Pa.—1. In fly-casting contests is the measurement made on the ground (or water) from the position of the caster to the point where the fly falls, or is the line measured? If the latter is the case, is the measurement made from the reel or from the tip of the rod? Are the rods of the contestants allowed to vary in length, or the lines in weight? 2. What is an "express" rifle? Ans. 1. Measurement of distance is from hat of rod to end of leader or casting line. In contests a buoyed line is laid on the water, with five feet intervals between the corks, and the measurement is taken from where the caster stands to the point along the buoyed line where the fly falls. Rods and leaders are both limited in length, to not over 12 feet, and not over 8 feet respectively. 2. An express rifle is a small-bore rifle, generally a 32-calibre, with a flat trajectory and a point-blank range extending to 130 or 140 yards; one sight only being taken, and a full fore sight for distances of 200 yards or within sporting range.

WILFRID, New York city.—I desire information regarding the "Winnimish" fishing at outlet Lake St. John, of which, mention was made lately in your journal—4th inst. What are the average flies? Can those waters be rivalled of, free, by Americans? Is it necessary to camp out, and can reliable canoemen be found there? Ans. About middle of June take steamer on a Saturday for Quebec to Chicoutimi on Saguenay River, where there are comfortable taverns. You will find steam conveyance on a tug to the Upper Saguenay. Go to Savard, the Frenchman, and engage a canoe and two men to take you to the camping ground at the "Grand Discharge," five miles above. You can troll for big pike while going up. Sleep at the foot of the Rapid de Gervais. Next day cross the rapid and fish for winnimish (or land-locked salmon,) about a mile up the river at the top of the rapid. The men will show you an island, near which lies a rock. Fish off that rock. Next day go up the main branch of the river to another place and return so as to be at Chicoutimi by Wednesday or Saturday afternoon. Take medium sized flies—yellow; black wings and yellow body; gray; red body and grey backle; brown wings and black body; these are the best colors, the yellow and black prevailing. You can find all this, and more too, in "Hallock's Fishing Tourist," for sale at this office; price $2.00. "No angler should be without one." By the way, is not this a tolerably complete answer to an anonymous querist? See standing rule at top of this column.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us be lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, June 1st.—Trotting: Mystic Park, Boston; Belmont Park, Philadelphia; Le Roy, N. S.; Madison, Ind. Rifle: First competition for places on International Team, Creedmoor. Base-Ball: St. Louis vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia; Chicago vs. Boston, at Boston; Cincinnati vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Louisville vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, June 2d.—Trotting at Mystic Park, Bostoo, and as above.

SATURDAY, June 3d.—Racing: Jerome Park. Trotting: Mystic Park, Boston. Mystic Boat Club Regatta, Passaic, N. J.; Athletic vs. Triton, four-oared race, Passaic. Base-Ball: St. Louis vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia; Chicago vs. Boston, at Boston; Cincinnati vs. Hartford, at Hartford, Louisville vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

MONDAY, June 5th.—Trotting: Belmont Park, Boston. Rifle: Schnalzen Park, Jersey City. Pigeon Match for Championship: Bogardus and Dr. Talbot, Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, June 6th.—Racing: deroma Park. Trotting: Belmont Park, Philadelphia; Dubuque, Iowa; Nudina, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Beacon Park, Boston. Rifle Shooting: Schoetzen Park, Jersey City. Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta: Jersey City Regatta. Pigeon Tournament St. Paul, Minn. Base Ball: Louisville vs. Boston, at Boston.

WEDNESDAY, June 7th.—Trotting as above. Second competition for places on International Team. Yale athletic sports. Pigeon Shooting Tournament: St. Paul, Minn.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Mr. Wm. C. Harris having resigned the office of business manager of this paper, to devote his attention to the publication of his Philadelphia papers, the *Manufacturer's Trade Journal* and *Grocer's Price Current*, the editorial and business management of the FOREST AND STREAM will from this date be under the sole charge of Mr. Charles Hallock, its original proprietor. Mr. Harris still retains his interest as stockholder in this paper, and will be pleased to welcome our readers at "The Hunter's Camp," in the Centennial grounds.

The Philadelphia branch office is discontinued, and there will be no other office than the present general publication office at 17 Chatham street, New York.

—A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the California University is called by a San Francisco paper, "An act to promote pedestrianism among students."

—The next convention of the New York State Sportsman's Association, and the annual State shoot will be held at Syracuse.

STATE SPORTSMAN'S CONVENTION.

THE BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

THE Eighteenth Annual Convention of the New York State Sportsman's Association was held at Geneseo in Livingston county last week, under the auspices and direction of the Livingston County Sportsman's Association. To call the meeting a success merely, would but feebly describe what in reality was a very delightful and harmonious re-union of sportsmen from every section of the State. The first meeting had been called for Monday evening, and at an early hour of that day the lovely, but quiet little village of Geneseo, began to bustle with the rapid arrivals of delegates and associate sportsmen, and the hotels became thronged with the constantly increasing crowd. The New York delegation arrived about noon, and were quartered at the Robinson House for meals, with rooms in adjoining private houses, an arrangement which we found subsequently conduced largely to repose. At half past eight o'clock in the evening, about two hundred delegates and associates had assembled in the Court House, the convention being called to order by Mr. Jas. W. Wadsworth, President of the State Association, who in a short speech, on behalf of the citizens of Geneseo, welcomed them present, and called for the order of business. Upon the roll being called, the following clubs were found to be represented:—

Le Roy Sportsmen's Club—James Annin, Jr., C. F. Bissell, D. Menzie, Eugene Wakeman, Rondolph Ballard.

Mohawk Game Club, West Troy—N. Rowe, E. A. Meeeely, J. E. Glass, Pater Ray.

Dansville Sportsmen's Club—H. J. Faolkner, John Hyland, L. Kuhn, W. G. Thompson, D. Hulburt.

Niagara Falls Sportsmen's Club—J. W. Whitmar, S. P. Young, H. E. Griffith, Dr. A. C. Crysler, W. H. Brewer.

Monroe County Club, Rochester—W. J. Babcock, A. B. Lamberton, C. E. Rider, H. L. Brown, Eugene Pond.

Jordan Sportsmen's Club, Jordan—Alfred D. Lawis, Charles E. Bert, J. W. Stewart, D. A. Sperry, Wm. C. Graves.

Geneseo Sportsmeo's Club, Irondequoit—E. S. Phelps, John Evers head, G. W. Crouch, Jr., George Hartman, W. A. Lyon.

Central N. Y. Sportsmen's Club, Utica—Hamilton Busboy, Charles R. Weed, Charles W. Shapley, John J. Flanagan J. H. Acklen.

New York City Association for Protection of Game—C. DuBois Wagstaff, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Matthias Nicoll.

Riverside Sporting Club, Buffalo—John Gibson, W. Dolley, William Mugridge, William Renowden, J. F. Clarke.

Forester Club, Penn Yan—W. B. Sheldon, H. D. Pratt, W. W. Quackenbush.

Rochester Sportsmen's Club, L. H. Grevar, F. W. Little, H. J. Bobcock.

Skaneateles Club—George Rawlins, Asa L. Sherwood.

Album Rifle and Sportsmen's Club—P. R. Taylor, George S. Hutchinson, George Waterman, N. S. Lathu, Wm. Ramedale.

Wayne County Sportsmen's Club, Clydo—James M. Carry, James M. Streeter, Henry Wood, Benj. Catchpole, John Hill.

Phenix Sporting Club, Seneca Falls—Moose Romsey, Horace Silsby, W. S. Murray, Z P. Case, Wm. Lawrence.

Dean Riebmond's Sportsmen's Club, Batavia—A. R. Warner, O. C. Parker, A. N. Condia, Henry Todd, D. W. Tomlinson.

Buffalo Audubon Club—Charles A. Taber, W. N. Lawson, James Franklin, Jr., James Rafferty, Gen. J. R. Wines.

Central City Club, Syracuse—James Manning, G. W. Edwords, Howard Soule, G. W. Baxter, Jr., Frank Denison, M. A. Mahew.

Queen City Club, Buffalo—J. Oehmig, Chas. Stein, Philip Voltz, Geo. Stalver, Geo. Stanber, William Stewart.

Onondaga Club, Syracuse—J. Bedford, W. S. Barnom, T. E. Townsend, Thos. Kimber, Jr., Thos. Brazille.

Jefferson Sportsman's Club, Watertown—Dr. W. R. Trowbridge, G. W. Fowler, H. W. Sandforth, W. L. Porter, L. Phelps.

Livingston Sportsmen's Association—W. W. Bishop, R. A. Kneeland, G. W. Barney, Jr., W. A. Stevens, Wm. Willard.

Audubon Club, Rochester—A Brownell, H. C. Daniels, E. B. Pope, N. Tomlinson, Wm. S. Markell.

Forester Club, Buffalo—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Geo. Smith, H. R. Jones, Geo. H. Van. Vleck, Jonathan Sidway.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the following clubs were admitted to the State Association: Lima Sportsman's Club, of Lima; Geneseo Sportsman's Club, of Geneseo; Mount Morris Sportsmau's Association, and the Otsiningo Club of Binghamton. A motion was made to admit two gentlemen from Steuben County as County Delegates, in accordance with simular action on previous occasions, but in the discussion which followed it appeared that although mention was made in the by-laws of County Delegates no provision had been made in the constitutiou for their admission. A motion to admit the gentlemen from Steuben county, as well as another present from Chatauqua county, (these counties having no regularly organized clubs) was lost, and in order that this question might be friendly decided and placed in proper shape, it was moved by Mr. Flanigau, of Utica, that the constitution be amended so as to admit county delegates, which was referred.

After an invitation from Mr. Kidder M. Scott, President of the Livingston County Sportsmau's Club, to partake of the hospitalities of the club at their rooms, the meeting adjourned.

The pigeon shooting commenced at an early hour on the following morniug, the trains from Rochester and Buffalo bringing in au additional number of sportsmeu. A full record of the shooting will be fouud in its appropriate column with the scores and awards. The morning opened cold and disagreeable but by noon the sun appeared and from that time until the close of the meeting the weather could not have been improved. As the shooting was continued as long as the daylight lasted, it was after nine o'clock before the delegates again assembled in the City Hall. The minutes of the previous evening's proceedings having been read, the question of County Delegates was again taken up. Mr. Flanigan, of Utica, after explaining that his motion of Monday night was made merely to bring the subject before the convention, moved that all reference to county delegates be stricken from the by-laws. The resolution was referred to a committee whose report will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Association. Mr. Henry Bergh, the irrepressible, through Mr. Flower, of Watertown, presented a letter to the Association asking for co-operation at the next session of the Legislature in procuring more stringent laws relating to the peculiar province of the society of which he is President. Mr. Bergh's animus appears to be particularly directed towards those who kill tame pigeons for the purpose of deciding illegal wagers. The letter was referred to a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Flower and Lamberton.

Col. Alfred Wagstaff, chairman of the delegation from the New York City Sportsman's Club, asked for a committee of five to be appointed for the purpose of going to Albany during the next session of the Legislature to endeavor to have suitable game laws passed. In support of his motion Col. Wagstaff read a letter from Mr. Royal Phelps, President of the N. Y. City Club, alluding to the work of his society and asking for the co-operation of the State Association in preventing the illegal sale of game. Col. Wagstaff detailed the efforts of the club to effect a revision of the game laws, and alluded to the strenuous efforts made by market-men to have the section referring to the sale of game and fish out of season so altered as to permit them to sell it at any time upon their producing proof of its having been killed within the open time. He also alluded to the fact that the Game Committee of the Assembly had reduced the penalties for violations of the law. Mr. Taber, of the Buffalo Audubon Club, stated that he was a member of the Game Committee of the last Assembly, and that the committee had earnestly desired to present the best laws relating to the protection of game. But they found that there were conflicting intervals; that the market-men had rights as well as the sportsmen. In support of the reduction of the penalties he stated that it had been found difficult to collect large fines and that they had been reduced accordingly. Col. Wagstaff in replying, alluded to the work which had been done by his club in prosecuting illegal sales of fish and game. New York was the great market for the State. Abolish watchfulness there and the whole State would suffer, and under false invoices game would be sold openly and defiantly at all seasons. Mr. Taber's remarks, although eloquently delivered and received with applause, were wanting in argument. As we shall refer to this matter at length on another occasion we leave it here for the present. Mr. Phelps' letter was as follows:—

NEW YORK, May 20th, 1876.

To the President of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Geneseo, New York.

SIR:—I am requested by the New York City Association for the Protection of Game, over which I have the honor of presiding, to state to the parent State Association, about to assemble at Geneseo, how great has been its mortification and disappointment that the Committee on Game Laws of the Assembly should have amended Senate Bill No. 86, introduced by Mr. Kennaday at the request of this association, by adding to it the following section:—

"SECTION 6. In any prosecution or trial under the provisions of this act of any person for having in his possession any quadrupeds, birds, fish, or shell fish in the months or parts of months when by law he is forbidden to have the same, it shall be lawful to be shown in evidence that the quadrupeds, birds, fish, or shell fish in question were taken or killed within the time prohibited by law, or were not taken or killed within this State; and such evidence, when deemed sufficient by the court having jurisdiction of the offence alleged, shall be a sufficient defence to such action."

This section, and the amendment introduced in Section 36 in relation to search warrants, are undoubtedly the work of the lawyer sent up to Albany by the great game and fish dealers of the New York markets, and had they become a law this association might as well have dissolved its and game throughout this and the other States in the Union; and it complains that it has not been supported in the Legislature at Albany as it deserves.

The market-men of this city are wealthy and determined, and unless the members of the different game preserving associations throughout the State are united and active they will get such amendments to the game law as will enable them to sell game and fish in this city the whole year round. They are fighting this association on the constitutionality of the game law in prohibiting the sale of game and fish during the close season when brought from another State, or from Canada. Up to this time we have beaten them in every State court, but they say they will take the case to the Supreme Court at Washington.

So far as our law suits and prosecutions under the existing game laws are concerned we propose to take care of ourselves; but we invite the co-operation and assistance of our fellow associations throughout the State to aid us in defeating if the next Legislature all such disastrous amendments as those above referred to, and in securing such proper amendments as are generally conceded to be necessary, and as united action is always the most effective we beg leave to suggest the propriety of having a committee appointed by the State Association in charge of which this matter of amending the game laws may be placed, and with which we may place ourselves in communication. ROYAL PHELPS,
President New York City Association for the Protection of Game.

The last action of the convention on Tuesday evening was the appointing of the place at which the next convention should be held. The claims of Utica, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Syracuse were respectively argued, and an informal ballot showed for Syracuse 53 votes, Buffalo, 28, Niagara Falls, 27, Clyde, 2, and Skeneatelas 2. The Buffalo delegation then waived their claims in favor of Niagara Falls, and a formal ballot being taken, Syracuse received 61 votes and Niagara Falls 56. The selection of Syracuse was then made unanimous.

The business meeting on Wednesday evening was called to order by President Wadsworth at 9 o'clock. Treasurer S. M. Spencer, of Rochester, reported the amount in the treasury $875. Col. A. Wagstaff, of New York, of the committee on the letter from Hon. Royal Phelps regarding the game and fish laws, reported in favor of the suggestions therein. The Committee on Delegates to the National Convention at Chicago reported the following: C. C. Morse, of Rochester, John J. Flanagan, of Utica, James Manning, of Syracuse, J. M. Wilmer, of Niagara Falls, Col. Wagstaff, of New York. Col. G. W. Flower, of Watertown, reported on Mr. Bergh's letter, signifying the wish of the associations to aid all proper measures for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The chairman appointed Col. A. Wagstaff, of New York, Royal Phelps of New York, J. B. Sage, of Buffalo, A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester, and George W. Edwards, of Syracuse, as a committee to visit the Legislature on Game Laws.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Greene Smith, of Syracuse; First Vice-President, W. J. Babcock, of Rochester; Second Vice-President, Col. A. Wagstaff, of New York; Recording Secretary, John B. Sage, of Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, George A. Edwards, of Syracuse; Treasurer, S. M. Spencer, of Rochester. Col. Fowler moved a vote of thanks to President Wadsworth and his associates for courtesy and liberality to the association, which was carried enthusiastically. Adjourned *sine die*.

The reports of the pigeon shooting, fly casting, rifle and pistol shooting, and Bench Show of dogs will be found in their respective columns.

FULTON LAKE PARK ASSOCIATION.—This association, to which we alluded to in our last issue, was formally organized last week, at a meeting of the corporators at Geneseo last Saturday succeeding the State Sportsman's Convention. The officers chosen are as follows:—

President, Gen. R. U. Sherman, of Utica; First Vice-President, Major Thomas McCarthy, of Syracuse; Second Vice-President, Hon. James Faulkner, of Dansville; Treasurer, A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester; Secretary, Gen. R. M. Richardson, of Syracuse; Executive Committee, the President, First Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, *ex officio*, H. H. Thompson, of New York, C. N. Ross, of Auburn, C. C. Morse, of Rochester. Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and subscription lists for a limited amount of stock only will soon be circulated.

GAME PROTECTION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I think we should make an effort to stop the exportation of grouse, &c. So many of them are sent abroad during the winter. I have thought that perhaps Congress might be induced to put an export duty on game birds. Could you not get up a petition to this effect. Also can you in any way ascertain how many grouse are sent abroad each winter. If some of you in New York will do this at once I will do anything I can here. Please submit it to some of our friends and see what may be accomplished, and it should be done at once. I. V. LE MOYNE.

We are very glad to hear from our worthy correspondent, who is President of the National Sportsmen's Association, and to know that he is so earnest in the good work of protecting game. His ardor should stir the members of the Association to active efforts, and at the coming Convention at Chicago in August, nothing can occupy the attention of delegates with more profit than the discussion of the abuses referred to in the foregoing letter and the adoption of measures of protection and cure. The Convention sits at the great metropolis of the grouse country, where intelligent information can be made available in its application to the care in hand, and it should be its especial duty to prevent the trapping of birds in the West and their transportation out of season, and even their exportation, if necessary, as is even now done in Florida. We at the East, especially in the great markets of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, will police this end of the line, and see that no game is sold out of season here; but the law does not permit the seizure of birds *in transitu*, even though hundreds of barrels are on our wharves awaiting shipment to Europe.

The editor of this journal personally brought this grievance or abuse to the attention of the New York Society for the Protection of Game, a year ago last winter, and while little could be done here, it was ascertained that one of the principal Western shippers was a P. B. Weare, of Chicago. Speculators provide farmers all along the railway line with ammunition and snares, paying a trifling sum per pair for birds delivered to agents at certain stations on the railroads. These agents are usually railroad employees, and attend to the shipment and forwarding of the game. It is impossible to obtain, even from invoices, an approximate estimate of the number of unseasonable birds shipped to Europe from any given point. We know that we found 178 barrels of grouse, or prairie chickens, at a single pier on the North River, on a given day, and a Mr. F. J. Bosworth, of Brighton, England, then informed us that consignments were arriving there by tons. The winter just past was so mild that very few birds were shipped, and possibly the intervention of the game societies at either end of the underground line had something to do with it.

We come now, in the following paragraph, to the very pith and marrow of the case in point, as taken by Mr. Le Moyne. Kansas has taken the initiative among Western States in prohibiting the exportation of game from the State. The provisions of its new law, if at all enforced, will save a great deal of game; but if it is not, fine shooting will soon be of the past in that State. Grouse last season netted the shooter $4.00 a dozen; consequently everybody that could shoot or trap engaged in it as the most profitable pursuits. We find in the Easton, (Pa.) *Free Press*, the following reference to the new law:—

"The Western people realize the importance of their game interests, and have legislated, through the instrumentality of the Game Associations, in various ways for its protection. But legislation, so far, has no more than protected it in the close season by cutting off its market. But as the market offers the chief inducement for the destruction of game, and the open season is a long one—from four to six months—it follows that the market is the greatest enemy that game has. The natural increase would more than restore that destroyed for pleasure or home purposes, but cannot repair the inroads made upon it for the market supply, hence there has been and will continue to be a steady decrease in the quantity of game until this main cause of decrease is materially abated or done away with altogether. I stated previously that during the shipping season, from 2,000 to 3,000 grouse were shipped per week from the little town of Chetopah, Kansas, alone, and from this may be realized the immense drain made upon game throughout the State. Laws against trapping have been in force, but they have been practically null, either from an indifference to, or difficulty of, enforcing them, and the real benefit from all the game laws has come, as I have said, from closing markets to the sale of game out of the prescribed season. Kansas enacted a new game law, which was approved and went into force on the 23d of last February. It has some good and some weak features, but its main provision, if even partially carried out, will undoubtedly preserve a great quantity of game from destruction. The law makes it a penal offence to kill game out of season (grouse between January 1st and August 15th, and quail between January 1st and November 1st); also for a person to hunt upon other than his own premises without the owner's permission. It allows persons to trap, net or snare game on their own premises. This section is probably a result of the numerical power of the Grangers in the Legislature. It certainly could not reflect the views of any game association. Its important provision makes it unlawful for any express or railroad company or any common carrier *knowingly* to ship or transport (or to receive for that purpose) any game to points in or out of the State. The penalty to companies is $100, and to agents of companies from $10 to $50, for each and every offence. The penalty does not apply to game in transit through Kansas from other States and Territories. The law will be evaded by those living near the borders shipping game from points out of the State, and may be evaded by companies not curiously inquiring into, and therefore not *knowing*, the character of shipments. But a reasonable enforcement of this section of the law will undoubtedly cut off what has been and can be the only cause of a decrease of game in this State, where the winters are not severe enough to destroy it. The new law does not provide for any portion of the fines to go to the informer, and so an informer will have to act disinterestedly or in the interests of game, unless he have some malice to gratify."

—The Central New York Sportsman's Club, of Utica, has been stocking the Mohawk River, Sanquoit and West Canada creeks with brook trout, and will also stock streams about Boonville, Trenton, and Black River. At its election, a few days ago, the following officers were elected:—President, Chas. W. Hutchinson; Vice Presidents, I. C. McIntosh, Horatio Seymour, Jr.; Secretary, Chas. R. Weed; Treasurer, T. R. Proctor; Prosecuting Attorney, Thos. E. Kinney; Delegates to the State Convention at Geneseo—E. B. Graham, Chas. W. Northrup, Chas. R. Weed, Chas. W. Shapley, J. J. Flanagan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A sportsman's club has been organized at Laconia, N. H., to be known as the Laconia Sportsman's Club. The club now numbers fifty members, with the following officers:—President, Frank R. Gammon; Vice Presidents, John Crane and Samuel A. Clark; Secretary, James Ellis; Treasurer, Lloyd Lindsay. The club, financially speaking, is in good condition, and is going to have a club room fitted up with a shooting gallery.

CONNECTICUT.—A sportsman's club has been formed at Natick, with the following officers:—President, W. P. Bigelow; Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Wilson; also, a board of five directors. In addition to the preservation of game, and the enforcement of the laws thereunto pertaining, the club has for its object the stocking of the waters in the vicinity of Natick with fish, and one of their first moves will be to place a supply of inland salmon in Dry Pond this season.

—The Massachusetts Angler's Association, under the leadership of its President, Dr. John P. Ordway, is doing a great work. They have just succeeded in getting a law passed by their Legislature that will prove of incalculable benefit to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and New York. It makes the having trout, land locked salmon, etc., in possession between October 1st and April 1st *prima facie* evidence of having killed the same, and subjects the possessor to a fine for each fish.

GREENVILLE FISH AND GAME CLUB.—We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the amended Game Laws of Pennsylvania from M. Hargen Brooks, Secretary of the Greenville Club, as above, accompanied by the following letter:

May 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

By the inclosed you will see what progress our club is making. We have a hooded cards (paste board) same as the inclosed, printed and framed, and will have them distributed through this and adjoining counties, so that the inhabitants shall not be ignorant of the law. We have thirty members already, and many join at every meeting.

MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH.—The first annual meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association was held at the Council room in Jackson, Tuesday afternoon, 9th May, 1876. Dr. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, 1st Vice President, called the meeting to order. He called the attention of the association to the fact that the main idea of this association was the protection of food-producing animals and insect-destroying birds; not for mere selfish ends, but as a public benefit. He hinted that the most important thing to be legislated for was the proper way of taking game. If birds were allowed to be netted even in an open time they would soon be exterminated. Next, the time of taking and the time of exporting should be looked after. He favored the appointment of a State Commissioner for the protection of game, who should have charge of the matter of preservation of game and punishment of offenders.

W. C. Colburn of Detroit, was elected Secretary *pro tem*, D. H. Fitzhugh of Bay City, was elected Treasurer *pro tem*, and J. E. Long of Detroit, and H. E. Southworth of Jackson, were appointed Committee on Credentials. Delegates were present from the Detroit and Lake St. Clair Fishing and Sporting Club, Kent County Sportsmen's Club, Forest and Stream Club of Jackson, Detroit Gun Club, Battle Creek Sportsmen's Club, and Allegan County Sportsmen's Club.

A. J. Kellogg offered a resolution fixing an honorary membership, to be open to gentlemen eminent for scientific attainments, or who take an interest in the protection of game of the various kinds.

A letter was read from E. T. Slayton of Lapeer, which called attention to the insufficient protection to deer. The season now runs from September 15th to December 15th. He regarded the best time to close the season as November 15th, which would put a stop to the slaughtering of deer for market, the weather being more apt to be too mild for shipment. He also stated that residents of Oscoda county are in the habit of spearing and netting grayling.

James Headley of Dowagiac, called attention to the cruel practice of netting pigeons in Oceana county, and requested the association to take some steps to lay the matter before the Legislature for the purpose of procuring the passage of a law to prohibit this wholesale slaughter. The three communications were referred to the Committe on Game Laws.

Mr. Hubbard of Battle Creek, asked for reports by members of clubs as to the steps taken by their organizations to enforce the laws. These reports were in the main encouraging.

Mr. Kellogg said the Fish Commission had the past year planted nine millions of whitefish. The fish that in future will receive most attention are the lake trout and black bass, and some parts of the State asked grayling and even eels. The Oswego bass and Skaneateles lake trout will be introduced, if possible, to obtain the spawn.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. The following were elected:—

President—E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids; 1st Vice President. Grove H. Wolcott, Jackson; 2d Vice President, E. O. Nichols, Battle Creek; Secretary, Arthur J. Holt, Grand Rapids; Treasurer, John E. Long, Detroit. The nominating committee reported the following delegates to the Chicago Convention; D. H. Fitzhugh, Bay City; W. C. Colburn, Detroit; E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids; E. O. Nichols, Battle Creek; G. H. Wolcott, Jackson. Mr. Fitzhugh declining, R. P. Toms of Detroit, was substituted. Grand Rapids and the second Tuesday in May, 1877, were selected as the place and time for holding the next annual meeting.

—The Chinamen in California, who have been most destructive poachers, are now receiving the attention of the law. A San Francisco paper of late date says:—

"Twelve policemen hauled in a net yesterday afternoon at Hunter's Point. It netted twenty-one Chinese fishermen, who were sucked in under recent protective piscatorial legislation. They will be placed on the scales in the Police Judge's Court to-day."

—There are no less than six excellent and influential Game Protective Clubs, located in as many different States, that were named in compliment to this journal, and there may be others that we are ignorant of. These are the FOREST AND STREAM Clubs of Maine, Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia,) Tennessee, Michigan, Minnesota, and Florida—rather a wide-spread representation, and indicative of the range and influence of this paper.

—A correspondent now in Paris sends the following letter:—

5 RUE DE TILSETT, PARIS, April, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It is very gratifying to see the happy results of your most praiseworthy efforts for the preservation of our game birds, which I need hardly say has my warmest sympathy, as indeed, must naturally be the case with every right-minded sportsman. As long ago as 1874, in an article upon "Our Game Birds," published in the Agricultural Report, by the U. S. Government, I called attention to the great slaughter of our birds, more especially to the prairie chicken, and predicted that their speedy extinction, unless something was done to protect them. That the prophecy was not altogether vain, is proved by the disappearance of this valuable species, even within the last twelve years, in localities where they were then abundant. I trust the laws passed for protecting our game may be rigidly enforced, so that above all others, the snarer may find his trade too perilous to make it worth his while to continue it. A few lines of snare over a district do many times more harm than all the guns that could be shot in the same limits. D. G. ELLIOT.

POLO ON THE PLAINS—SHINNY ON A HORSE.

THE game of Polo has this year been introduced into America. Whether anything our journal ever said has influenced this consummation, we know not. Quite probably, no. The honor belongs in great part to James Gordon Bennett, a gentleman who has done more than any other to encourage, introduce, and promote new and improved athletic and field sports in the United States. Had we the same wealth, possibly we should ourselves wear the laurels. *Quien sabe?* Nevertheless, we believe that we made the first effort to introduce it here, whether rewarded or not; and by so much we claim some measure of consideration. In the very first issue of our paper, in 1873, we described the game of Polo, as it was played at Lillie Bridge, in England, remarking that it seemed to have become at last fully inaugurated in that country, after much effort—the game being, as we stated in a subsequent issue, (Vol. 1, page 39,) of East Indian origin, the irregular cavalry having played it at Hindostan for the twenty-five years previous.

Polo, as most of our readers know by this time, is simply hockey or shinny on horse-back. *St. James Magazine* says:

"The ball is much larger and heavier than at hockey, whilst the players carry cross-headed mallets with long handles instead of blackthorns. For the rest of it the two games are exactly alike, with well-defined goals at either end of the selected ground, through which Polo-players endeavor to force the ball by the united power of men and ponies.

"At the beginning of each game the sides remain at their respective goals until the umpire, proceeding to the middle of the ground throws up the ball as a signal to commence. Then, with mallets upraised and bodies bent forward, the rival squadrons make at each other as if on deadliest thoughts intent, until the player mounted on the smartest pony reaches the ball, and with a quick swing of his mallet sends it humming toward the opposite goal. From that moment the two sides are intermingled as they scurry hither and thither after the missile, which at one moment is nearly driven through this goal, at another through that, and so on, with alternate advantage to the sides, until a lucky stroke gains the victory, and the mimic warriors dismount to give their ponies and themselves a few minutes' rest.

Such is Polo to the casual observer; a fine manly sport, needing good horsemanship and good wind. To the adept it presents far higher characteristics, such as require the player to possess coolness, nerve, presence of mind, good humor, and proved stamina. For instance, the ball having been driven from one end of the ground to the other, between it and the goal but a certain debonnaire giant of the Hussars, who, being too heavy for much forward play, lies back. Merrily bounds the ball towards the doomed goal, whilst a few yards behind it rides, as for his life, a Spanish-looking player who hopes to have one more chance at it before great John drives it back. Vain the hope! Setting his pony into a canter, and judging the distance to a nicety, the big hussar brings down his mallet with unerring aim, just as the Don's is descending, and away flies the ball towards the farther end of the field, whilst Goliath again takes up his sentry-like position. How the great mallets whirl overhead, how the players' supple bodies sway low, first to this side, then to that, how nimbly the ponies twist and turn, striking the ball with their forefeet as if understanding all about the game, and what nasty whacks fall on arm and leg, hand and foot, as the "bully" goes on. Then more charges; then the chances of victory swing first to one side, next to the other; then, as the ponies begin to grow weary, you see their riders skirmishing about on chance of the ball coming their way, instead of following it like sleuth hounds; and then up charges the mighty hussar with his pony still fresh, and the game seems to be over as he gets the ball and strikes it fair for the goal. Not so, however; there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip. One of the other side on a black pony rides up just in time, and the goal is saved. But see, like an arrow from a bow, shoots out the piebald from the crowd, and just as the ball is within a couple of feet of the posts, the Saxon rider cuts

across the Don's way, and his mallet swiftly descending, drives the missile to one side. Then a collision; then down go piebald and plucky lord in the dust, whilst the rest of players, riding up, prepare to renew the game. In an instant half a dozen are off their horses, whilst great John supports the lad in his ponderous arms, and saying it is only a bit of a stun, tells some one to bring the big watering pot. Which being done, and the young fellow's curly head duly watered, he comes to himself, looks around somewhat vacantly, rubs his pate which was struck by the piebald's forefeet when they rolled over together, and then calmly asks, "Did I save the goal, old fellow?"

Such is Polo; no more no less. In some such way it is played by our club at Jerome Park, which contains some English players, who, we presume, are adepts at the game. There is in it an element of danger, as, indeed, there is in all the hardier athletic sports, and both horses and riders frequently appear bandaged and swathed after a rencontre; but as a school for the cultivation and development of manhood in all its attributes, nothing can equal it because it requires good temper, presence of mind, perfect horsemanship, coolness of judgment, quickness of sight, suppleness of muscle, and unflinching nerve. A man must have these qualities to be a good player, and, since the game fosters, if it cannot create them, we may safely award it a word of praise without being open to the charge of admiring only what is novel.

When we wrote the caption of this article, we intended to confine our remarks to the single object of encouraging the adoption of Polo by our Cavalry, especially at frontier posts, where the services of cavalry are so constantly called into requisition against well mounted Indians, who are born riders. The thought is not new to us, for, by turning to our files, we find on page 106, vol. ii, (March, 1874), an article on Polo, which contains the following paragraph:—

"Will Polo ever be transplanted? Can it be found only in Thibet, India, or England? Have we no riders in the United States? Will no one pick up the gauntlet? Are there no broad expanses out West—grounds near military posts—where our own cavalry officers, fair rough riders, might try it?"

Even now Custer's command is roughing it among the Black Hills, where whacks harder than those of mallets will be given and received, and where Polo practice would prove its value in the effort to cope with crafty red men and their doughty Indian ponies. Why will not our cavalry regiments organize Polo clubs at once, even though the memberships number no more than a baker's dozen? We have readers and contributors at nearly every frontier army post in the country—scores of them in all—who will read our injunction. Let them act upon it, and a year hence, when they shall have gained profit by Polo practice, thank us for the suggestion uttered two years ago, and now reiterated. What says Capt. Chas. Bendire, of the 1st?

THE PRESS AT THE CONVENTION.—Not the least pleasant portion of our entertainment at Geneseo was the meeting of so many genial brethren of the press, many of whom represented their clubs as delegates, as well as their papers. From New York city there were Mr. Hamilton Busbey, of *Turf, Field and Farm*, and Mr. T. C. Banks, of *Rod and Gun*. Among the others present were, Mr. C. S. Benjamin, of the Rochester *Express*; Dr. N. Rowe, Chicago *Field;* E. L. Adams, Rochester *Democrat;* H. C. Daniels, Rochester *Sunday Times;* G. A. Edwards, Syracuse *Standard;* J. Flanagan, Utica *Herald;* Jas. Manning, Syracuse *Courier;* W. Hacker, Buffalo *Courier;* N. Todd, Batavia *Times;* A. T. Norton, Lima *Recorder*, and others. Mr. J. W. Clement, of Geneseo, issued a daily paper, known as the *Sportsman*, during the week, containing a full report each morning of the previous day's proceedings, a bit of enterprise which must have proved remunerative as it was in every body's hands.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES.—That our riflemen have not lost their skill was well evidenced by the wonderful shooting made in the match for the Leech cup at Creedmoor on Saturday last. Being shot at the long ranges and under the same conditions as the International matches and also the matches for the Elcho Shield, the great event at Wimbledon, it affords an opportunity of comparing with those events. Taking the first eight in Saturday's match, their united scores show a total of 1555 points; the winning score of the Irish team at Wimbledon was 1506 points, a difference in our favor of 49 points. In 1874 the Scotch team won with 1437 points, these being the best match scores ever made in England. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the first eight men who shot in the Leech cup match on Saturday, with Col. Bodine substituted for one of the younger men, would be invincible as a rifle team.

TO PATRONS IN ARREARS.—In view of the change in the business management of this paper, we beg those who are in arrears for subscriptions and advertisements to pay up at once, so that we may square accounts to June 1st, and wipe off the old slate. We are disposed to be lenient on account of hard times, but some thousands of dollars are due us, and our friends ought to know that no *stream* can run without feeders, or *forest* thrive in time of drought.

☞ Hereafter we shall stop our paper two weeks after the term of subscription expires, without farther notification.

—College journalism is becoming quite a feature in literature. Not content with a weekly paper, Princeton now issues a bi-weekly. Harvard prints an *illustrated* fortnightly journal.

—When Adam and Eve partook of the tree of knowledge, did they study the higher branches?

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS—LETTER NO. 1.

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS AND RELICS OF THE STONE AGE IN AMERICA.

THE importance of having a good exhibition of the antiquities of North America at this International Exposition was fully recognized by those in charge of the scientific portions of the display, and the attention of archæologists was early called to this feature, which invitation has been generously responded to. The Smithsonian Institution had the matter in charge, and solicited from their correspondents whatever specimens they could furnish in the way of objects of stone, bone, earthenware, etc., to include everything possible, tending to illustrate the past and present history of the aboriginal races now or previously inhabiting this continent, thus including what was strictly prehistoric in its character or relating to a long-past age, and what belongs to the present day.

We shall devote our space in this letter to the prehistoric relics, or those that pertain to an age of which we have no written or even traditional account in this country, reserving for a future letter the very full and interesting exhibition of the Indian tribes of the country as they have appeared during the last century. Of these antiquities there are two displays—that made by the Smithsonian, and those made by States, particularly Ohio.

The Smithsonian collections are in Agricultural Hall, and are exposed in a score of glass cases, all under the care and arrangement of Dr. Charles Rau. There are shown various forms of stone axes and celts—a "celt" being an axe which is not grooved about the middle; stone knives, and instruments for removing the flesh from hides preparatory to tanning; stone hammers of careful workmanship and shapely form, and others which are simply convenient pebbles, but which show by their battered ends the use to which they have been put; scrapers, smoothers, and polishers used in preparation of skins, and the bone awls and needles with which the aborigines sewed; the mortars and differently shaped pestles with which they ground their corn; spindles, pipes, tubes, vessels of earthenware and soapstone; masks that were laid over the faces of the dead; sinkers for their fishing nets; large flints for spear heads; an abundance of slender, leaf-shaped, and barbed arrowheads of flint, jasper, quartz, and chalcedony, and some interesting casts of noted Mexican carvings, especially the supposed "Calendar Stone."

This makes a fine collection, but, considering its size and the amount of the resources whence it was drawn, it lacks anything that is remarkable, or that the American antiquary is not already familiar with. For the purposes of general illustration to one who was not somewhat familiar with the subject, it is perhaps the best; but its rivals from the Western States in the Mineral Annexed to the Main Building, are objects of more interest to the archæologist, which will be of greater value to scientific visitors from abroad who wish to study the characteristics of our antiquities.

A very serious charge is brought against the Government collection, and against Dr. Rau, who had the whole control of its selection, to the effect that undue partiality had been given to the property of gentlemen at Washington, and to those relics which would illustrate the peculiar views of Dr. Rau, to the exclusion of what might militate against them. The circular above alluded to, inviting the contribution from all parts of the country of objects to illustrate ancient America, promised that these objects would all be exhibited, with due credit to the contributors, and afterwards go to form a part of the permanent collection at the Smithsonian. Relying upon this many persons have come to the Centennial expecting to see their gifts properly labeled in the cases, and are surprised at not being able to find them. The managers of this part of the exhibition are placed in an extremely unpleasant light by these alleged facts, and it is to be hoped that they can satisfy scientific men that they had good reasons for suppressing any private exhibits.

The Ohio collections are contained in fourteen table cases in the Mineral Annex. The contributors to it are H. H. Hill, Thomas Cleneay, and F. Gianque, of Cincinnati; the Rev. S. D. Peet, of Ashtabula; Prof. M. C. Read, of Hudson; Peter Neff, of Gambier; T. W. Kinney, of Portsmouth; J. P. Henderson, of Newville, and J. S. B. Matson, of Shelby. The exhibits are characterized by artistic appearance, and the presence of unique objects, only casts of some of which are to be found in the Smithsonian's cases. The faults of the collection are a lack of rude implements, and of those in process of construction; and too little discrimination between the remains of the Mound-builders and those of the red men.

The first object which attracts attention here is an immense axe of greenstone, 16¼ inches long. Near it are many other smaller axes of fine workmanship. The arrowheads and spear-points shown, which are chiefly of chalcedony, are the finest lot I ever saw. They are of all the recognized shapes, and some are so twisted or "rifled" as to spin when projected through the air. A few are made from obsidian, which must have been brought from Mexico into the Ohio Valley. Articles of mica are there also, which must have been imported from the tops of the Alleghanies, or North Carolina, at least; and others of copper from Lake Superior. It is well-known that the aborigines carried on an extensive system of barter, reaching from Mexico to Lake Superior, the evidences of which are everywhere abundant. The ornaments of the Mound-builders are well represented and include a variety of forms all cut out of a blue Silurian slate-rock which was easily worked and grew harder by exposure to the air. Many of these ornaments are in the form of sitting birds. The way in which they were worn was long a puzzle to students, but they are now thought to have been worn upon the head by married women as emblems of maternity. Dr. Henry Gilman obtained the first hint of this in conversation with an old Indian of a northwestern tribe, who said they were intended to typify the brooding mother-bird. A beautiful idea! Since then Dr. C. C. Abbott has found them at the head in very ancient graves in New Jersey, which, from the circumstance that they contained no warlike implements, were supposed to be graves of women. All of these implements, as well as the pipes, are highly polished. Pipes of both the modern Indians and the mound-building inhabitants are shown, the latter always carved in the semblance of some animal, as of a buffalo, elk, or turtle. One case is devoted to an interesting lot of awls, needles, and arrow-points of bone, and bears' teeth, upon which rude carvings had been executed. No doubt these teeth were trophies of the chase. There are also tally stones about the size of a folded two-foot rule, with a system of notches by which their owners kept account of games, and business transactions; curiously crescent shaped and highly polished stones, which may have been fastened upon wooden handles and carried by the chiefs as sceptres; and ornamental carvings upon flat stones which probably served as amulets, charms, or breast-plates. Some of these last contained a medallion-like carving of the human face, which, like the few masks shown, are well done, but do not compare in artistic merit with a small carving of a face found at Marysville, Ohio, now in the possession of Dr. Abbott. A very interesting relic is the original "Cincinnati tablet," of supposed magical significance, but the genuineness of which has been doubted. The skulls alone remain to be noticed. There are several of these in good condition and disposed in advantageous positions. They are good types of the Mound-builder's cranium, and all exhibit the fore-and-aft shortness, and great parietal width characteristic of the skulls of that race. The jaws are protruding and the top of the head is flat. In general, they are slightly smaller than the skulls of the red-skins.

Such are the general features of this fine display, and foreign students need not lack for material with which to compare the antiquities of the New, with those of the Old World. Ohio is supplemented by similar, although smaller, collections from Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, that of Wisconsin being especially fine in copper implements. All are illustrated by numerous photographs and maps of those enormous structures which that strange and ancient race erected all through the Ohio Valley and northward. The mind is lost in astonishment and admiration at the vastness and complication of these earth-works, and wonders that a people able to produce so much, should not have been able to leave more intelligible and definite races of their origin and career.

In my next letter I hope to illustrate the remains of those semi-civilized tribes, ancestors of the Moquis Indians, which were discovered and studied by Dr. Hayden's exploring expeditions of 1874 and 1875, a large series of photographs and models of whose cliff architecture and home-life are exhibited by the U. S. Geological Survey.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

SPRING MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The spring meeting of the N. R. A. was held at Creedmoor last week, commencing on Thursday, and continuing during the two following days. The weather throughout was fine, but the attendance very small. The meeting opened with the match for the Director's badge, 5 shots off-hand, at 200 yards. Major Henry Fulton and Major D. D. Wylie tied on 21 points, and in shooting off each made centres until the third round, when Major Fulton made a bull's-eye to his opponent's centre, and won. Major Fulton also won the succeeding event, the open short range match also at 200 yards, off-hand, 7 shots, with a score of 31 points, those nearest to him being T. Schilling, J. L. Allen, and W. B. Farwell, with 30 points each. The last event was the "Individual" match, contested on the following conditions: Military rifles at 500 yards' distance; special military rifles, 600 yards, and sporting rifles 700 yards' distance, 5 shots each. There were 79 entries in this contest and two prizes. Following are the winning scores:—

Name.	Yards.	Total.	Name.	Yards.	Total.
W. Reed	500	24	R. Rathbone	700	22
A. H. Jocelyn	700	24	George Cronch	700	22
G. L. Morse	700	23	Charles Helsman	500	22
F. Hyde	700	23	W. C. Reddy	500	21
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	700	23	T. R. Murphy	500	21

The proceedings on Friday opened with the National Riflemen's Convention, which was held in the President's tent, Judge Gildersleeve presiding. The clubs represented were the Amateur Rifle Club of this city; Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association of Queens, L. I.; Hudson River Rifle Club, Poughkeepsie; Yonkers Rifle Association; Parthian Rifle Club of Hudson, N. Y., Connecticut Rifle Club of Stamford, Conn.; Scottish-American Rifle Club; Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, and Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Club of this city.

After Judge Gildersleeve had defined the objects of the meeting, which was to invite discussion among riflemen from all sections of the country as to the best means for the promotion of rifle practice, Sergeant D. Chauncey of the Seventh Regiment Club, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Directors of the National Rifle Association be requested to direct that in all military matches, open to teams representing military organizations, each team must use the rifles with which the organization it represents is armed.

Mr. G. L. Morse, of Yonkers, offered the following, which was also adopted:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that "carton" targets for all ranges should be provided at the future meetings of the National Rifle Association.

On motion of Mr. Elmendorf it was resolved that "time" matches should be provided at 200 yards' distance at future prize meetings of the National Rifle Association in which magazine guns, which could be used as "single loaders," should be allowed. The following resolution was offered by Col. John Bodine, and adopted:—

Resolved, That the various clubs represented in this meeting, as well as other rifle clubs throughout the country, be requested to report, either through their delegates or by letter, at the meeting in September, their experience and opinions as to the best method of constructing and operating targets, with their estimated cost.

The first event contested was the military 200 yards match for teams of five, 7 shots each, with three prizes. The winning teams and scores were as follows:—

COMPANY H, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Sergt. T. R. Murphy	26	Private F. W. Hofele	27
Private W. Bevans	29	Private W. Reed	25
Private John Buckbee	27		
Total			137

COMPANY I, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Sergeant D. Chauncey, Jr	29	Private G. F. Merchant	25
Corporal B. Dominick	28	Private H. B. Dominick	29
Private G. E. Moore	26		
Total			131

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

Name.	Total	Name.	Total.
Capt. Livermore	28	Private Hickman	25
Sergt. Von Sochen	28	Private Fraser	22
Sergt. C. Smith	31		
Total			130

The next was the mid-range match, also for teams, in which the competitors using military rifles shot at 500 yards; special military rifles, 600 yards, and sporting rifles, 700 yards. Following are the scores of the winning teams:—

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—700 YARDS.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Col. John Bodine	23	G. W. Yale	21
Judge H. A. Gildersleeve	22	Major Henry Fulton	20
E. R. Sanford	21		
Total			107

COMPANY H, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Private F. W. Hofele	32	Private W. Reed	18
Private W. Bevans	32	Private John Buckbee	16
Sergeant T. R. Murphy	26		
Total			97

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—600 YARDS.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
E. R. Sanford	20	Col. John Bodine	20
James L. Price	20	Major Henry Fulton	15
Judge H. A. Gildersleeve	20		
Total			95

Saturday was a red-letter day in the annals of rifle shooting, some most remarkable scores being made. The great event of the day was the match for the Leech Cup, which, being shot for under conditions similar to those in form in the International matches, virtually decides the places in the teams for those events. Judge Gildersleeve's score of 204 out of a possible 225 has never been equalled across the water. There were 43 entries for this match, the conditions of which were 15 shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The names and scores of those making 150 points and over are as follows:—

Names.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	Total
Colonel H. A. Gilsersleeve	68	71	65	204
E. R. Sanford	73	65	64	201
Henry Fulton	74	58	62	194
T. S. Dakin	70	64	59	193
W. B. Farwell	65	67	61	193
C. Overmeigh	63	64	67	194
R. C. Coleman	66	66	58	190
G. W. Yale	72	59	58	189
E. H. Raymond	64	63	61	188
M. Wasburn	63	62	61	186
A. Anderson	58	66	58	182
R. Rathbone	61	57	63	181
S. G. Perry	64	59	56	179
Colonel John Bodine	66	58	53	177
L. M. Ballard	70	61	45	176
C. A. Hodgman	67	65	44	176
A. D. Hodgman	69	55	51	175
G. E. Blydenburg	52	66	56	174
L. C. Bruce	55	53	55	173
A. V. Canfield, Jr	68	56	49	173
L. Webber	61	58	52	171
George Crouch	65	55	50	170
F. Hyde	69	60	39	170
W. S. Elmendorf	64	58	48	170
A. S. Swan	57	57	54	168
L. Geiger	69	44	54	167
H. Fisher	66	60	40	166
H. S. Jewell	63	53	49	165
C. Dusenbury, Jr	65	52	41	158
D. E. Davids	67	47	44	157
J. S. Conlin	57	53	41	151

This match affords a capital illustration of the increased skill of our riflemen. Last year the cup was won by Col. Bodine with a score of 205 points, but there were but 11 contestants who made 150 points and over, while this year there were 29. The last match was for the Patrick Henry rifle, 18 shots each at 1,000 yards, in which the following scores were made.—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
H. A. Gildersleeve	46	A. V. Canfield, Jr	37
T. S. Dakin	45	L. M. Ballard	34
Henry Fulton	43	L. C. Bruce	28
G. W. Yale	38		

—Our report of the opening festival of the Schnetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., and matches at Milwaukee are unavoidably left over until next week.

—The Geiger Bull's-eye trophy, for which Mr. W. B. Farwell and Gen. Dakin recently tied, has been awarded to Mr. Farwell, he having fired a deciding shot.

—The rifle match shot at Belleville, Ontario, May 27th, by teams from the Forty-ninth Rifles of Belleville and Forty-eighth Regiment National Guards of this city, was won by the latter by the score—Oswego, 372, Belleville, 352.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In our issue of May 25th, Rifle Department, it was stated that in the competition for trophies at Creedmoor on the 20th May, the "Shells" (prize) were won by Private Nichols of Eighth Company. This is an error. Private C. H. Eagle, of Second Company, was the fortunate man, with a score of 22 out of a possible 25 at 500 yards. We have been permitted to see this prize, and a very pretty jewel it is.

—A Washington (D. C.,) correspondent kindly sends us some account of deer shooting in West Virginia, which we have not space to print entire. The sketch, however, gives our readers the desirable information that by taking the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Doe Gully Tunnel, in Morgan county, one will reach the heart of the deer country, which is mountainous. A mile from the station is the hospitable house of the widow of Martin H——, who can accommodate five or six well-behaved gentlemen at the low price of $1 per day. Two grown-up sons serve as guides. Turkeys and squirrels are found here in considerable numbers, as well as deer.

MASSACHUSETTS—The Mt. Washington Rifle Club, Haverhill, Mass., had their regular shoot Saturday, May 27th. The usual Creedmoor target was used. The following is the score; distance, 200 yards off-hand, 10 shots. A very high wind was blowing:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
M. A. Hill	30	W. S. Willey	32
J. Mannus	28	G. F. Foss	26
H. Abbot	35	C. A. Kimball	21

CONNECTICUT.—The new range of the Connecticut Rifle Association "Willow Brook," at Berlin, has been formerly opened with a series of matches at 200, 500, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. In the 200 yards match, 7 shots, the scores were as follows:—

Name	Total.	Name.	Total.
G. P. Babcock	28	A. Osman	25
G. W. Yale	27	J. B. Mix	24
J. E. Stetson	26		

At 500 yards there were about 20 entries. Following are the highest scores, that of Babcock being remarkably good, 35 being the highest possible:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
G. P. Babcock	34	A. Hubbard	29
J. L. Woodbury	32	A. Osman	24
G. W. Yale	30	J. C. Kinney	30
J. E. Stetson	28		

There were about ten entries for the match at the three long ranges. Following are the best scores:—

Name.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.
G. W. Yale	4 5 5 3 5...32	2 4 4 0 2...12	5 3 5 3 4...20
J. B. Stetson	5 5 4 5 3...32	4 4 4 4 3...19	2 2 0 0 3...7
J. B. Rowe	3 3 2 3 3...14	3 3 4 5...17	0 0 2 0 0...2

Grand totals—Yale, 54; Stetson, 48; Rowe, 33.

The range is now open to the members for practice, there being four Wimbledon targets in position. A series of military matches will be shot shortly.

—The annual practice shoot of Co. I, Second Regiment, N. G. S. C, took place at Meriden May 13th. The following are the scores of the company team, eight men, five shots each, 200 yards off-hand; highest possible, 25:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Capt. Bgobee	20	John Lane	17
Chas. Sanford	20	George McClean	16
Lieut. Wood	18	John Harmon	15
John Murphy	19	T. S. Rost	15
Total			141

The Peabody rifle was used on this occasion, it being the State arm.

OWLS HEAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This new rifle association has leased about twenty acres of land at Bay Ridge, Long Island, upon which they have created a range for practice at 200 and 500 yards, which will probably be opened during the present week, and will be extended to 700 yards. This new range possesses many attractions from its accessibility to New York, the Steamer Bay Ridge making the trip from foot of Wall street in thirty minutes. The officers of the club are: President, Dr. O. Meyers; Vice President, E. Kent, Jr; Secretary, F. W. Kent; Treasurer, G. H. Hope; Range Superintendent, Otto Heinigke.

—In a rifle shooting contest in England recently for the "Belgian Souvenir Cup," offered for the competition of English volunteers, private J. Lord made the astonishing score of eighty-two out of a possible eighty-four, seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. He made bull's-eye at every shot except two, which were centres. This is said to be the highest score ever made by a rifleman.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE STATE SHOOT.

THE grounds selected for the pigeon matches at Geneseo, last week, were admirably adapted for the purpose. Just across the Genesee River lies a beautiful meadow, comprising some 500 acres of land. A fringe of trees bordered its edges, and within the soft turf had just reached to ankle depth. Nearly all of the clubs sending delegations had tents pitched upon the ground, which were kept hospitably open and supplied during the week. A rough building had been erected as an office for the Secretary and Treasurer, within which a raised platform gave the score keepers and press representatives an excellent opportunity of seeing the shooting. To one who had never before attended a "State shoot," there was much that was novel and of interest in the proceedings. With two matches to be shot in a day, and over a hundred entries in each, and four prizes for as many different classes, system and rapidity were absolutely essential. In front of the stand six H and T plunge traps were fixed in the ground. The contestants were numbered off in squads of twelve each, six being at the score while the other six stood ready to take their places. As a bird is killed or missed, the scorer announces the result and calls the next man to the score. With a good "caller," the shooting is carried on almost with the rapidity of rifle-firing. At every round six boys, each with a pigeon in his hands, dart from the shed where the pigeons are kept and fill the traps. One squad having shot at their quota of birds while the next are preparing, the boys swarm over the field and gather in the dead birds, wringing the necks of the wounded. There were ten thousand pigeons on the ground, brought from Michigan by Mr. Knapp for the purpose. The birds were extremely lively, and in good condition. There were probably, at the least, one hundred and fifty persons shooting during the week, and of course guns of every make and fashion were in use. The manner in which breech loaders have superseded muzzle loaders was manifest from the fact that not more than half a dozen of the latter were in use. Some of the best shots, however, stuck to the old piece, notably Mr. George Smith, of Buffalo. In breech loaders every description of gun was represented, from the Scott "premier" to the cheapest native. We even noticed one Lafauchaux, the father of all breech loading shot guns. Most of the shooters used No. 9 shot, which seemed too fine to us until we discovered that many of the crack shots were shooting guns more or less choke bored, the object being to get as many shot as possible into the bird, so as to prevent his getting beyond the 80 yards boundary. In shooting off ties at the longer distances, say 31 yards, No. 8 shot was used. In the style of shooting there was as much difference as in the guns shot with, some men seeming to shoot in a slip-shod manner, half their birds being scored just within bounds, and the other half either escaping altogether or dying outside, while others seemed to hold so true on their birds, and to have their charges so properly adjusted, that their birds were killed clean. Of the first event, the State trap shoot, we gave a summary in our last issue. The other events were as follows:—

Single trap shoot for amateurs, ten single birds each; four prizes for first, second, third, and fourth classes of shots. To be competed for by those who never won a prize at a State shoot. To be governed by the rules of the New York State Association. Entrance fee, $5. First prize—one of Nichols & Lefever's extra double barrel breech loading shot guns, valued at $250, to be made to the order of the winner; donated by Messrs. Nichols and Lefever, Syracuse, N. Y. Second prize—a gold hunting case watch, valued at $125. Third prize—$30 cash. Fourth prize—a waterproof hunting coat and vest, valued at $15; manufactured and donated by W. H. Holabird, Valparaiso, Ind.

In this match there were about 120 entries, with the following scores:—

Names.	Total.	Names.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Caster	5	Parker	8	Green Smith	6
Williams	7	Rudman	7	Dunlum	7
Lamberton	5	Betts	5	D. M. Lefever	9
Andrews	7	Pitzhugh	4	Mills	4
Adams	7	Golden	9	Compton	6
Weigel	10	Evershead	4	Waterman	6
Kimber	9	Mugridge	7	Nicoll	7
Shelton	5	Miller	6	Porter	4
Dunn	8	J. Hyland	8	John Smith	8
Burroughs	7	Warren	6	Dibbell	7
Higby	4	Phelps	7	Pierce	8
Pratt	8	Trowbridge	8	Van Vleck	10
Stalham	3	Ramedh	9	Sherwood	6
Chaffey	8	Babcock	6	Richmond, W. E	7
Remington	5	Ambrose	6	Chamberlain	7
Silson	6	Warner	4	Franklin	8
Firth	6	Beckwith	9	Sidway	10
Crittenden	4	Faulkner, Jr	6	Scriles	7
Burgess	10	L. Dayton	9	Ridley	9
Hayden	7	B. E. Chase	5	E. G. Chase	7
Grover	5	Hutchinson	3	Flower	5
Hemlegard	8	Latin	5	Bedford	5
Morse	7	Rhodes	8	Rawline	4
J. Smith	6	Kuhn	5	Graves	4
Baker	4	Atkinson	7	Sperry	2
Fisher	7	Shapley	9	Lorn	7
Cook, Jr	8	Ramsey	5	Soule	9
Crouch	9	Wagstaff, Jr	5	Baker	8
Clark	4	Wagstaff, C. D. E	8	Dr. Mann	7
Gibson	9	Voltz	9	Gates	6
Dailey	8	Youngs	6	Ellis	4
Hehold	7	Dennison	6	Best	8
Parsons	8	Bailey	7	Netcher	6
Ward	7	Lawson	6	Manning	7
Vine	7	Rafferty	6	Stanbel	3
Fisher	8	Patchpole	7	Z. T. Case	7
Dungens	8	Stein	4	Griffith	7
Holden	4	Dill	6	Cryster	3
Grobe	7	Laverick	3	Forsyth	10
Faulkner, H. J	7				

Five having tied on ten birds, they went back to 26 yards to shoot off, with the following result:—

TIES ON 10 BIRDS, 26 YARDS.

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Weigel	1 0 0 0	1	Sidway	1 0 0	1
Burgess	1 0 1 1 6	3	Forsyth	1 1 1 1 0	4
Van Vleck	1 1 1 1 0	4			

AT 31 YARDS.

Van Vleck	1 1 1 1—4	Forsyth	1 0 1 0 2

The first prize being won by Mr. Van Vleck, of the Forrester Club of Buffalo. The other ties were not shot off until Wednesday morning. Our space will not permit us to recapitulate the result in full; we can only say that in shooting off the ties of 9, Mr. Ridley of Seneca Falls, being the only one to kill five straight birds, won second prize. After two ties at 31 yards, John Cook, Jr., of Buffalo, won third prize, and the fourth fell to W. E. Richmond, of Buffalo.

WEDNESDAY—Single trap shoot, 9 o'clock A. M.—Ten single birds each; open to members of all organized clubs of this State. Four prizes, for first, second, third and fourth classes of shots. To be governed by the rules of the New York State Association. Entrance fee, $5, first prize, $100 cash; second prize, a silver tea set, with coffee urn, valued at $90; third prize, a full corduroy hunting suit, to be made to order from the measure of winner, valued at $45, donated by George Goode, English tailor, Geneseo, N. Y.; fourth prize, a case of 24 one-pound cans lightning powder, valued at $36, donated by the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

As the number and names of entries in this match were almost identical with those in the foregoing, we cannot spare space to repeat the scores in detail. But four tied on 10 birds, and shot off at 26 yards with the following result:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Forsyth	3	Latin	3
Evershed	3	Murray	3

The first prize went to M. L. Forsyth of Geneseo.

Nineteen tied on 9 birds, six of whom again tied on 4, the last tie being shot off at 31 yards, with this result:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Ten Eyck	4	Hudson	3
Soule	2	Van Ostrand	1
Manning	5	Chamberlain	1

The second prize was thus won by J. M. Manning of Syracuse.

Twenty-one tied on 8 birds, and in shooting off the third prize went to Mr. George Van Vleck of Buffalo. Mr. Halloway of Syracuse won fourth prize.

Double Bird Shoot—ten double rises each.—Four prizes, for first, second, third and fourth classes of shots. Open only to members of organized clubs in the States. To be governed by the rules of the New York State Association. Entrance fee, $5; first prize, $75 cash; second prize, $50 cash, third prize, a patent tilting ice-urn, valued at $35; fourth prize, a marble top, inlaid flower-stand, valued at $20.

This match was not concluded until Thursday afternoon. There were 61 entries, and considering the strong wind and unfavorable background, the shooting was very good.

Eighteen was the highest score made, and of these there were five. The first prize was won by Mr. Wakeman of Batavia. Of seventeens there were 5; second money being won by James Manning of Syracuse. Of sixteens there were four, and the third prize was won by Peter Tompkins of Batavia. Of fifteens there were 8, and the fourth prize was taken by Horace Silsby of Seneca Falls.

The next event, and possibly the most interesting to a number present, and certainly the most amusing to all, was the Press match at 5 birds each. Twelve Knights of the Quill stepped to the score, and the pigeons began to fly—in fact, "the woods were full of them." Mr. N. Hucker of the Buffalo *Courier*, whom we strongly suspect of having been there before, killed his five birds without a miss, and carried off the elegant arm chair which was offered for first prize. Dr. N. Rowe of the Chicago *Field* took second prize—a camp lounge, donated by *Rod and Gun*—and Mr. O. Woodruff of the Geneseo *Republican*, the gold pen for the poorest shot.

The next event was the

Single Trap Shoot—Fifteen single birds each.—Four prizes, for first,

second, third and fourth classes of shots. Open only to members of organized clubs from this State. To be governed by the rules of the New York State Association. Entrance fee, $5; first prize, one of Parker Brothers best double-barrel, breech loading shot guns, with entire outfit and case, valued at $300, manufactured and donated by Parker Brothers, West Meriden, Conn.; second prize, $100 cash; third prize, a hunting-case, stem-winding silver watch, valued at $60; fourth prize, a case of 24 one pound cans Falcon powder, valued at $30, donated by the Oriental Powder Company.

There were 96 entries for this match, of whom only two killed the entire 15—Messrs. Drake of the Foresters, of Buffalo, and A. Evershed, of Irondequoit. The first prize was won by A. Evershed, of the Genessee Club, of Irondequoit, who killed 5 straight at 26 yards. In the ties of 14 there were 7. The second prize—$100—was taken by Ed. Lodder of Syracuse. Of thirteens there were 13 ties, and the third prize was won by George W. Marsh, of the Forrester Club, of Buffalo. There were 18 ties of 12. The contest was close, but Mr. James Halloway, of the Central City Club of Syracuse, was too much for them at the 31 yard score, and carried off the fourth prize.

FRIDAY, May 26th.—Livingston Sportsmen's Association Cup, donated by James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo. Open to all organized clubs of the State, members of the State Association. To be held by the winning club each year in trust, to be accounted for to the New York State Association. To be shot for by two members resident of the county in which the club is located; at 15 double rises each, in accordance with the rules of the New York State Association. Entrance fee, $30. The entrance fees to belong to the club holding the cup.

The following is the score:—

AUDUBON CLUB, OF BUFFALO.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
W. C. Christian	28	J. P. Fischer	27
Total			50

CENTRAL CITY, OF SYRACUSE.

James Manning	25	Howard Soule	23
Total			48

LIVINGSTON SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

W. L. Forsyth	23	B. E. Chase	24
Total			47

FORESTER CLUB, BUFFALO.

George Smith	21	Robert Newell	24
Total			45

ONONDAGA COUNTY CLUB.

W. S. Barnam	17	Heary Gale	26
Total			33

MUNROE COUNTY CLUB.

H. Walzor	22	H. B. Hooker	19
Total			41

DEAN RICHMOND, BATAVIA.

E. Wakeman	15	P. Tompkins	22
Total			37

The Dean Richmond Cup—Open to all organized State clubs, members of the State Association; and to become the property of a club, the cup must be won by that club three times, and is to be held by the winning club each year in trust, to be accounted for to the State Association until it is finally won. To be shot for by three representatives from each club, in accordance with the rules of the New York State Association. Entrance fee, $50 per club of three representatives residing in the county where such club is located.

The following were the scores made in this match, the cup being won by the Central City Club, of Syracuse:—

CENTRAL CITY, OF SYRACUSE.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Ed. Hudson	16	James Manning	20
Howard Soule	20		
Total			56

FORESTER CLUB, OF BUFFALO.

Robert Newell	18	George H. Van Vleck	15
Frank Drake	17		
Total			50

PHOENIX CLUB, OF SENECA FALLS.

H. Silsby	16	J. F. Lawrence	17
George Chamberlain	15		
Total			48

AUDUBON CLUB, BUFFALO.

J. P. Fischer	17	J. Rafferty	15
G. R. Vine	16		
Total			48

MONROE COUNTY CLUB.

A. Evershed	18	Frank Chaffey	14
W. M. Ely	18		
Total			50

GENESEE CLUB, IRONDEQUOIT.

S. W. Cronch	17	H. Critteaden	16
H. Walzer	17		
Total			50

—At the pigeon shoot of the Leather Stocking Club of Oswego, on May 19th, H. C. Tanner won the club revolver, killing 13 birds out of 15. There were 13 entries. For the gold medal there were also 13 entries, 10 birds; J. B. Poucher won it, with 9 birds out of 10, but it was immediately contested for by ten competitors, O. Schrieves proving victorious; Tanner second.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—The match between Captain Bogardus and Dr. Talbot for the championship is to be shot at Philadelphia on the 6th of June. 100 birds are to be shot at by each, 20 at 21 yards rise, H. & T. traps, 30 in pairs at 18 yards, and 50 from five traps; English rules.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The semi-annual shoot of the Sharon Shooting Club came off on the 11th and 12th ult. One thousand wild pigeons had been provided, and the large party of spectators present inclnded some first-class shots. The first match was for the club gold medal, held by Henry Crosthwaite. The following were the scores—10 birds each:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Crosthwaite	7	Dickson	8
Tribby	7	Obl	5
Samuels	9	Pew	3
Urmson	6	Morgan	2
Griffith	7	Carter	8
Connelly	10		

Following this was a sweepstakes at 5 birds each, for which there was seventeen entries. Messrs. Lovet, Clesson, Tribby, and Connelly tied on 5 birds, and shot off at 26 yards, Messrs. Lovet and Clesson again tieing, but upon shooting off at 31 yards, Mr. Clesson won. The second prize fell to Mr. Patterson, the third to Carter, and the fourth to Ray. The next match was at three double rises, which was won by Crosthwaite, he killing all his birds. Six ties were shot off between Messrs. Trasdale and Ray for second money, the latter finally winning. The first match on the second day was a sweepstakes at 5 birds, Mr. C. Lovet winning first money, J. Lovet and Crosthwaite dividing second, Streeter took third, and Walters fourth. The most important match was that at 10 birds, $10 entrance, in which first money was won by C. Lorst, he being the only one who killed all his birds. Ray won second prize, Hopkins third, J. Lovet fourth. The last match was at double rises, and was won by Lippy, Walters taking second money, and Ray third.

—A pigeon match was shot at Richmond, Va., on the 24th, between C. H. Epps, the crack shot of the Richmond, Club, and W. T. Mitchell, with 1½ oz. shot, Mitchell to use one hand and Epps both. Although this was Mitchell's first trap shooting, he won by a score of 7 to 6.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The first of a series of matches organized within the Council Bluffs Sportsmen's Club, came off on Saturday, the 20th inst. The match was at ten single birds each, from five ground traps, 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ oz. shot, powder unlimited, with the privilege of both barrels. The birds were wild, and nearly all of them strong and swift flyers. The day was pleasant and cool, with a very high wind from the southwest. The following shows the sides and scores:—

CAPT. J. W. MORSE.		CAPT. B. F. MONTGOMERY.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
H. Heywood	10	J. T. Oliver	8
T. Bowman	6	L. W. Babbitt	6
J. C. Hoffmayer	9	R. Mullis	9
C. Pfeifer	6	W. G. Oliver	6
Joseph Mass	6	A. C. Graham	5
John Keller	5	J. W. Chapman	5
George Richardson	7	J. C. Morgan	8
W. P. Wightman	6	S. C. Bowman	6
Dr. Wall	5	John Beresheim	3
Total	57	Total	56

E. P. A.

MORE CARE NEEDED!

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Experientia docet! Yet how much to be regrtted is the fact that the multitude of persons learo so slowly the lessons taught by the experience of individuals. The constant use of fire-arms unfortunately too often fails to ensura the necessary caution that should he ever borne in mind, and few sportsmen realiza how carelessly they often handle their guns, especially when excited by the near presence of game, at which time little thought is given to one's surroundings. And yet every sportsman would indignantly deny an accusation of carelessness, and really believe himself incapable of doing the many careless acts that render possible a shocking accident; and even when his attention may be called to one such act, it makes but little impression on his mind, since he is usually unconcious of doing it, and in the absence of the occurrence of any accident the refrom, the incident is soon forgotten, and perhaps many times repeated ere he is again reminded of it. There is one rule for handling agun, that should be always adhered to, and be kept ever in mind. So use a gun as never to admit the possibility of an accident. I was given a gun at eleven years of age, with the injunction enforced upon my miad by my father, "never allow it to be aimed towards a human being." And this lesson I have so constantly borne in miad that it has become a habit. How often have I seen a sportsman with a loaded gun on his shoulder, or lying in the hollow of his arm, turn around, and in so doing, alternately cover all of his campanions with it. Nearly all of the shootiog accidents that are of too frequent occurrence, are owing to carelessness. Mr. Hipp, formerly of Cincinnati, was killed at Lexington, Ky., by placing his goo against a fence which he climbed over, and then drew the gun after him in such a way as to discharge it with fatal effect. Mr. James P. Robioon, of this city, was killed yesterday morning at his residence as he was about starting on a pleasure excursion. As he was gaiag to his buggy he slipped and fell with a loaded gun in his hands. The gun was discharged, and he was thus killed. Both these accidents were the result of carelessness, for no one should ever draw a gun towards him by the muzzle, and no one should start out to drive with loaded guns.

I would make the earnest suggestion, that a prominent place in the columns of all our periodicals devoted to field sports, be given to the record of such shooting accidents as may occur, with attendant circumstances, that the danger may be ever before the eyes of sportsmen. Some may exclaim, that true sportsmen are not guilty of such carelessness. But they are oft times so guilty, and the two gentlemen here named were sportsmen. I think that if the FOREST AND STREAM will follow my suggestion, it may be the meaas of some reform.

As I now lie in bed suffering from a gunshot wound, I am impelled to write these lines as a contribution towards this object. My own casualty occurred while duck shooting in this vicinity. I was on the shore of a lake, and Mr. C. approached me in a punt, when within four yards of me he saw some ducks approaching, and as he stooped to reach his gun with his head turned to watch the ducks, I saw that the gun was lying in the bottom of the boat with the muzzles towards me, and moved aside as quickly as the mud and water, in which I was standing, would allow me. My precaution saved my life, for I had taken but one step to the left, when the gun was discharged. The charge of duckshot passed so close to me that I received several pellets in my right leg below the thigh, and one pellet in my trigger-finger. Although the wound is slight, my escape from death was sufficiently narrow to convince me that the gun should never be allowed to remain at full cock when within close range of other persons. When shooting over dogs, it is highly dangerous to carry the gun at full cock, as many are in the habit of doing. A trip of the foot or other slight slip might be occasion the death of a friend; and when the gun is cocked in expectation of immediately flushing the game, let it be held perpendicularly, with the muzzles upward.

The physical pun that I now suffer will soon pass away and be forgotten, but should I ever shoot a friend, it would cause me such mental anguish as would last until death. ROAMER.

FLANNEL SHOT CARTRIDGES.

MILWAUKEE, May 12th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

While spending a few days at Pine Lake, twenty five miles from here, I remembered, in Vol. VI. No. 9 of your paper, from a "pnor shot," an article concerning and relating to flannel shot cartridges. I thought the idea excellent, and at once set about making experiments, as follows:—

I made some bags about two inches long, using instead of flannel a piece of cheviot cloth. These I filled with 1½ oz. No. 5, and loaded them into brass shell containing 3¼ drs. Hazard Ducking powder. The first one I used I killed a duck (blae-bill) at the least calculation seventy-five yards distant. The next I fired at another of the same species at least one hundred yards off, but the distance was either too great or my aim incorrect. My third and last trial was at a target (twenty-inch circle) at seventy-five yards, and it made a splendid pattern. I regret the loss as I intended sending it to you. I am convinced that they only need be tried to be appreciated. To be sure they are not as efficient or handsome as the "tin cased cartridges," but for a cheap long-range shot cartridge I think they are excellent. I should much like to have some others try the experiment and give us the benefit through the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM. WING SHOT.

MIXING POWDERS

SANDY HILL, May 13, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Having tried the various kinds of powder within my reach, among the different kinds Orange Lightning, Orange Ducking, and Orange Rifle, Hazard's Electric Ducking and Sea Shooting, or F. G. T., Hazard's Sea Shooting giving the most satisfactory results taking both the cost and performance into account, I concluded as an experiment to try Dittmar's, and accordingly procured a can of his F. F rifle powder, and found his claims verified, except perhaps that one needs to use a slightly larger charge, and to get the same penetration you have to stand about the same recoil as from black powder. Its cleanliness is simply marvelous, and it is entirely satisfactory in that respect. But its cost is a serious affair. And so while turning the matter over, it occurred to me that possibly one might get clean powder and at a price that common people could afford to use, by mixing the two kinds. Accordingly after a few preliminary shots, I mixed a quantity in the proportion of three parts by measure of black powder to two parts by measure of Dittmar's. And loaded therewith twenty cartridges; proceeded to fire ten of these and found the barrel as clean as after the first discharge, and as clean as though I had used Dittmar powder alone. I then fired two cartridges loaded with black powder alone. There was apparently a coating of residum covering and extending down the barrel six or eight inches from the muzzle. (The gun was a Parker 12-gauge choke-bored). I then returned in the cartridges loaded with mixed powder. On looking through the barrel after the first discharge found it clean, and after firing the twenty-two shots the gun was to all appearance as clean as after one discharge with Dittmar's powder alone.

The pattern throughout the trial was good and very uniform. The penetration equal to black powder. The compound cost me about fifty-three cents for the equivalent to one pound of black powder. Very likely some one or more of your readers may have been for themselves through this experiment. It will cost but little for any one to try it. It strikes me that this way to get a good clean powder at a low price is to mix a low price black powder with Dittmar's. A. B.

TEST OF KAY CONCENTRATORS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Wishing to ascertain with certainty the effect of the Kay shot cartridge at long range I procured a pound and tried them. The gun used was a 12-bore 7¼ lbs., W. C. Scott & Son's fine breech-loader, not choked; the shells were Ely's brown paper, loaded with 3¼ drms. Dupont's Duck No. 2. powder, with two wads on top. The cartridges contained each 1 1-16 oz. of Tatem's shot, and were kept in place in the shells by creasing, without wads over them. The targets were of stout paper 30 inch circles, secured against a white pine stand 31 inches square and 7-16th of an inch thick. The distances were accurately measured and not stepped off, and the gun was fired from a firm tripod rest. The following are the results of the shooting, showing the number of pellets put within the circle at each distance:—

Distance.	Total.	Distance.	Total.
1—At 100 yards with No. 4 shot	5	1—At 80 yards with No. 4 shot	7
2—At 100 yards with No. 4 shot	9	2—At 80 yards with No. 4 shot	20
3—At 40 yards with No. 1 shot	36	3—At 80 yards with No. 4 shot	9
4—At 40 yards with No. 1 shot	16	4—At 80 yards with No. 4 shot	15

Distance.	Total.	Distance.	Total.
1—At 75 yards with No. 4 shot	16	1—At 65 yards with No. 6 shot	47
2—At 75 yards with No. 4 shot	22	2—At 65 yards with No. 6 shot	50
3—At 75 yards with No. 4 shot	10	3—At 65 yards with No. 6 shot	21
4—At 75 yards with No. 4 shot	13	4—At 65 yards with No. 6 shot	35

Distance.	Total.	Distance.	Total.
1—At 50 yards with No. 8 shot	15	3—At 50 yards with No 8 shot	58
2—At 50 yards with No. 8 shot	10	4—At 50 yards with No. 8 shot	19

The shot were carried with much force and pretty evenly distributed; those of No. 1 at 100 yards that struck the target, passed through the stand. The empty cases were found mostly within 20 yards from where the gun was fired; not a few of them were torn to tatters, while others were not torn at all—merely had their mouth spread open a little. There was no fault in loading the shells or in holding the gun when fired. I make no comments, wishing simply to give bold facts from which sportsmen may draw their own conclusions. OLD SPORTSMAN.

Rational Pastimes.

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB.—The open spring games of this club were held at their Mott Haven grounds on Tuesday. Following is a summary of the events:—

Walking Race—1 mile, 10 starters.—1st, Thomas McEwen, Scot Am. A. C., time 7m. 45s; 2d, H. H. Gates, Y. M. C. A., time, 7m. 49s.

Throwing the Hammer.—1st, James Melrose, Hartford, Cal. Club, 87ft.; 2d, J. McMillan, Scot Am. A. Club, 82ft. 4in.

One Hundred Yards Run.—1st, heat, A. J. McCosh, Princeton Col. Club; 2d heat, J. B. Elliott, Greenpoint; 3d heat, W. B. Curtis, N. Y. A. C.; 4th heat, W. J. Wakeman, Yale Club; final heat, 1st, A. J. McCosh, time 11s.; 2d, W. J. Wakeman, Yale A. Club.

Walking Race, 3 miles.—1st, D. M. Stern, N. Y. A. C., time 23m. 58s.; 2d, E. C. Holske, Lafayette B. B. C., time 24m. 4s.

One Mile Run.—1st, B. C. Williams, N. Y. A. C., time 5m. 2s.; 2d, Bennett Greig, Wood's Gymnasium, time 5m. 11s.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—1st, James Melrose, Hartford Cal. C.; 2d, H. E. Burmeyer, N. Y. A. C.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run.—1st heat, H. G. Keeler, N. Y.; 2d heat, W. J. Duffy, Harlem A. C.; 3d heat, W. J. Wakeman, Yale A. C.; final heat, W. J. Duffy, time 59½s.

Half-Mile Run.—1st, E. C. Lamontagne, N. Y. A. C., time 2m. 23½s.; 2d, B. M. Hateh, Y. M. C. A., time 2m. 25s.

Running Broad Jump.—1st Geo. Hitchcock, N. Y., 15ft. 11½in.

One Hundred Yards Handicap.—1st E. C. Lamontagne, time, 11s.

Running High Jump.—1st H. E. Ficken, N. Y. Canoe Club, 5ft. 2in.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race.—1st G. Hitchcock, N. Y., time, 20s.

The meeting was in every way a success, and the time made by Stern in the three-mile walking race surpasses any time ever made in a similar (amateur) event in this country. It was regretted that Mr. W. B. Curtis, of Chicago, was debarred by an accident to his hip from taking a more prominent part in many of the contests.

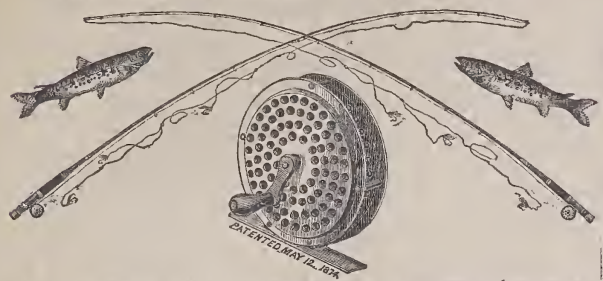
BASE BALL.

—A game was played at Westchester, Pa., on the 27th ult. between the Brandywine Club of that city and the Goodwills of Reading, resulting in a victory for the Westchester Club by 11 to 5. Both clubs are amateurs.

PHILADELPHIA—*May 29th.*—The Young America and the Philadelphia Cricket Clubs played a match at Germantown on Saturday, and the Young Americas suffered their first defeat for a long time. The Philadelphias went first to the bat, and made 92 runs. Hopkinson, Ashbridge, and Tiers making double figures. The Young Americas played with little care at first, and found their inning finished for 89 runs. Geo. Newhall, R. Newhall, E. Wright, and E. M. Davis did the bulk of the scoring. The bowling on both sides was good, and when the batting is considered the scores are low. It being a one day match, and not time left to complete the second innings the game was the Philadelphias. On Saturday next the Young America and Germantown will play. An interesting game may be looked for, as both clubs will present a strong team. SCULLS.

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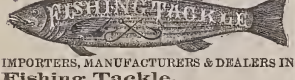
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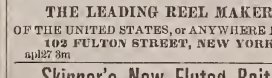
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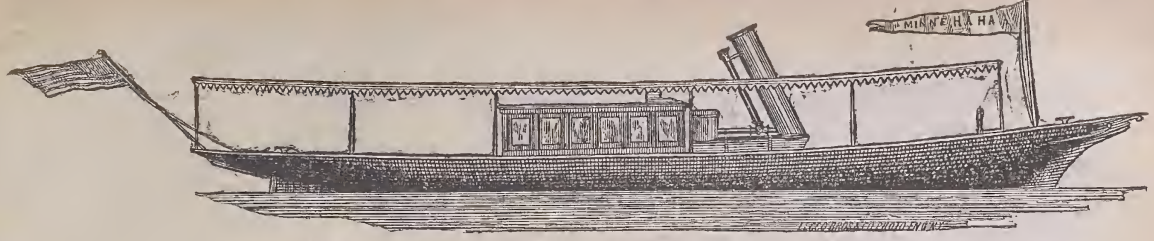
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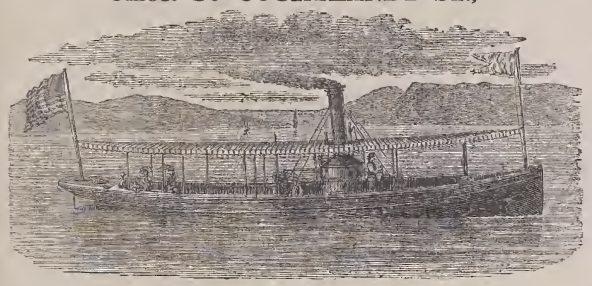
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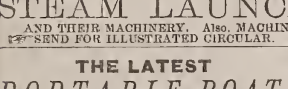
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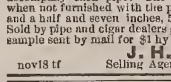
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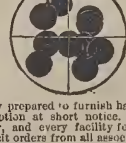
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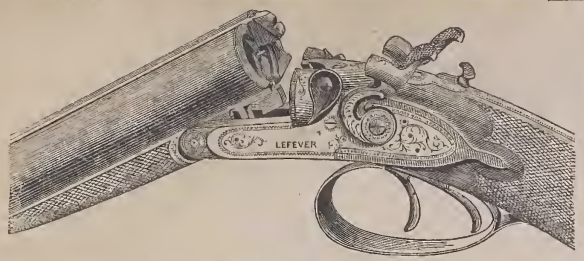
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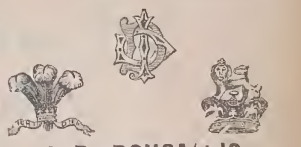
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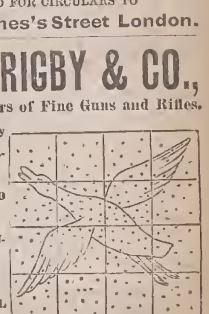
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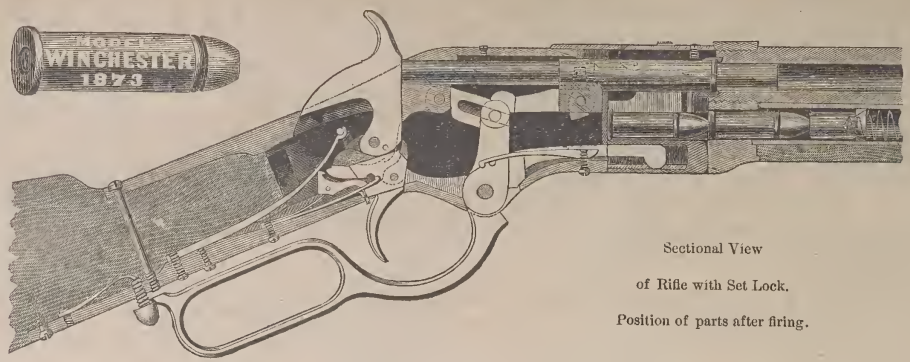
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 18. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Moose Calling in Nova Scotia.

I REMEMBER it was a cold Thursday morning about the middle of September, 1871, I packed myself, guns, and camp equipage on board the one-horse express wagon which carried the bi-weekly mail from Kentville to Chester on the Atlantic coast. Our route was due south, through New Ross and the Chester barrens, a narrow strip of burnt and barren land connecting the big moose and cariboo country of Western with the more famous hunting grounds of Eastern Nova Scotia. At the head of Chester Basin, that beautifully pellucid, oak-fringed, and island-dotted bay, upon whose shores it is fabled the famous Captain Kidd cached his ill-gotten treasure, we meet the coach from Halifax, going in the direction indicated by the admirable Greeley as the road to good fortune. A change is soon made, and a rapid drive of an hour and a half brings us to Mahone Bay. We have passed Gold River, dear to the salmon fisher, and the pretty stream of Petite Rivière and Mahone Bay—all now, alas! suffering from a good law ill enforced. At Mahone Bay we leave the mail coach, which pursues a circuitous route to Bridgewater *via* Lunenburg, while we again take a single trap and cut across to the broad La Hève, upon whose slaty banks stands the thriving milling and fishing town of Bridgewater. The La Hève River is celebrated for its salmon, and though much impeded by mills they still continue to offer fair sport to the angler in its waters. I had the pleasure of killing the first fish of the season in the last week in March, 1875, and met two more in a pool below Mr. Davidson's Dam, containing about 25 yards square of clear water. Our boat was moored to the ice, a horse trot was going on two miles down stream, and about twelve miles intervened between us and the green waters of the ocean. Here it may not be out of place to mention my firm conviction that the *Salmo salar*, having spawned, repair to deep water inside the twenty mile bank, all along the southwest coast of N. S., there feeding on young fish, sand eels, and shrimp, and when prompted either by the effect of the proximate Gulf Stream or their natural procreative impulse as the sun gains power with lengthening day, repair to the coast. The first river they ascend is the Medway, where Saul, the Indian, generally kills a few in the last week in February, below the Tumbling Dam, where there is nearly always open water Thence they progress north and east along the coast, entering the La Hève next. The Cold River is gained. Crossing Chester Bay they reach Ingram River, Indian River, and so on to the east of Halifax, Tangeer, St. Marys, and at last, in or about July 1st, Margaree, on the northeast side of Cape Breton. They seem to visit the rivers debouching into deep bays—*i. e.*, East River and Sackville River—much later than those which flow out on a holder coast. Those going southwest from the Medway enter Clyde River and Tusket, and so round Cape Sable *seriatim*. We next, about the last of April, find them in the Annapolis, and about the 7th of May they reach the Gasperean. Salmon River in Colchester is next gained, then the Cumberland streams, and about the 15th of June the St. John, N. B., fishermen begin their harvest. I have always thought that the heavy fish caught in the wiers on the bay shore of Kings county were the St. John River fish "feeling round" the Bay of Fundy, as they correspond in weight, (18 to 30 pounds and over) proportions, and general appearance, and the interval elapsing between their netting here and the arrival of their congeners at St. John would be about the "traveling rate" already indicated on the Atlantic coast. I advance this theory subject to correction by older and better observers of nature.

But *revenons*: Sunday will be here in two days, and I must get to camp for the day of rest. I hire my trusty Indians at Bridgewater—John, caller, and Louis, camp-keeper—and on we go all night by express. We cross the Medway, after eighteen miles drive, at Mill Village, a splendid salmon river, much fished and much cursed by logs, log-driving, (which crushes spawners and tears up the ridds) mills, dams, and sawdust. But the West Indies must have lumber, shooks, and staves, and the banks off the shore send the cod. Ah! why do people forget that, in proportion as our rivers team with fry, our deep sea banks yield their finny treasures? Liverpool is reached in, I think, ten miles. Here Mr. Appleton gives us breakfast, and starts us off Wednesday. We pass the five streams of Port Le Bear; then Mitchell's Brook, celebrated for its sea trout; Port Monton is next reached, with its dazzling white sand head and broad sedge flats, clouded later on in autumn with sea and black ducks, grebe, brant, and geese, etc. At Port Joli we change horses, and meanwhile I have a look at the curious Indian mounds where the arrow maker once plied his trade. I find plenty of "chips" and fish bones, but the axes, arrow-heads, and queer-looking harpoons have all been picked up long ago. The nags come thundering down that awful corkscrew hill. I thank fortune that I am still on terra firma. An opposing rampart of rock-bordered road having checked the impetus of our steeds, I mount the box for our last stage. Granite boulders, whin-rock, hog and barren as far as the eye can see—when will all this nothingness be found auriferous? No trees to tempt the lumberman, no soil where the horny-handed son of toil may plant his potato patch. Surely He has not made all these things for naught! We dash across Tom Tigny Bridge and pull up at Dunlap's. Before long we have agreed with Mr. D. to haul our stuff in as far as Beaver Dam Camp, and off we trudge due north upon the old Indian path which crosses to the Bay of Fundy side, the patient, head yoked oxen doing nearly three miles an hour. We reach camp at nightfall, and the hunt has begun. Here is one of the heaviest (certainly the most massive I ever visited) of all the "heaver works" of Nova Scotia. Sable River is, at times, a very heavy stream; but the cunning engineers have put forth all their ingenuity, and succeeded *usque ad delicias votorum*. On Saturday evening Louis called about half a mile from camp; but we came back early, as there was no moon, and the wind was inclined to breeze up. We found in the morning before starting on a ramble (which is never indulged in on gaining good hunting ground) that a moose had come during the night and walked over the spot on which we had called. We did not expect luck here, as it was considered too near the settlement, and John sagely observed, "wait till you see what I'll show you at Blue Hill."

And now begun our bad luck. The equinox set in with a will, and for three days it poured in bucketsful and blew a gale, raising the many brooks to such a degree that we were delayed five days, during which time a few partridges were shot and much provision and tobacco disposed of. On Friday we went onwards, all carrying our fair loads, and reached the "Hawk's" nest, nine miles. Here we determined to call. An osprey has, as long as the oldest Indian can remember, built her nest here, eighteen miles from the sea. Her old pine rampike has since blown down, and she has betaken herself to another about half a mile west from her former locus. It blew on Friday evening, but on the following morning, while John had gone back for that portion of our luggage which the heavy going had compelled us to leave, I called a fine bull. He came from the westward, crossed the path about one hundred yards off, directly between me and Louis, who was at camp cooking breakfast, and so escaped a shot. He remained about for some time, but he had got a whiff of the smoke, and went off "barking"—their custom when alarmed or suspicious. On Sunday we reached the top of Blue Hill, over which the Indian path pursues its N. N. E. direction to Bear River. By this path the contingent of Liverpool Indians marched on their way to Annapolis to join in the attack on that fort, and participate in the massacre of Bloody Creek, A. D. 1711. John and Louis have told me that their great graudfather (their father is living, aged eighty-six) who married a Salinove (probably a De la Salineaux) was one of the band. The French then disputed the ownership of this province, and Liverpool and its environs was their headquarters. Arrived at Blue Hill Camp, sixteen miles from Dunlap's, we made things snug, and got ready for a week's good hunt, whereby to atone for past inactivity. The camp was good, provisions were plenty; it was indeed a day of rest, and here, on the very path o'er which in past times the dusky savage had sped to his deed of rapine and murder; his descendants and I smoked the pipe of contentment and peace. We walked about among the giant beeches which crown the summit of this singular hill, thinking to find "mooin" climbing for his favorite beech nuts. I was extremely struck with the enormous size of the pine butts, which still remained to bear witness to the labors of the lumbermen of a past generation. Many of these would square 3 feet 6 and 4 feet. Then, as we sat after dinner enjoying our pipe, the birch partridge (*Tetrao umbellatus*) would come to pick up the fragments of potato about our camp. The moose-bird or mohawk, a species of shrike, came and greedily devoured or cached our donations of fat, even venturing into camp to attack the butter. Evening closed with a gorgeous sunset. We listened to the song of the hermit thrush or swamp robin, as it died away. The "murmuring pines and the hemlocks" gave forth now and then their peculiar sighing, shuddering sound, as if dreading the frosty air of night, and soon all was still. We sat listening for the sounds of an autumn night till about ten o'clock, but not a single cow was calling—an omen of fair weather—not an owl was heard! We had scarcely composed ourselves for sleep, when big rain drops were heard upon our split pine roof, and before we could realize the change a most terrific thunder storm broke over us. The lightning was extremely vivid, and its lurid glare lit up the woods in a manner wierd and sepulchral, conjuring up most awful shapes in every gnarled trunk or knotted windfall, while the thunder claps followed one another in deafening succession. The Indians hastily left camp, dreading the proximity of some tall pines, and took shelter further down the hill beneath some broad-topped birches. I remained in camp, truly awed by this most magnificent display of nature's pyrotechny, which, however, was gone as suddenly as it came. Subsequent experience has showed me that it is not unusual for these storms to occur three or four times a week. The surrounding country being beaver meadows or low rocky barrens, the charged clouds are naturally attracted by the lofty hill, and frequent lightnings play around its top. I observed many trees which had been struck, and found that the hackmatac or larch suffered most from lightning, its tall, tapering head acting as a conductor. One bolt, which we distinctly heard fall on this occasion, we subsequently found had struck a larch, shivering the top, and the electric current, pursuing a spiral course to the ground, had followed the roots (which grew near the surface, and at right angles to the stem, hence hackmatac knees) and laid them bare for a diameter of twenty feet.

A four A. M. on Monday we took some tea and biscuit, and giving Louis my rifle to carry, I shouldered my Westley Richards smooth-bore, and followed John to Cow-Moose Rock, a mile from camp. As soon as day appeared the low call with which the practiced Indian always commences (for, "maybe bull quite handy") goes forth—soft, smooth, seductive, ending with an alluring decadence. This had not been oft repeated—about once in twenty minutes—before Master John signals from his tree, "Dâm witcha gôôyèt"—moose comin'. I take my Riley from Louis, and telling him to hand me the cock-gun for the flying shots, remain with bated breath, and—I always own the truth—a thumping heart cluck, cluck, clucking in my throat, worse than an old hen with ducklings in the water. Meanwhile our moose comes on, at first sounding like distant chopping. His confident "Wôô-âh" gets nearer and nearer, and now we hear the horns as they brush aside the yielding boughs. Now he passes through a spruce thicket. We see the tops sway outwards, as with protruded mouffle and antlers laid back on his withers, palms to the rear, the monarch of the glen forces his way through the sturdy trees. A slight whiff of air—why does he stop? The knowing fellow sniffs the breeze. He walks round to leeward. No noise, no rush, no crash; but we know he is

gouel "De dam wh', sartain he smell us," is Louis' only ejaculation. Hardly have we got over our disappointment enough to uncock the guns, when a squirrel-call from John's tree, and a stealthy motion of his hand, cause us to look in an opposite direction. At his height from the ground he has detected the sound of a breaking twig, and immediately, upon looking around, we observe the cause. A three-year old "sneaker," afraid to "speak" while the big bull was so near, has walked up within thirty yards. I give him one ball from my Riley, and have the satisfaction of seeing him fall dead, after a short rush of about forty yards, shot through the heart. To castrate him is the Indian's first care after cutting his throat, and then he is split from brisket to hams, and disemboweled. We start the skin on each side of the opening, bed him down on each side with spruce bows, lay his horns fairly under his head, take out the kidneys and tenderloins, and leave him on his back while we return to camp to see how he tastes. According to custom, John names him "Tom Tiguy." Soon the two frying-pans are hissing on the coals. The savory onion astonishes the olfactories of our moose-birds. The coffee bubbles and boils, adding its aroma to all the good smells of woodland morning. The bread crumbs are carefully sprinkled on the fast-browning meat, and a *soupcon* of Worcester and pinch of curry added; fried potatoes, and fairly good bread and butter from Mrs. Dunlap's dairy are spread on the cleanly-hewn board, and *vis a vis* to my dark-skinned friends, I squat down on the fresh fir boughs to eat a breakfast that even Lucullus never conceived nor imagined. About eleven o'clock we return to our moose; he is skinned and quartered. Being but a three-year old his horns are cut off with *os frontis* attached. The hide is stretched on a cross-pole, hair side in, to dry, and the meat is hung on the lopped branches of an adjacent pine. The fierce autumnal sun soon envelops the meat in a dry membranous cuticle, impervious to fly blows, and here (bar rain or accident) it can remain a week without taint. The offal is then buried deep in the moss and rocked over, and we trudge back to camp laden with mouffle, lip, steak, and marrow-bones. A gorgeous dinner follows—soup, a steak with marrow, and boiled potatoes, a roast partridge, an apple or two found in the potato bag, chocolate, and the post prandial pipe go to satisfy the cravings of nature, and while Louis washes up, John and I discuss our next move. We elect to go about one and a half miles from camp in the direction of Tom Tiguy Lake, and at five o'clock P. M. we start, taking coffee for supper and early breakfast, and our blankets for the night.

About six o'clock it was dead calm, and having reached our destination, Tom Tigny landing place, John mounts his "callin' tree," and the enchantment begins. We soon get two answers, both in the same direction. One is evidently coming confidently, and in proportion as he nears us the rival seems to speak louder and louder. The whole is soon explained. The bawl of a cow is heard! The master bull immediately ceases to advance towards us and hastens back to his fiance whom the other moose is rapidly closing with, but not with sufficient speed to anticipate the return of the favorite. Now begins a battle royal. As the rivals approach the object of "their amorous wish" their challenges grow louder and more frequent, and soon the crash and rattle of horns (for the sound much resembles file fining of musketry) is heard. The combatants separate and close again repeatedly, till after several sharp charges one is heard retreating, rapidly pursued by his victorious foe. We hear the self satisfied grunts of the latter as he rejoins the partner of his joys, whose short sharp bawl soon proclaims the reward of valor. John comes down from his tree, well satisfied with the row he has kicked up, and says: "Sartain good many sneakers roun' dat ole cow. Pretty big moose got likin'; maybo he'll come mornin'; if big one don't come we'll creep dat ole —— and kill dat master bull when wind rises." Our lean-to is very snug, and though the night was cold we slept well. John sees the morning star, and wakes camp up early; and while Louis gets a cup of coffee ready, we light a pipe (why is it every one can smoke before breakfast in the woods)? and plan how to manage our moose if he comes this way or that. The morning is very cold, and we are certain, therefore, of calling our quarry without much delay. At the first call we get no answer, and in less than half an hour we can almost see him, so close has he come. We can hear his huge lips smack as he opens his mouth to answer, and soon a puff of vapor is emitted from the edge of the copse where he stands to listen for the last time, as with a loud "woogh" a huge bull with mane erect and frothing mouth, his sides steaming with melted hoar frost, steps boldly forth upon the little glade on which we are calling. He stands a moment and sniffs the ground for tracks, looking fiercely and expectantly around; another moment, and with head thrown forward, and bristles erect, he advances across the open, loudly challenging. He is broadside on now, and just ten yards from the clump of wild azalea, behind which Louis and I are concealed. John stops him by giving one "bull call." He looks round ready to face his rival. "Now," says Louis, and the old double-barrel rings out right and left. Away he goes. No answer. No "barking" now, but plenty of crashing and noise as he tears through the low maples and brushwood. After a short pursuit we come up to him, the blood gushing from his mouth as he glares around in the agony of death. If he moves another step he falls. Louis sees the bullet holes through and through, just about two inches behind the heart, and close together, and knows his lungs are full of blood. He walks up behind him and gives him a shove with the butt of the rifle. Down he goes, and dies without a struggle. We pursue the same course with our meat, and John calls our second moose "Morning Glory." I'm thinking his heart turned back from the flesh pots of Blue Hill to the firewater of the Bridgewater bar when he so appositely named that moose. On our return to camp we found Peter, Paul, and his son Tom, and right glad we were to give them camp room. Peter could help us on shares, and Tom would be a good hand to run out for teams when we had got through our hunt. Being now strong handed we determined to change camp; so, taking all our equipage, we moved further in along the path about a mile and a half, and spread our cotton lean-to on the borders of an immense bog about two miles square, in the centre of which lies Mossy Lake, just half way between Blue Hill and another elevation of about the same altitude, called, from its resemblance to the shape of that animal, "The Porcupine." Flights of black duck visit this lake every evening, and, as there were several beaver houses upon it, we promised ourselves good sport on windy evenings, when calling was useless. Never shall I forget the beauty of the sunset I here had the fortune to behold. Far to the north rose The Porcupine, and on the south the dark foliage of Blue Hill bounded our vision, while away east and west lay the low lands between us and Rossiguol on the one hand, and Jordan River on the other. This is the chosen habitat of the moose in autumn, and upon the vast bogs there abounding herds of caribou take up their winter quarters. The sun went down in gold, while the bright blue of the sky overhead bleuding with the glow of departing day conveyed to the eye those magic hues of pale green which are only to be seen in a North American autumn. Rose-colored clouds passed slowly over from the west which gradually assumed all the tints of salmon color as they neared the eastern horizon. The maples which fringed the happy hunting ground were now resplendent in all their shades of crimson, beautifully contrasting with the yellows of the frost-nipped birches, the various greens of the spruce and hemlock, the ruddy brown of the oak, and the dark maroon of the sumach and moosewood; beneath all these varying colors stretched the sombre bog, relieved here and there by islands of boulders, stunted spruce and alder whose tops caught the glory of the glowing west and added a charm to the landscape. The heavy hammering of the great redheaded woodpecker could be heard, as afar off in the denser woods he attacked oak or hemlock with his formidable bill; anon the spruce partridge whirrs off on rapid wing to some friendly shelter; numberless ducks come flashing into the stilly lake, or pursue one another with loud quacks upon its surface; and then we hear the beaver, on the very edge of night, as he now and then sounds his alarum with blows of his powerful tail. All combine to form a picture of repose, and quiet and solemn grandeur most entrancing to the lover of the beautiful in nature.

John, intent on hunting, had been calling since six o'clock, and tea having been steeped, and pipes lighted we other four sat around our farthing dip and applied our minds to five and forties. On a sudden Louis assumed an attentive attitude and laconically observing "John's coaxin'" handed me my moccasins. We stealthily left camp, and, carefully picking our way through the thicket, emerged on the bog, where we found John seated midway between two diverging moose paths, each being in easy distance, say forty yards. John whispered "old bull very handy, comin' very sly, stoppin' every two tree steps, listen all time." After we had made ourselves as comfortable as the wet bog would permit, John got up, and taking a few steps up and down the soggy bog, caused a peculiar sucking sound to proceed from the pressure of his moccasins, then with his birch bark call close to the ground he emits a low plaintive cow-call, answering almost immediately his own call by calling like a young bull, "bôk bôk." Immediately a bold defiant challenge is heard from the foot of Blue Hill, and in five minutes I hear the sucking sound of his feet in the moss, and as I lie full length on the bog I see a figure blacker than the blackness of night (for there was no moon) moving between me and the northwest sky line on the right hand path. John stops him with a bull call, and trusting to the well-known "feel" of my old double barrel smooth bore, and aiming low, I let go both barrels in quick succession. The moose immediately wheels and makes for woods. "Good sign," says John; "he don't bark any, and takes back track, guess you hit him four-quarters. He run right off, too; hit pretty bad." We sent Tom to camp for the torches, which had been got ready for water carrying in the night, and took the path to the edge of the woods. In the darkness, John, by torch, found the slippery blood on the dew-besprinkled bushes, he tasted it to make sure, he felt the height from the ground and said, "guess one ball pretty high, odder one must have broke leg." The torches soon came, and it was comparatively easy to follow the trail. About 150 yards off we found our moose lying down. The off foreleg was broken close below the brisket, and he had a bullet through the shoulder blades about twelve inches down. Peter had brought his gun out, so, while John held the torch, I ordered him to give the *coup de grace*. The wounded beast had lifted his head in terror and gazed at us, and whether the torch flickered, or the movement of the head as he again laid it down destroyed the aim, I knew not, yet Peter's bullet missed the shot between eye and ear, and cut the jugular vein. Now came the only occasion on which I found the "far-offishness of *cervus alces* preferable to his proximity." In an instant the moose had risen to his feet, the Indians had hidden like partridges among the leaves and behind the stumps, and John, torch in hand, was "marvelling" off through those woods with a degree of style and action wonderful to behold I "hooked it" after John as the torchlight enabled me to see the sticks and protect my eyes, but the devil of it was, the moose chose the same pilot. So here I was clearly in view, between two fires. I never was a good "sprinter," but I feel that I must have shown a wonderful flight of speed that night, and happening to have the bark moose-call in my hand, its friction against the bushes, closely resembling the sound of brushing horns, would as I closed on the fleeing torch-bearer impel him to renewed exertions. This went on for about 200 yards, when the torch getting low, I ran into a white alder bush, and remained fast. I called out "John, he's on top of me," and drawing my knife, felt, as I could run no more, that I'd better fight it out.

Finding his pursuer was I, not the moose, John immediately ran back, and found me as above described. We listened for the moose, but heard no sound. Moving cautiously back about twenty yards we found an old dead birch, from whose trunk and branches hung quantities of dry bark; we lit this, and as the fire arose from the ground, lighting up "the dim aisles of the forest," and shedding its radiance around the space of at least an acre, we espied the moose (who was forthwith named "the Lamplighter") quite dead, about thirty yards off. Peter's shot, though not immediately fatal, had bled him to weakness, and failing down he had bled to death. We did for him a "*more Indico*" before alluded to, gralloched him, and left him on his back to be further disposed of after morning calling. I had now killed three moose in two days, but though the second and third were large animals, their heads were not considered good enough for preservation entire. They had all belonged to the brown or long-legged type of moose, and as yet not one of the shy black, short-legged, swamp breed, had presented himself. There is little doubt but that there are two varieties of moose, as there certainly are among the bears of Nova Scotia, of whom are the brown, long-legged, fierce, cattle stealing, and the jet black and shorter-legged breeds which are less fierce, and more purely vegetarian and honey-loving in their tastes. My anxiety to get a really fine head remained now to be gratified in a most singular manner.

On Wednesday morning we were up with the morning star, and off over the bog to an island nearer its western extremity. The wily John was soon pursuing all the seductions of his art, but alas and in vain! About eight o'clock I looked up to the extreme west of the bog, and saw for a moment over its rounding top the flash of a pair of *wet* horns in the morning sun. I told John, but he was sceptical, and so about nine o'clock we went back to camp and had breakfast. At ten o'clock we were all at work about "The Lamplighter," and having hung the quarters up, one of the men was engaged in cutting down a small spruce for a cross pole for the skin, when the chopping of the axe was immediately answered, about 400 yards off to windward, by the thick, guttural "woogh" of a big fat bull. I had put on my ammunition boots (an exceedingly good walking boot, provided to the British soldiers) and was not equipped for creeping, and it was clear that, as the wind had risen a little, the moose must be met, or he would get round to leeward of our present locus. So John took the call, and going back about 300 yards, made a racket resembling the "mutual confidences" of amorous mates; alternately calling "bull" and "cow" and now and then breaking a branch. I knew that so late in the day our moose would keep to the woods, so taking an oblique course towards and across the locality of his first answer, I kept onward to leeward of his probable course; in 200 yards Louis, who carried my rifle, saw him at sixty yards through an opening. He had heard us, turned, and was standing tail to, with his splendid head half turned to listen. I took the rifle, and saw at a glance that the hip shot was my only chance; his huge hips and side protected his head, so dropping on my knee I aimed at the anus, and carefully "drifting" (a term used in target shooting here—B. S.) off about three inches to the left, pulled. When the smoke lifted I saw that he was down. The bullet had broken hip and pelvis, and followed the back-bone to the withers. When we got up to him all but his brain was dead, and in a few moments more *"fait"* was all that could have been said.

This moose deserves more than passing notice, and his head is now, I believe, in the rooms of the Gun Club at Stephen Grant's, St. James' street, London, for sale. I wish I had it here for transmission to the Centennial as the proportions were very fine and Mr. Thos. Egan, of Halifax, set it up in a truly natural manner. The bull was about six years old and extremely large and fat. The prongs were all clearly indicated, fifteen on one side and fourteen on the other. Brow, or fighting prongs, seventeen inches long; extreme width, four feet eleven inches. The palms, or blades were even, uniform, upright, and very thin. The skin as black as jet, and the *bell* well developed. We made a V shaped incision from the rear of either horn, meeting well down on the back of the neck; skinning upwards from the point of the V we reached the horns and worked over the forehead round the horns to the eyes, also well down round the neck; then beginning at mouffle and under lip, we worked backwards round the head till we met our work upwards; we then cut off the neck at the withers, and taking off the *ostrontis* with the horns, slipped the skin off the neck and head. This was salted and wrapped round the forehead, and John having shouldered it, and gained the open bog, forgot his dignity and "played bull," hooking bushes, &c., all the way back to camp. This head was pronounced the finest that had been in Halifax for thirty years, even surpassing the specimen presented to the Prince of Wales. Suffice it to say, it was too large for the hall of an ordinary country house, and in an evil, and perhaps impecunious moment, I put it in the market.

My hunt was now over, and it only remained to "get out" our meat. Tom was dispatched to Dunlap's forthwith, and on the Friday evening returned with two strong teams. Meanwhile Peter and I had some beaver shooting, and on the morning of our departure homeward John called two more moose, but I declined to fire as we had all the meat we could manage.

My letter has been so very long that I feel I have been presuming too much on the patience of your readers, so I will bring it to a close. I cannot lay down my pen without a few observations of a general nature. In the first place there is a thorough and complete freshening up of the man in thus, *"cauris expeditus,"* returning to a state of nature at a season of the year when she offers her richest and choicest inducements to recreation. The bracing breeze, the bright warm day, the invigorating night. A noble quarry, whose senses for self protection are extremely acute, and whose pursuit is not without that suspicion of danger, which adds a charm to sport. We kill him at a season when his flesh is most edible, and have the satisfaction of knowing that we are not thereby diminishing the main stock. And then cast your eyes around upon the beauties which nature spreads before you. The sunset, the ever varying forest, the crystal lake, the rushing stream, the abounding fauna and flora of the woods. Doctors may prescribe the sea side, or the reacting effect of ocean travel. Give me as a panacea my trusty rifle and my faithful Indian, the resinous smell of the pine, the fresh camp bed and the delightful abandon of woodland life in Autumn. How keenly we appreciate the comforts of home after such a holiday, with what pleasures we recount our adventures or observations to our little blue-eyed audience, as they gather at our knee to listen to our tale. To have hunted, is indeed, delightful to reflect upon—to hunt again is, I trust, a pleasure to come.

B. S.

Kentville, Nova Scotia.

GIANT PEAR TREES IN TEXAS.—Standing in the orchard of a Mr. Ellis, in the old Spanish town of Elcearia, in the Valley of the Rio Grande, are some of the largest pear trees in the world. Prof. S. B. Buckley, State Geologist of Texas, measured some of these trees last summer, and he gives their dimensions in his Report for 1875 as follows: "Some have a circumference of from 8 to upwards of 9 feet at 3 feet from the ground. * * * Col. J. M. More, of my party, measured one which has a circumference of 10 feet, at a height of 6 feet from the ground, a spread of limbs of more than 60 feet, and estimated height of about 50 feet, and is pyramidal in shape." These are giant natural curiosities, and their sizes show that they must have been planted long ago by the Spaniards, who, at a very early period, first settled this Upper Rio Grande Valley country.

The Horse and the Course.

"HORSE TALK."

HORSE talk must have been a very ancient pastime. It is impossible that any nation or people should have possessed horses without admiring them, and admiring, they must have extolled them. Homer, and the writer of the book of Job, may be mentioned as among the earliest who indulged in "horse talk." And they are usually referred to as having made the most "splendid bursts" in that line, that have been "recorded;" though, to our apprehension, Will Shakspeare beats them both "under the wire" by several "lengths."

In the days of Homer and Job, the horse would seem to have been used chiefly in war. Homer makes frequent mention of the *mule* for *labor*, and does not disdain its use, on occasions of ceremony and state. Nausicaa, the Phaeacian Princess, droye a twelve-in-hand mule-team to the river "a washing," where she discovered Ulysses, then recently cast upon her shores. After her damsels had completed the washing,

> "Now, on return, her care Nausicaa bends,
> The robes resumes, the glittering car ascends,
> For blooming o'er the field, and as she pressed,
> The splendid seat, the listening chief addressed;"

From which it would seem that she didn't bestride the "nigh wheeler." Explaining, to "the much enduring man," how it might "make a talk," if he should go along with her, she directs him how to follow at a distance, and how to find the King and Queen in the city.

> "She added not, but waving, as she wheeled,
> The silver scourge, it glittered o'er the field;
> With skill the virgin guides the embroidered rein, &c. * * *"

From which, it would also seem, that she drove her "mule-team" with a whip and a single rein, even as the Pennsylvania Dutchman do, to this day.

It is a mooted question, is it not, in horse circles *now*, whether mares, horses, or geldings bear the palm for speed and bottom? Homer, in the games after the funeral of Patroclus, makes the steeds of Diomed win the first prize over Eumelus by divine interference only. In the second book of the Iliad—we use Pope's translation—we find

> "Eumelus' mares were foremost in the chase,
> As eagles fleet, and of Pheretrian race;
> Bred where Peiria's fruitful fountains flow,
> And trained by him who bears the silver bow;
> Fierce in the flight their nostrils breathed a flame,
> Their height, their color, and their age the same;
> O'er fields of death they whirl the rapid car,
> And break the ranks, and thunder through the war."

In describing the coming in "on the home stretch" in the games above mentioned, Pope has it:—

> "First flew Eumelus on Pheretrian steeds,
> With those of Troy, bold Diomed succeeds," etc.

We think it may be taken for granted that Eumelus still drives his mares, though the language bears another construction. Antilochus, son of Nestor, drove his gov'ner's "old plugs," and actually made "a good second" by *wisdom* and not by swiftness. He crowded his antagonist off the track. Even by this stroke of wisdom he but just landed a winner, by the skin of his teeth, over Menelaus, with his Podargus and Agamemnon's mare Aethe. In urging his "plugs," he adjures them not to be "vanquished by a female foe." So when old Uncle John Harper's great horse and hope—Hubbard—broke down in a ruin strife with an equine lass, and the old veteran led him sorrowfully off the course, the most sorrowful part of it all was that he had been "beaten by a d——d mare."

As to colors, Priam's chariot team was milk-white. So were the steeds of Rhesus, stolen—captured, we mean—by Ulysses and Diomed; and those of Asius were yellow.

As to blood or race, these seem to have been held in high estimation. There were strains of "Immortal Coursers."

> "Xanthus and Balius of immortal breed,
> Sprung from the wind, and like the wind in speed,
> Whom the winged Harpy, swift Podargo, bore,
> By Zephyr pregnant on the breezy shore."

With these was, harnessed to the chariot of Achilles, "swift Pedasus."

> "Who, like in strength, in swiftness, and in grace,
> A mortal courser, matched the immortal race"

Dutchman and Flora Temple were at first thought to be of mortal race, but diligent inquiry at last furnished them with sufficient celestial blood to excuse their performances. Most likely, after all, Pedasus was a "catch colt." Those immortals were "sly dogs." In these funeral games these immortals were "barred," as it was thought to be hardly "the thing" for Achilles to propose the prizes, and then "go for 'em" with his "coursers of celestial breed." When Achilles reproached them for having Patroclus on the field, "the generous Xanthus," like Bashaw's "critter," broke "eternal silence" and prophesied. The Saracens, in their conquering career, divided the spoil—one fifth to the public treasury and the remainder among the soldiers. After the great battle of Yermouk, Abu Obeidah, it is related, made division. To a horseman he gave thrice as much as to a footman, and made a further difference between those horses which were of the right Arabian breed (which they looked upon to be far the best) and those that were not, allowing twice as much to the former as to the latter. It seems the "cold bloods" complained, but Abu Obeidah told them the Prophet had done the same, after the battle of Khaibar, which, upon appeal made to Omar, (then caliph) was confirmed. H.

DIGESTION IN THE HORSE.—The horses' stomach has a capacity of about sixteen quarts, while that of the ox has 250; in the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of 190 quarts, against 100 of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall bladder for the retention of a part of the bile secreted in the intervals of digestion; the horse has none and the bile flows directly into the intestine as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and innutritious food. When fed on hay it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestine. The horse can eat but about five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged during mastication with four times its weight of saliva. Now, the stomach, to digest well, will contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of his daily ration, or seven pounds, in one and one-half hours, he has swallowed, at least two stomachs full of hay and saliva—one of these having passed into the intestine. Observation has shown that the food is passed to the intestine by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats it will just about fill his stomach, and if, as soon as he finishes this we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will eat sufficient in three quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of the stomach into the intestine. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as a stomach full of oats contains four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is certain that either the stomach must secrete the gastric juice five times as fast, which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay, consequently it seems logical, when feeding a concentrated food like oats with a bulky one like hay, to feed the latter first. —*Exchange.*

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Sanford's horses made anything but a creditable display on their first public appearance in England, owing probably to change of climate and indifferent training, they have been persevered with, and have gradually crept into such prominent places that we may expect any day to hear of their having won a good race. On the 1st inst. Preakness ran second in the High Level Handicap at Epsom, carrying 121 pounds, which was the top weight, the winner being the five-year-old Cato. On the next day Mate finished third for the Epsom cup, a handicap of one mile, being beaten by Dolham, five years, the winner, to whom he was giving two pounds, and Wisdom, three years, to whom he was conceding twenty-one pounds. There were twelve starters, and among them some capital performers.

THE DERBY.—On the 31st ult., the greatest event of the racing year, the "Darby," was decided for the ninety-seventh time, on Epsom Downs. The first favorite for the race was Petrarch, the winner of the other great three year old event, the Two Thousand Guineas, a few weeks since, owned by Lord Dupplin; but the winner turned up in Mr. Baltuzzis' Kisber, known previous to the race as the Mineral Colt, the favorite coming in fourth. Petrarch cost his present owner some $65,000, and the race was looked upon as a certainty for him. It is estimated that five hundred thousand persons were present the day of the great race.

THE MUSTANG RACING.—George Parker having again failed in his attempt at riding 305 miles in 15 hours, and the managers of the affair having netted about all the gate money possible here, it is a relief to know that mustang racing is to be transferred to fresh fields and pastures new. Parker and his associates should join Sergeant Bates, Weston, and the other "hippodromers," and start on a circuit.

National Pastimes.

CRICKET.

A cricket club has been organized at St. Louis, Mo., with the following officers: President, S. M. Griffen; Vice President, Alex. Gordon; Secretary and Treasurer, G. F. Baker; Committee on By-laws and Constitution, Messrs. Gordon, Baker and Webb; Executive Committee, Messrs. Lindley, Webb, Julian, Dr. Day, and Warren. It is called the Union Club, of St. Louis.

GERMANTOWN VS. YOUNG AMERICA.—These clubs began a play match on Saturday, 3d inst., at Germantown, that has, so far, displayed the best cricket of the season. The teams are good ones and the scores good. The fielding of the Germantowns was ahead of their opponents, but both sides missed several chances. D. S. Newhall's bowling for the Young America needs no further comment than that eight wickets fell before him for 37 runs. Fox's slow round arms were effective. The first inniug resulted in a score of 102 for the Young America and 90 for the Germantown. The Germantown in their second inning have scored 71 runs for four wickets. For the Germantown, Brewster, Tom and Joe Hargreaves and Fox are credited with the bulk of the score, while for the Young America John Large added 26; Dan Newhall, 37; George Newhall, 15; and R. Newhall, 12 runs. The game will be continued on Monday, 12th inst, at half-past one. The resnlt is still in doubt.

—The Olympic Club of Philadelphia—the Knickerboeker of the Quaker City—had a re-nnion on their grounds on June 2d. The day was glorious for the occasion, and quite a number of the veteran members—who take a hand now and then in the pleasant and healthful pastime—were present, merely as spectators, and others indulging. Among the more familiar faces were: Bettle Paul, Mr. Draper, Dr. Neal, F. DeB. Richards, Geo. Morris, Mr. Allen, Robert H. Adams, Chas. Anspach, Al. Halbach, Wm. Scott, and others. Among the invited guests, who actively participated in the afternoon's fun, were Hicks Hayhurst, Al. Reach, Dan Klinefelder, and Al. Johnston.

STEVENS INSTITUTE.—The annual athletic games of this institute were held on the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, at Hoboken, on Saturday last. The winners of the principal events were as follows:—

One Mile Walk.—F. Foote, 1st; time 8m. 55s.
One Hundred Yard Dash.—J. O. Bucrke; time 12½.
Putting the Stone (16 lbs.).—Won by J. O. Bucrke; distance 29ft. 11in.
Throwing the Base Ball.—Won by H. W. Hazard; distance 336ft.
Half Mile Run.—Won by J. R. Stevens; time 2m. 23½s.
Standing High Jump.—Won by J. Kingsland; height 4ft.
Running High Jump.—Won by J. W. Hazard; height 4ft. 11in.
Standing Long Jump.—J. Kingsland was the only entry, and jumped 8ft. 6in.
Running Long Jump.—Won by H. W. Hazard; distance 16ft.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—June 3d was the day appointed for the athletic sports of this college. The hurdle race was won by Varney in 14½s. Throwing the heavy hammer, 16 pounds, was won by Knight, scoring 45 1-16ft. The two mile walk was awarded to Morrill; who accomplished it in 17m. 53s. In a three-legged race, Acorn and Henderson were victorions in 15s. In a running long jump, C. E. Cobb was victor, making 17ft. 5in. The 100 yard dash was awarded to Leavitt, who made the distance in 11s. The standing high jump was won by C. E. Cobb, who made 4ft. 2in. The half-mile walk was won by Morrill, time 3.27½. Throwing a base ball 308 feet, by Metcalf, made him the victor. The potato race was awarded to Varney; time 7.1¼.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The spring athletic sports of this college were held on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The winners in the various events were as follows:—

Throwing the Heavy Hammer.—Frost; distance, 67ft. 3½in.
Best Three Jumps.—Stevens; distance, 31ft. 11in.
Putting the Weight.—Prescott; distance 31ft.
One Mile Walk.—Eager; time, 7:55.
One Mile Run.—Stimson; time, 5m. 5s.
Running Long Jump.—R. Young; distance, 17ft. 3in.
Running High Jump.—R. Dana; distance 5ft.
One-Fourth Mile Run.—Young, 54½.
Three Legged Race.—One hundred yards, won by Messrs. Hay and Goodhue.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CONCORD, N. H.—The annual athletic sports of the above school were held on the 30th ult., the various events resulting as follows:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—First, A. Grain, 309ft.
Hop, Step and Jump.—First, A. Grain, 40ft. 8in.
Putting the Weight.—E. D. Appleton, 30ft. 3in.
Throwing the Hammer.—A. P. Thayer, 85ft. 10in.
Junior Quarter-Mile Race.—First, F. H. Hall; time, 1m. 6½s.
Three-Mile Walk.—H. Van Rensselaer; time, 23m. 32½s.
Standing Long Jump.—A. Grain, 9ft. 5½in.
Senior High Jump.—First, A. Grain, 5ft. 3in.
Junior 100 Yards.—First, L. Jacob; time 11m 4½s.
Senior 100 Yards.—First, J. D. Cheever; time 1.1s.
Junior Hurdle Race.—First, E. H. Nicoll; time, 19 4-5s.
Junior Half-Mile.—First, L. Jacob; time, 2m. 3½s.
Quarter-Mile.—First, R. C. Drayton; time, 57 1-10s.
Senior Hurdle Race.—First, E. H. Nicoll; time, 18½s.
Long Jump.—First, A. Grain, 17ft. 2in.
Junior High Jump.—First, G. S. Rossen, 4ft. 6½ in.
Mile Race.—First, R. C. Drayton; time, 5m. 28s.

BASE BALL.

The close of the second week's play of the eastern tour of the four western nines shows the West to be still in the van, they leading the four eastern clubs by six victories out of the twenty-four games played on the tour up to June 5th, as the appended table shows:—

West.	Won.	Lost.	East.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	5	1	Hartford	3	3
St. Louis	5	1	Boston	3	3
Louisville	3	3	Mutual	3	3
Cincinnati	1	5	Athletic	1	5
Total	14	10	Total	10	14

In the total games won by the four clubs of each section the record stands as follows:—

West.	Won.	Lost.	East	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	15	3	Hartford	12	4
St. Louis	12	5	Boston	9	9
Louisville	7	11	Mutual	5	11
Cincinnati	4	14	Athletic	5	12
Total	38	34	Total	32	36

The individual record as cont ained in the season championship table up to June 5th is as follows;—

Clubs.	Games played.	Games won.	Games lost.	Games drawn.
Chicago	18	15	3	0
Hartford	16	12	4	0
St. Louis	18	12	6	0
Boston	18	9	9	0
Louisville	18	7	11	1
Mutual	17	6	11	0
Athletic	17	5	12	1
Cincinnati	18	4	14	0
Total	140	70	70	2

By this it will be seen that the fight for the leading position has become very close between Chicago, Hartford, and St. Louis, and the close of the series of games East vs. West on June 17th will decide, probably, which of the two nines, Hartford or St. Louis, will close the tour by taking second place, there being little doubt of Chicago taking first place.

—The college event of the past week was the first meeting between Yale and Harvard, which took place on Jarvis' field, Cambridge, on June 3d. The result was as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Harvard	0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0	4
Yale	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2	3

The return match takes place in New Haven when another close and exciting contest may be expected.

—This week the Cincinnatis play the the Mutuals on the Union Grounds on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The Chicagos go to Philadelphia for a week's play; the St. Louis to Boston, and the Lonisville to Hartford.

—But little fine play was shown in the regular amateur arena the past week, double figure scores marking the games played as a general thing. The record of model games since our last table is as follows:—

May 25—St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn	2 to 0
May 27—Taunton vs. Fall River, at Fall River	2 to 0
May 25—Louisville vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia, (14 innings)	2 to 2
May 23—Louisville vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia	3 to 1
June 1—Louisville vs. Resolute, at Elizabeth	3 to 1
June 1—Fall River vs. Taunton, at Taunton	3 to 2
June 1—Cincinnati vs. New Haven, at New Haven	3 to 2
May 24—Star (of Syracuse) vs. Rhode Island, at Providence	4 to 0
May 25—Boston vs. Cincinnati, at Boston, (10 innings)	4 to 0
May 25—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford	4 to 1
May 27—Alaska vs. Nameless, at Brooklyn	4 to 2
May 19—Star vs. Walnut Hills, at Covington	4 to 3
June 3—Harvard vs. Cambridge, at Boston	4 to 3
May 30—Chicago vs. Boston, at Boston	5 to 1
June 1—Mutual vs. Louisville, at Brooklyn	5 to 1
May 23—Live Oak vs. Lowell, at Lynn	5 to 3
May 26—Mutual vs. Maple Leaf, at Jackson	5 to 4
May 26—Webster vs. Osceola, at Cambridge	5 to 4

—The model games have become so numerous that we have been obliged to withdraw our limit from nine runs to five.

CREEPING VINES.—In ancient gardening there used to be a distinction between climbers and creepers. The term "vine" was unknown in connection with twining plants. It is purely an Americanism as we understand it. In the old world a vine was, and probably is yet, the grape-vine, simply and nothing more. A plant which twined round some other thing for support was a climbing plant, and that which clung by roots to walls or trees was a creeper. The distinction has been lost sight of in the general use of our word vine, which is fast becoming associated with potato tops, and even tomato stalks. The term climber and creeper is, however, so distinctive that it would be well to preserve them.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Fish Culture.

—Seth Green has two men at New Hamburg, on the Hudson River, engaged in shad and sturgeon hatching; they are turning quantities of young shad into the river every night.

LAND LOCKED SALMON IN VIRGINIA.—Dr. Ellzey, of Blacksburg, Va., sends the following account of a trip to "Mountain Lake," with some fry of the land-locked salmon. We trust the efforts of the Virginia Commissioners to introduce these fish into the Old Dominion will be successful. We quote:—

"The fish were sent to me from Lexington, where they were hatched, by Col. McDonald, in charge of Mr. William F. Page, who studied the practical part of fish culture under Fred. Mather, last fall and winter. Mr. Page has a large share of that natural good sense for which Mr. Mather is so distinguished. The fish arrived here on the mail-coach last Thursday evening about 6¼ o'clock. Mr. Page gave them a sheeps kidney for supper and some fresh water every hour during the night. Early next morning, taking with me Mr. Page and Costin, one of my students, and accompanied by my friend Dr. Ellet, we set out for the Lake in a two horse jersey. The lake is from hence sixteen miles distant, and above us some two thousand feet. We must ascend Smith Mountain, Gap Mountain and Salt Pond Mountain, near the summit of which last is "Salt Pond," formerly so-called, now called Mountain Lake.

In good time for dinner we arrived at the door of the hospitable mansion of Mrs. General Haupt, mistress of Mountain Lake. Mr. Page quickly placed his fry in their new home, not one of them having been lost or apparently made unhappy by their long overland trip.

THE FRESH WATER FISH OF VIRGINIA.

THE gamest and the most aristocratic of all our fish is trout, found in our mountain streams. The Southern club is the most abundant fish in mill ponds, and also frequents canals and quiet stretches of water in rivers. It was brought from the South, where it greatly abounds in the lakes, and is called the lake trout—a gross misnomer, even greater than the name here given of club. It is a bass and very closely allied to the black bass of the Ohio, which has been introduced into the Potomac. There are some slight but very distinct organic differences, which, while showing that both are of the same genus, they differ in species. They bite and watch their young alike; but the club likes still water, and is not averse to mud, while the black bass prefers running water and rocky bottoms. There is a great variety of the perch, the silver or speckled perch, called at the North strawberry bass and calico bass; the sun perch and yellow-belly, found both in ponds and rivers; the black perch, sometimes called tobacco-boxes, found in ponds; the bachelor or sand perch, a very fine fish, which has the appearance of being a cross between the yellow belly and the silver. It is almost round as a plate, and only found in the clear ponds in tide-water district, in deep water and on sandy bottoms. The red-eye and red belly, both fine and game, not found in any stream as far north as the Appomattox, and mostly abound in the tributaries of the Chowan and Roanoke. The red-belly, or sometimes called red-breast, is famous in the Nottoway. The white perch, which attends the shad in the spring, and with which tide-water is crowded at that time. One of the finest pan fishes.

The cat-fish, mud, channel and New River—the latter so important in that part of Virginia in which it abounds as to amount almost to a ruling influence in politics. It sometimes reaches the weight of fifty or sixty pounds, and is highly valued. The mud cat is detestable and disgusting. The channel cat is of a finer strain, with a glistening dark gray back, a white belly and fins that seem made of the finest steel. He is the fellow for chowder.

Of all the loathsome fish that swim in our fresh waters that variety of the mullet may be pronounced the most repulsive that frequents muddy streams and bodies of water like our basin here in Richmond. There are varieties of this fish that are by no means so offensive as the kind we speak of. There is one that the boys call the stone-toater, found in running streams with pebbly bottoms. There is another kind caught in James River that is very respectable. It is a nice, clean-looking fish. There is a variety called "the red-horse," caught in Dan River and perhaps other waters. The Danville people esteem it highly, for it is one of the few fish they have. All the varieties of the mullet are bony. The roach or mill-dace has the merit, like the minnow (abundant in all our streams and ponds), of being good bait for larger fish. The rock fish is one of our most esteemed fish. It varies greatly in size. At some seasons it bites freely at the hook, and is worthy to be classed among the game fish. Generally it is caught in seines, and frequently attains very large proportions. The ring-perch (not mentioned above) is long, slim, active and strong. It is red about the gills, and bites with great vigor. But a dryer and more tasteless fish does not swim in our waters, unless we accept the gar. The pike or jack-fish, is the fresh-water shark. It is the scourage of mill-ponds and streams, destroying right and left. The carp is a very fine fish, and known under different names in different portions of the State. In some it is called the white fish, in others the sucker, in others the round fish, etc. By whatever name called, and wherever found, it is greatly esteemed for its quiet virtues and its excellent table qualities.

The eel and the skilpot are the dread of mill pond fishermen. The sturgeon is a fish that one either loves very much or hates very much. The choice parts of a young jack sturgeon are delicious, either baked or stuffed "with yerbs," or served up in stakes. They are good for breakfast, dinner or supper, and either warm or cold. The people on James River brag of their sturgeon, but those living on the Rappahannock claim that there are no sturgeon comparable with theirs. The Potomac sturgeon is rather too coarse, and farther North it is coarser still. Besides, they don't seem to have acquired the art of cooking it properly at the North. In fish regions the sturgeon is called the poor man's beef.

We include among the varieties mentioned, several that come from the sea to the fresh water, as also the herring, shad and alewife.—*Richmond Whig.*

IS FISH CULTURE PROFITABLE?

We will say that you have a spring of water on your farm, or a brook from which you can draw into your ponds the water that will run through an inch pipe; you have constructed your ponds thirty feet long by ten feet wide, capable of holding two and one half feet of water, and have determined to experiment a little as an amateur pisciculturist. These ponds suitably divided into compartments are amply sufficient to hold four thousand trout. You have purchased each year for four years 1000 spawn at the average price of $8 per thousand, and have hatched and reared them successfully. In addition to the bits from your table, curds, sour milk, and a large occasional supply of food for them from the animals you have killed, you have purchased $25 worth of refuse meat. This is a large estimate, but let us make this side of the account as large as it will possibly bear. The labor and time you have expended in taking care of your trout, and in fitting up your ponds has been trifling, and you have been amply repaid for all this in the pleasure you have experienced in seeing them thrive under your treatment. Your total cash outlay for the four years has been fifty seven dollars. Now what ought you to have in your ponds to offset this? You will have 1,000 three years olds, weighing at least one and a half pounds each; 1,000 two years olds weighing at least three quarters of a pound each; you have 2,250 pounds of trout, which at present prices is worth in the market and will sell for six hundred and seventy five dollars. In the summer time it is worth as much as fresh salmon, and that is worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound. Reckoning it at 40 cents, it is worth $900. Then you have in addition to this 1,000 yearlings, which are worth at least $80, and 1,000 small fry which are worth twenty dollars more.

Calling your trout worth only 20 cents per pound your fifty seven dollars has proved an investment which has brought you property worth five hundred and thirty dollars. Supposing from some cause or other one half of your fishes die, or are stolen by somebody's neighbor's boys, or that they do not grow to more than one half the size you expected they would: Even then your $57 has yielded you a return of more than 400 per cent. So looking at the matter from which ever way you will you must, I think, see that the statement which some one has made, that fish culture pays a profit of 1,000 per cent., or that fish can be raised and sold in our markets at two cents per pound, are not altogether wild and fanciful statements. The net profits of trout propagation at the establishment of Mr. Green, in Livingston county, New York, were $1,000 in 1866, $5,000 in 1867, and $1,000 in 1868. The property where his ponds are located was purchased a few years ago for two thousand dollars, and when his operations had fairly commenced he accepted a proposition for six thousand dollars for a half interest in the works. Stephen C. Ainsworth, the pioneer pisciculturist of this country says, with a good spring of one half inch of water, one may raise all the trout he needs for his table with trifling expense. Dr. J. N. Slack, of New Jersey, regards pisciculture as no longer an experiment, but as a pursuit quite as certain as agriculture, and at present much more profitable.—*From an address before the Vermont Fish Culturists Convention.*

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, endorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

—The letter from Mr. J. Allen in an adjoining column calls for particular attention. We are all too much inclined to looseness in our nomenclature, and it is much more easy, in general, to speak properly, if we only know how. In this case Mr. Allen is good enough to tell us, and no one is better qualified than he.

—A large number of snakes, monkeys, sun-bears and other animals arrived in a ship from Borneo this week, and were distributed to owner's menageries.

—The large number of living animals which the Prince of Wales brought home from India with him have been housed at the Zoological Gardens in London, and are exciting the attention of all British naturalists. It is an extraordinary collection.

BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

(*Continued from Page* 283.)

Pyranga rubra. Scarlet tanager. A common summer resident; breeds. Arrives the second week in May and departs in September.

Hirundo horreorum. Barn swallow. An abundant summer resident, arriving the first week in May and departing in September.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. Eave swallow. Abundant, coming with the barn swallow, but leaving in August.

Cotyle riparia. Bank swallow or sand martin. Abundant from the second week in May until the latter part of August.

Progne purpurea. Purple martin. Abundant from the first week in May until late in August. Nests in garden boxes.

Ampelis cedrorum. Cherry-bird, cedar-bird. Resident throughout the year, but not very plenty in winter. It breeds in June, nesting in apple trees.

Vireo gilvus. Warbling vireo. A summer resident, breeding. It arrives the second week in May.

Vireo noveboracensis. White-eyed vireo. A summer resident, but not very plenty. It breeds.

Collyrio borealis. Great northern shrike or butcher-bird. Resident and breeds. Frank Wright, of Auburn, N. Y., found three nests in one hedge-row last summer.

H. G. FOWLER.

THE FAUNA OF NEBRASKA.

GILMORE, Sarpy county.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Undoubtedly Nebraska is one of the finest States in the Union for hunting purposes. A sportsman can have his choice as to what kind of game to hunt, from a Wilson snipe to a bison or a mountain lion. The Union Pacific Railroad runs through the heart of the hunting grounds, which makes it very convenient for parties who wish to enjoy a glorious hunt. Every accommodation may be obtained at reasonable rates. Parties from abroad wishing to take a hunt can obtain all of the necessary information on their arrival at Omaha. The following are the different kinds of game that may be hunted successfully in their season:—

Geese.—The Canada-goose, wild goose, *Anser canadensis*, Hutchins' goose, *Anser Hutchinsii*; white-fronted goose, speckled brant, *Anser albifrons*; brant goose, gray brant, *Anser bernicla*; snow goose, white brant, *Anser hyperboreus.*

Swans.—The trumpeter, *Cycnus buccinator*; American, *Cycnus americanus.*

Ducks.—The canvas-back duck, *Fuligula vallisneria*; mallard duck, green head, *Anas boschas*; red-headed duck, red-head, *Fuligula marina*; gadwall, *Anas streperia*; bottle-headed duck, *Fuligula albeola*; ruddy duck, *Fuligula rubida*; dusky duck, black duck, *Anas obscura*; widgeon, bald pate, *Anas americana*; wood duck, summer duck, *Anas sponsa*; pin-tail duck, *Anas acuta*; scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*; green-winged teal, *Anas carolinensis*; blue-winged teal, *Anas discors*; shoveller, *Anas clypeata.*

Merganseres.—The Red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*; hooded merganser, *Mergus cucullatus.*

Quail.—The Common American quail, *Ortyx virginianus.*

Grouse.—The pinnated grouse, prairie chickee, *Tetrao cupido.* We also have a very few sharp-tailed grouse, *Tetrao phasianellus.* These, also the rock ptarmigan, *Tetrao rupestries*, are found in large numbers at the base of the Rocky Mountains. But as long as the pinnated grouse continue to be as plentiful as they are now they will afford much better sport than their western relatives.

Snipe.—Woodcock, *Scolopax minor*; Wilson snipe, jack snipe, English snipe, *Scolopax noveboracensis.* The two latter are very plentiful, and afford splendid sport. Woodcock are to be found among the willows on the banks of the Missouri River. I will not recommend it as pleasant shooting. The willows are very thick, and it is almost impossible to force a passage through them.

Plovers.—We have several varieties of this class, but principally the golden plover, frost bird, *Charadrius mahmoratus.*

Curlews.—The Esquimaux curlew, *Numenius borealis*; sickle-bill curlew, *Numenius longerostris*; Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus.* The Esquimaux curlew, like the golden plover, visits us in large numbers, and afford splendid shooting.

Sandpipers.—I will not give the names of the different kinds, but will simply say that we have an endless variety.

Turkeys.—We have a few of these king birds, but it being winter shooting, the sportsmen hardly ever attempt to hunt them. Also the hare—we have three kinds—are not molested to any great extent. We have two kinds of rails, the sora and Virginia, and sometimes we bag a clapper, but not often.

Quadrupeds.—The bison, buffalo, *Bos americanus*; elk, *Cervus canadensis*; black-tailed deer, *Cervus macrotis*; common deer, *Cervus virginianus*, and the antelope.

Piscatorial.—Nebraska is not a very good place for fishing, but there is splendid trout fishing farther west, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

C. H. PHILLIPS, Agt. U. P. R. R.

"HARE" AND "RABBIT."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 1st, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of May 25th the question of what is a rabbit as distinguished from a hare is once more raised. The answer is short and simple. Hare is a general term applicable to every species of the *Leporidæ* or hare family, while rabbit is a specific appellation, strictly applicable only to the single species *Lepus cuniculus* of the old world, which is the well-known original of our domestic stock of rabbits. In other words, the term *hare* is comparable with the term *thrush*, and *rabbit* to the term *robin* (the latter as used in this country), the one being applicable to any species of the *Turtidæ*, or thrush family, while the other is the name of the single species *Turdus migratorius.* Or, again: *Hare* has the same general applicability as squirrel, while *rabbit* has the same restricted limitation as chickaree (*Sciurus hudsonius*) or chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), names distinctive of particular species of squirrel. It hence follows that we have no indigenous species of hare to which the name rabbit is strictly applicable.

Waterhouse, in his great work on the Rodentia, used the term hare with some appropriate distinctive prefix for every species of the hare family, except the *Lepus cuniculus*, for which he alone used the name rabbit, and most European authors have recognized the same distinction. The correlative of hare is found in other languages, as the *Aas* of the Dutch, the *Aase* of the Germans, *hara* of the Danes and Swedes, etc., which terms are used also in a general sense, and applied with proper distinctive expletives to all the species of the hare family, except to *Lepus cuniculus*, which species, as in English, has its distinctive appellation in other languages. It is thus the Caninchen of the Germans, the Robbekon of the Dutch, the Kaninlig of the Danes and Swedes, the Conejo of the Spaniards, the Coniglio of the Italians, the Coelho of the Portuguese, etc. The early English name of the rabbit was Cony, which, with most of the names given above, is traced by entymologists to the Latin specific name of this species, namely, *Cuniculus.* The term rabbit is in like manner traced to the Dutch word Robbekon.

By most American writers the names rabbit and hare have been used interchangeably, the same writer, often using both terms on different occasions for the same species, while few, if any, have ever followed any fixed rule in the use of these names. For many years the early English explorers and settlers of America very commonly applied the term cony to our common little wood hare (*Lepus sylvaticus*), which was gradually supplanted by the name rabbit. The custom of applying the term rabbit indifferently to some or all of our American hares is so fixed that it will probably never be wholly eradicated from our vernacular, and its restriction to one or more species rather than to others will be purely a matter of conventional agreement. The true rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*) differs not only greatly in habit from any of the other hares, but so much in structural features that several of the highest recent authorities agree in placing it by itself in a distinct genus, for which the general term *Cuniculus* was adopted by Dr. J. E. Gray. This name, however, proves to be preoccupied for another genus of mammals, in view of which fact Lilljehorg has proposed for it the generic term *Orycotalagus.*

J. A. ALLEN.

SAGACITY OF A SEAL.

PORTLAND, Me., May 12th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some weeks ago I was witness to a remarkable display of sagacity and ingenuity in one of our common seals. I was shooting upon one of two small islands "broad off at sea," when my companion called my attention to a seal in the channel between the two islands. Upon looking I saw a common seal with an old squaw (*Harelda glacialis*) in its mouth. The duck was alive and lively, but whether or not it had been a cripple previous to its capture I could not tell. The seal held the duck by the wing when first seen, and kept playing with it much as a cat plays with a mouse. When he would let it go the duck would immediately dive, but invariably come up again in the seal's mouth. Finally this rough play killed the duck. Meanwhile several herring gulls, whose curiosity had been excited by this performance, began circling around the seal and alighting in the water near him. Then began the fun for us. The seal would "tread water," shaking the duck about in his mouth until the gulls were darting close to his head, or alighting on the water close to him; then Mr. Seal would sink quietly out of sight, sometimes leaving the duck on the surface of the water, and again taking it with him. In a moment you would see one of the gulls spring hastily into the air as the seal's head broke the surface where said gull had been sitting. All

this play took place within a few hundred yards of myself and friend, and we were watching it with opera glasses, so that we had a perfect view of the performance. I think the seal's efforts at thus deceiving the gulls lasted about two hours; and although we did not see him succeed in capturing his game, we did see him catch one old gull by its tail feathers, but they pulled out and the gull escaped. The whole scene was intensely interesting to me. At first it looked like play, but before it progressed far it was evident that it was not that alone, and the skillful way in which the seal managed his "trailer" was deserving of better success. I have often heard our shore gunners assert that seals would take down wounded and dead ducks, but had always felt disposed to take their statements *cum grano salis*, although I have often seen seals swim up and gaze curiously at both my dead and wounded ducks. The seal ranks high in the brute creation, but this exhibition places him further up in the social order than I have been in the habit of considering him. Have any of your readers seen a similar exhibition of this propensity for decoying, or was this instance a sporadic or accidental case of taking on the attributes (and wiles) of human kind? MAC.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus;* presented by Mrs. L. Gutstwhite, Philadelphia. One lamprey eel, *Petromyzon marinus;* presented by H. R. Allen, Bridesburg, Pa. One garter snake, *Eutainia sirtalis;* presented by R. H. Lee, Jr., Philadelphia. One banded rattlesnake, *Crotalus durissus;* Presented by Wm. Bowron, Philadelphia. One long-tailed deer, *Cervus leucurus;* presented by Hugh McIlvaine, Philadelphia. One garter snake, *Eutainia sirtalis;* two speckled tortoises, *Emys guttata;* one mud tortoise, *Kinosternon pennsylvanicum;* one musk tortoise, *Sternotherus odoratus;* one salt water terrapin, *Emys terrapin;* presented by Joseph M. Wilson, Washington, D. C. One Fournier's capromys, *Capromys pilorides;* presented. Two spider monkeys, *Ateles;* purchased. One opposum *Didelphys virginiana;* presented by E. T. Fenton, Philadelphia. One adjutant, *Zeploplilos argala;* purchased. One salt water terrapin, *Emys terrapin,* presented. One woodchuck, *Arctomys m nax,* presented by S. P. Platt, Norristown, Pa. One horned toad, *Phrynorosoma cornuta,* presented by J. Kaufman, Philadelphia. One pine snake, *Pituophis melanoleucus,* presented by Geo. Cranmer, West Creek, N. J. One bald eagle, *Haliœtus leucocephalus,* presented. Thirteen horned toad, *Phrynosoma cornuta,* presented by F. R. Brown, Philadelphia. Two great horned owls, *Bubo virginianus,* presented by Thos. Bertler, Dochun, Pa. One great horned owl, *B. virginianus;* two screech owls, *Scops asio,* presented. Two crow-blackbirds, *Quiscalus purpureus,* presented. One Fronnut's black snake, *Bascanion Fremonii,* presented. Two black snakes, *B. constrictor,* presented by Master H. L. Verts, Philadelphia. One Patas monkey, *cercorithecus rubev;* one green monkey, *C. callitrichus;* one squirrel monkey, *Saimaris sciurea;* two weeper capuchins, *Cebus capucinus;* two brown capuchins, *C. fatuellus;* one guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus sphinx;* one spotted cavy, *Cœlogmys paca;* one ocelot, *Felis pardalis;* three coatis, *Nasua nasica;* two collared peccaries, *Dicotyles tajacu,* purchased.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, General Superintendent.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTENNIAL AQUARIA.—Five thousand gallons sea water, by J. J. Gardner, Mayor Atlantic City, N. J. Two foregerhead turtles, *Chelone caouana;* fifteen green turtles, *C. midas;* Six spotted tortoises, *Emys guttata;* seventy-nine salt water terrapin, *E. palustris;* one snapping turtle, *Chelonura serpentina;* one king crab, *Limulus polyphemus.* By Eugene G. Blackford, Fulton Market, New York. Three paddle fish, *Polyodon spatula;* two blue cats, *Pamelodus caruleseus;* two lake sheephead, *Haplodonotus grunniens;* by Thomas W. Joy, Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, Pa. One spotted ray, *Raia ocellata;* one spider crab, *Libinia canaliculata;* one toad fish, *Batrachus tau;* mussels, shells, etc. By Camden & Atlantic Railroad.

FRED MATHER, Superintendent.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus nigricane.*
Shad. *Alosa.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*

FLIES IN SEASON FOR JUNE.

Hawthorn, No. 11—Body, shining black; feet and head, black; wings, bright hyaline.

Shoemaker, No. 10.—Body, ringed alternately with light-gray and salmon; feet, dark ginger; wings, the mottled gray of the mallard, and the mottled of the woodcock mixed; setæ, mottled woodcock.

Black June, No. 10.—Body, peacock's herl; feet and wings, black.

Dark Stone, No. 8 *and* 9.—Body, dark brown; feet, yellow brown; wings, luteous.

Governor, No. 10.—Body, peacock,s herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, made of the darkest part of the bittern's wing, or brown hen.

Green Drake, No. 7.—Body, white posterior, half ribbed with black, green-yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, dark brown.

Brown Drake, No. 7.—Body, feet, and wings, a golden yellow brown; setæ, dark brown.

Raven, No. 11.—Body, feet, and wings, black.

Wren Fly, No. 9.—Body, clay-yellow; feet, made from the scapulary feathers of the English wren or quail; wings and setæ, mottled widgeon.

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish are very abundant, and prices low. We quote:—Striped bass, 20c. per pound; bluefish, 12c.; salmon, Kennebec, 45c., California, 25c.; mackerel, 8c. to 15c. each; shad, 50c.; weakfish, 10c. per pound; white perch, 15c.; Spanish mackerel from Norfolk, 30c.; green turtle, 15c.; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 15c. per pound; haddock, 8c.; kingfish, 20c.; codfish, 8c.; blackfish, 12c.; flounders, 10c.; porgies, 8c.; sea bass, 15c.; eels, 18c.; lobsters, 8c., sheepshead, 15c.; scollops, $1 per gallon; soft clams, 40c. to 60c. per 100; brook trout, $1 per pound; hard shell crabs, $3 per 100; soft do.; 50c. to $1 per dozen; red snappers, 15c. per pound.

SALT WATER.—Weakfish are being taken in numbers in the Great South Bay, just inside of Fire Island Inlet. The bait used is a No. 2 squid, kept just off the bottom. The fish run about six pounds in weight, and very uniform in size. Bluefish are also being taken just inside the bar, with the squid. The fish, however, are small. Chumming has not yet commenced, as the fish are not fairly in the bay.

—We learn that the ice left Rangely Lake, Maine, on the 27th of May last, and that a day or two after a six and a half pound speckled trout was caught in the stream in front of the Oquossoc club house. Also, a two pound land locked salmon was caught about the same time from Rangely stream, the first stranger of any size that has been caught from the recent importations into those waters.

—DR. J. P. [Ordway, President of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, left Boston last week for a month's sojourn in Maine, to the Androscoggin waters, where he will cast his fly.

—Gaspereaux are quite plentiful on the north shore of New Brunswick this season.

—Accounts from Chatham, N. B., indicate that salmon will be plentiful in the Miramichi this season. Two boxes were shipped from Miramichi Station on Monday 29th May, for Boston. Our correspondent says they were the first of the season. Eleven-pound fish were selling for $1.25 on Chatham street on the Saturday before, and at present date sell for $1.

NEW YORK—*The Adirondacks, May 30th.*—Season behind hand. Trolling for lake trout with fly, spoon, etc., has not been as good as formerly, owing to the cold weather and excessive high water, although in the Upper Saranac trout have been taken, weighing from 6 to 16 pounds. I find registered at Martin's Messrs. Tileston and Mudge, of Boston, S. Arnold, Keeseville, N. Y., E. B. and H. Smith, Buffalo; at Bartlett's, Dr. W. W. Ely, Rochester, C. K. Jenkins, Salem, Mass., Dr. J. R. Ronyu, Keeseville, Col. T. J. Hoyt, New York. Very few sportsmen in the woods yet, but a few days will undoubtedly find the number increased. O. P. Q.

NEW JERSEY.—*Kinsley's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, June 1st*—The following is the score of catches of bluefish as far as your correspondent could learn this week: 27th—W. H. Lippencott, Philadelphia, 32; Rev. John Street, Beverly, 165. 28th and 29th—Wm. Southard, N. Y., 141; E. F. Byrne, N Y., 40; J. H. Cost, N. Y., 40; Capt. Jessie Birdsdall, 40; Capt. L. Malcrom and party, 78. Some seven or eight other parties from New York and Philadelphia were out during the week and averaged 60 per boat. J. M. Atwater and H. E. Atwater took 65 bluefish averaging three pounds in less than two hours. The fish are small, about three pounds. Only one school has entered the inlet. At time of writing the gulls are seen outside the beach in large numbers, which indicates the presence of fish, and as some of our coasters passed large schools of bluefish, eight to ten-pounders, off Cape May on the 28th inst., are preparing for them on next flood tide. Black fish and sea bass are plenty and running large size. B.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Harrisburg, June 5th.*—No shad caught here yet. Up the Juniata, at Newport, forty miles above Honesburg, Susquehanna shad have been caught in small numbers. The black bass anglers are waiting impatiently for the opening of this sport. Bass are plenty, and some of them very fine. AUDUBON.

Philadelphia, June 5th.—After many days the anglers have a chance to try to catch the black bass in the Schuylkill. From the great number I see jumping, and the small number caught the stock is not likely to be soon exhausted. Two rods took nine on Decoration Day, which is no recommendation to law abiding anglers. Two other rods got nine on Thursday. That seems so far to be about the average catch. SCULLS.

CANADA—*Chatham, N. B., June 2d.*—I had a party made up for a raid on the sea trout on the Queen's birthday, but it rained on the 23d, and that, added to the snow water made by the very warm Sunday previous, caused a heavy freshet. Fishing is out of the question until the river lowers about five feet. A few trout have been taken, but I do not expect there will be good fishing until, say 5th June. In three weeks from that time there will be rare sport. D. G. S.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*Harbor Grace, May 18th.*—The ice still fills our harbor and bay, but by all accounts the coast is pretty clear. It is probable that I shall visit Green Bay in July, and I will gather all the information I can about birds, animals, fish, &c., for FOREST AND STREAM. We have large trout in many of our ponds, some of them weighing three pounds; also, our sea trout are very large, some as large as small codfish. They make a strong but hearty meal. C.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 62, 12 from the Banks, 44 from Georges, 4 from mackereling trips South, and 2 from shore fishing trips. The receipts of Georges and Bank cod-fish are light for the season, the latter being taken promptly for export, and the stock of Georges remaining small. The mackerel fleet have commenced to arrive, with small fares, the receipts to date being about 500 bbls., which found ready sale at $4.75 and $6.75 per bbl., as to quality, unpacked. Fresh halibut has been in good receipt, and prices rule low.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, May 27th.*

ANGLING FOR SHAD.—Mr. John P. Motley, of Warren county, New Jersey, gives the *State Gazette* some facts relative to angling for shad that will be new to most of our readers. The theatre of his experiments was the Delaware River. But Mr. Motley did not catch the shad with flies, but with bait, with which he had remarkable success. He says this success was owing to his adapting the bait to the habits of the fish, the young shad, from the time they are hatched until they pass down into the bays or ocean, where they remain until old enough to return for spawning, feeding on small insects occasionally, when these insects fly near, and almost touch the surface of the water. We often see them leaping above the surface when the weather is favorable, and catching gnats that are within their short reach. But when they get to deep water, where they remain until next season, their food is infusoria—animalcules that constitute the greater part of the slimy growths that cover almost all submerged substances. Mr. Motley goes on to say:—

"The shad has a small, tender, delicately formed mouth, and a very flexible tongue, fit to receive and appropriate such matters as are suitable, and to reject others that are not of a kind to enter into the stomach. The selected matter is highly nitrogenous, and always present in the water. It makes the shad independent of the accidents that must at times cause a scarcity of food with fish that prey upon a frequently scarce and more uncertain kind of food. [This thought commands attention.—ED.]

"The shad is not intended to leap from the water, or rush after any bait, when he has attained a size beyond feeding on gnats that are flitting over the shallow margins he has to travel in going down the river to the sea. This much I write to account for my failure altogether with flies. I prepared a bait adapted, as I thought, to what the fish required. I still had doubt whether the shad would take it, as he was on his way up the river, not to eat, but for the purpose of propagation. He had started from his ocean home fat and vigorous, with accumulated force enough to carry him through, with the little addition he might perhaps receive from the fresh water infusoria that he might imbibe by the way. This idea was strengthened by the fact that shad are latter caught below Philadelphia than farther up the river. They are not as firm in fibre and delicately tasted as at Trenton or Easton. Exercise in fresh water absorbs fat, hardens the muscle, and heightens the flavor. I prepared a glutinous mass of Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*), gluten from wheat flower, oyster juice, fibrine from bullocks' blood, and powdered sulphate of barytes. The last article being tasteless, insoluble, and heavy, was added to give weight to the compound. All these articles were well mixed and ground together, sufficient oyster juice being added to soften and discolor the Irish moss. I rolled the mass into sticks, like maccaroni, dried with a gentle heat, and ground up into fragments as coarse as Dupont's ducking powder. My hooks—No. 6 Kirby's—were whipped on brownish-green linen snoods of ten inches length; the snoods were fastened at intervals of a foot on a line of the same color. The three hooks attached to the line were covered thickly nearly to their points with the preparation in its moist state, and then dried until the coating became hard, so that in dissolving slowly it might adhere for a long time. Thus prepared, I tried my first experiment in deep water below the first island down stream, from the mouth of the Pohatcong, near the Belvidere Railroad. The night previously, as a lure, I had sifted a pint or more of the powdered preparation into the water at the head of the eddy, and anchored a coarse strainer, cloth bag, containing about the same quantity at the same place. Owing to the barytes, the powder thrown into the water sank down and remained on the bottom to dissolve slowly. In the morning I drifted gently down the river, and anchored my boat noiselessly about twenty yards above the pool. With a small gourd for a float, giving five feet for the depth of the lowest hook, I paid out line until the float was about four yards below the cloth bag. I had not long to wait. The float began to bob, and was soon under water. I tightened the line, and found a fish of peculiar action was hooked. His whole effort was to sound, to run to the bottom, from which the slightest pull would bring him back. I thought it must be a very shy fish, with a tender mouth, and a small canal in proportion to his size, for he seemed to have but little propelling force. After some careful handling I was enabled to bring the fish up to the side of the boat and land it with a net. To my great satisfaction, it proved to be a four pound shad, a melter, as fine a fish as one need wish to see. That morning, in less than an hour, I caught six others in the same way—two melters and four roe shad; two of the last weighed five and a half pounds each. During this hour's fishing the preparation had hardly all dissolved from the hooks. I have been out twice since in the early morning and have had equal success."

NEW HAVEN, Ct., May 26, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In FOREST AND STREAM of last week, E. S. F., inquires in regard to the above subject. Possibly a few remarks other than those which you gave him may be of some interest. Shad commence to take the fly as soon as the water begins to grow warm and continue to take it, I think, as long as they remain in the river, having myself caught them after the 1st of July. A most excellent cast of this is composed of the following: White miller for leader, with red ibis, snipe, and any drab fly with lighter body, arranged as you please. All of these flies must be quite small, as the shad bites rather delicately, so that a large fly is not taken sufficiently far into the mouth and the hook fails to penetrate the hard bony substance which it meets there. Fish from a boat anchored in a current about fifty or seventy five feet above a deep eddy, as the flies float down stream the current keeps them on top, and after they have reached the eddy the pole should be swayed gently back and forth to keep them in motion. Imagine a little incident in such a position. As your flies float slowly over a deep eddy, with flakes of foam and little whirlpools wheeling, and everywhere dotting the surface, suddenly a low splash is heard, and the next moment a vigorous tug, tug, bends your pole gracefully, and you have "hooked a fish." (and yet are the rightful owner of it); a quick rush up-stream, and the next moment with a sudden leap, his broad silvery sides glisten magnificently as the spray flies on either side. What music of the reel as he swiftly retraces his course! And soon another leap; and another. And now he struggles less and less until at last he draws near the boat, with mouth wide open and fins set, lying on one side. Had a six pounder, surely. The landing net is reached towards him eagerly. Your pole bends in a circle as with a last effort he darts under the boat and catching the leader, or the anchor line, breaks loose and floats slowly by, *just a little* to deep, to reach with the net; his body bending slowly with a quivering motion, showing him to be almost dead. Then may I remark: What music with the tinghet!

The best time to fish for shad is early in the morning, and from five until eight o'clock in the evening. As soon as it commences to grow dark they may be taken in still, and shallower water by casting, in the same manner as for trout or bass, and may be taken in this manner until long after dark. Only the very lightest trout tackle should be used for shad, as the fish will almost always break loose if the rod be strong enough to allow him any purchase whatever. Purchase, however, is sometimes desirable if you have had poor luck and must a fellow with shad to sell. ROBERT S. MORRIS.

KEEL VS. CENTRE BOARD YACHTS.—A correspondent writes from Boston as follows:—

"There are two yachts here—one keel and one centre-board—that have had several trials of speed together. In strong winds the keel boat has proved herself the ablest and fastest, and she is a little the smallest. The keel boat also draws five feet of water, the centre-board boat draws three feet; they are both ten feet beam, and pretty high sided. In smooth water the centre-board will go to windward of the keel and sail a little faster, yet when the sheets are started the keel boat shows her speed to be fastest, although she labors at a disadvantage drawing so much water. Why is it?

[With two boats equally well modeled, the keel boat would probably prove the ablest in heavy weather, her greater depth giving her a better hold on the water. In smooth water, which generally means light winds, the centre-board would have the advantage, and with sheets started should beat the keel boat. In this instance, probably, the latter has the advantage in model.—ED.]

The Kennel.

DOCKING DOG'S TAILS.

THERE is a great diversity of opinion among sportsmen and breeders of setters and pointers in regard to the docking of their dogs' tails. Some of our shooting acquaintances consider it altogether wrong to alter a dog's tail in any respect, and in England, dogs are excluded from bench shows if their tails have been cut or altered in any way.

There is nothing, in our opinion, that detracts so much from the beauty of a setter or pointer as a very long crooked tail. If we could not have a *good* dog without such a deformity we would, of course, endure it. But there is a remedy for it, and consequently we resort to it when we can, and by docking improve the appearance of the dog. What is it that gives such dogs a more currish appearance than a very long tail turned up over the stern, or, as is sometimes the case, turned to one side or the other? In our opinion a dog with such an appendage would look about as well, if he had *no* tail.

If all breeders would give this matter proper attention, we would soon have a strain of dogs with straight tails of the proper proportion, and consequently not need to dock. But unfortunately very little attention has been given to this important matter, particularly among the most noted English breeders. We have seen some specimens of setters imported from England which were handsome, high bred looking animals, in every respect except their tails, which were entirely out of proportion in length, or were carried turned up over the stern. Such tails could be, in our opinion, materially improved by docking. And then in regard to pointers, not only their appearance may be improved, but their future comfort, and even usefulness advanced by skillful docking. We have frequently met with pointers, having very long tails, with the skin completely whipped off the end for two or three inches. To work a dog thus is not only cruelty, but the dog, being in constant pain, does not work as well as he would with a good sound tail of proper length. Therefore, it is better to take off a small piece of the tail of most *pointer* pups, unless the tail has the appearance of being short enough. And the operation should be done when the pup is quite young, say three or four weeks old; as, when cut at about that age, it will not show a docked tail when he grows to doghood.

We very rarely dock a setter's tail until he becomes full grown, and then we can see exactly how much should be taken off to improve the appearance of the dog. And then, too, if the operation is skillfully performed, the tail gives very little the appearance of having been docked.

If a pointer's tail is docked after he has grown up, it shows the alteration so plainly that he is not much, if any, improved by it.

The beauty of many setters and pointers are marred by unskillful docking. Hence, it should never be done by any but those who have had experience in such matters.

—We have just had an opportunity of viewing the Field Trial setter bitch Rose, recently imported by J. E. Doxey, Esq., of this city, for J. B. Farnsworth, Esq., of Paris, Ontario. Rose is from the kennel of Thomas Pilkington, Esq., of Prescott, Lancanshire, England. She is a strong made, black and white ticked bitch, apparently about two and a half years old, and showing some excellent points of high breeding.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR MANGE.

A Savannah correspondent—"Martello"—sends the following receipt for mange, which he says he has used with great success:—

First wash the dog well with common pine gum soap and tepid water, using a brush to clean his skin well; that night if perfectly dry, give him 20 grains calomel. The next morning give half pound of lard to the dog to eat, which will purge him, and kill all the bad effects which the calomel might have had otherwise. After one week's time you will find the disease all thrown out on the surface; then clean the dog up in some dry place where he will have a board floor to lie upon, for he must be kept away from the sand, as that hinders the cure. Then use the following compound to annoint with; three applications will be sufficient: one half pound of lard, boiled in water to remove the salt; three ounces of best mutton suet; four tablespoonsful of turpentine; one gill best train oil. Melt these together over a slow fire; then remove and add enough sulphur to make a paste thin enough to be well rubbed in with the hands, and in three weeks' time you will find your dog with a new coat of hair coming out, and a perfect cure effected.

DISTEMPER CURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

If it had not been for your valuable paper, and D. W. S. Webb's letter of March the 16th, another valuable setter would have passed to his happy hunting grounds. My setter, Bounce, now eighteen months old, was taken about ten days ago with that almost fatal "distemper," and in three days he was a mere skeleton, refusing food of all kinds, noticing nothing, and not able to stand. He had a kind of rattling in his throat and congued severely, with fits and nose running badly. It was as bad a case as I ever saw, and [illegible] give him up, when I thought of Dr. Webb's letter, and, looking [illegible] paper, I made up my mind to give it a trial, which, to my surprise [illegible] delight, has saved my dog. I first gave in the morning 1grs. blue mass, and at night 4grs. quinine; on the following morning 4grs. blue mass, also 4grs. quinine; at noon same day, 4grs. quinine; at night 4grs. quinine, and repeated it three times a day for three days, giving 4grs. a dose, and the result is, my dog is almost well, eats heartily, tries to play and seems as lively as he could under the circumstances. Any how I consider him saved, and my thanks to the FOREST AND STREAM, and Dr. W. S. Webb.

C. A. DOUD.

WARTS IN A DOG'S MOUTH.

JACKSON, Mich., May 30th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper of the 18th I noticed an article in regard to warts in a dog's mouth, if your correspondent means those large spongy excrescences (which resemble a small sponge more than anything I know of), perhaps I can suggest a remedy, it is very simple and inexpensive, but it has proven as effectual as it is simple for me. Take an onion (a red one), as I think they are the strongest; cut, and apply the fresh cut part to the wart or warts, and in a few days, by applying four or five times a day they will disappear; at least they did when I tried it. I found it a good remedy, and as it costs nothing to try it there need be no loss. I have handled dogs for a good many years, and have never seen but two cases of warts in a dogs mouth. I do not think it is a very common disease, if disease it may be called. JAMES HENNESSEY.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June 8	morn.	9 13	8 28
June 9	0 26	6 59	9 11
June10	1 11	10 36	9 41
June11	1 44	11 18	10 16
June12	2 16	eve. 3	11 18
June13	3 18	0 47	12 20
June14	4 0	1 32	morn.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—The regatta of this club on the 6th instant was one of the most successful aquatic events known—the wind fair and steady throughout the whole course, though freshening toward the last, testing the weatherly facilities of all classes, and the relative merits of the competitors in the race. Only one mishap occurred during the run, the sloop Orion losing her topmast; but this very accident possibly worked to her advantage in the end, for while it told on her speed, at the first, it helped her when the breeze freshened, and she came in gallantly one of the five leaders at the home stakeboat. The press was well taken care of on the Judge's boat, while the guests' excursion was eminent for its quality and propriety, the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen upon the "Magenta' being principally relatives of the club members, and showing a fair sprinkling of clergymen, and army and navy officers, with a representative or two from the British Navy. Dancing was indulged in, to the excellent music of Coterno's band, lunches were spread from family lunch-baskets *sans ceremonie*, and altogether the affair was quite domestic in its character and belongings. The entries were as follows:—

SCHOONERS.—Peerless, J. R. Maxwell; Triton, G. A. Thayer; Agnes, L. A. Fish.

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.—Undine, Brasher & Fowler; Orion, Wm. Cooper; Sadie, W. E. Greenleaf; Madcap, J. R. Busk.

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.—Kaiser Wilhelm, W. H. Field; Nimbus, L. H. Bigelow; Curlew, Governor Kortright.

A flying start was effected, the Triton crossing the line first, with the lead, at 10:57:30, a position she was destined to hold throughout the race. Running out before the wind, the schooners held their advantage, the Triton rounding the Lightship at 1:10:15. It was now a beat up for the Beacon, and topsails and jibtopsails were sent on deck. The judges' steamer steamed ahead of the fleet and awaited their arrival at the finish. The summary of the race is as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. h. m. s.	Finish. h. m. s.	Elapsed time. h. m. s.	Corrected time. h. m. s.
Triton	10 57 30	4 48 30	5 50 00	5 46 28
Agnes	10 59 45	4 50 00	5 50 15	5 52 35
Peerless	11 00 00	5 02 20	6 02 20	6 02 20
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Undine	11 03 47	4 52 10	5 48 23	5 48 23
Madcap	11 05 28	4 58 45	5 53 17	5 42 46
Orion	11 04 50	5 07 30	6 02 40	5 59 59
Sadie	11 06 05	5 13 30	2 07 25	6 02 14
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.				
Kaiser	11 06 30	4 07 27	5 00 57	5 00 57
Nimbus	11 07 00	4 14 37	5 07 37	4 58 13
Curlew	11 08 00	4 17 25	5 09 25	4 48 23

Thus the Triton wins the schooner prize, beating the Agnes 5m. and 7s.; the Madcap wins the first-class sloop prize, beating the Undine 5m. and 37s.; the Curlew wins the second-class sloop prize, beating the Nimbus 9m. and 50s., and the Undine wins the Livingston memorial prize as the first class sloop in.

PERTH AMBOY YACHT CLUB.—The corinthian regatta of this club was sailed on the 30th ulto., the course being the usual one in Raritan Bay. There were four entries in the first-class; in the second the Hitty McGinn had no competitor, and in the third there were two, the Ripple and Lula, the latter being the winner. The official time of the yachts in the first-class is given in the following official report of the judges.—

"We find the Cynthia to be the winner in the first-class. The time actual and corrected in the first-class was as follows:—

Yacht.	Start. h. m. s.	Arrival. h. m. s.	Actual. h. m. s.	Corrected. h. m. s.
Cynthia	11 37 15	2 6 30	2 28 15	2 29 15
Silvermann	11 35 50	2 11 25	2 25 35	2 29 20
Ada S	11 37 40	2 13 50	2 26 10	2 29 55
Ocean Spray	11 41 00	2 21 30	2 40 30	2 37 10

P. E. Thomas, Henry Farmer, and E. H. Hall, Regatta Committee.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—At a meeting of this club held last week, Messrs. Roosevelt Schuyler and Fred Thoms were appointed to represent the club on the Centennial Regatta Committee. The 24th July was named as the day for starting on the proposed Centennial cruise to Philadelphia, and July 4th as the date for starting on the regular annual cruise.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—At an adjourned meeting of the club held last week, the regatta committee announced everything in readiness for that event, which occurs on Saturday. The course will be the usual one, starting from Bay Ridge and rounding the S. W. Spit and Lightship. It has finally been decided to give the prize in the Greenpoint regatta to the Kate, the Sadie having launched a boat after passing the line. Messrs. G. F. Hines and J. F. Sawyer were appointed to act upon the Centennial Regatta Committee.

—The professional prizes at the Centennial International regatta will be for four-oared; first prize, $25,00; second prize, $1,000. For pairs, first prize, $1,000; second prize, $500. Single sculls, first prize, $800; second prize, $400. These amounts may, and probably will be increased.

—It is now settled that Dartmouth College will not send a crew to Saratoga, owing to the impossibility of raising funds to pay the expense.

—Messrs. F. D. Weeks and H. P. Brown rowed a race on the Harlem River on Saturday last, to decide who should be the champion of Columbia College in the Intercollegiate Regatta to be held at Saratoga on July 19th. The distance was two miles, and Weeks won in 14 minutes 20 seconds.

—The four-oared shell race, three miles straightaway, between the Juniors and Sophomores of Bowdoin College on the 2d inst, was won by the latter in 18 minutes 56¾ seconds.

—The Neptune Rowing Club, of Staten Island, hold their annual regatta on Saturday.

—The Columbia Boat Club, of Brooklyn, will hold their annual regatta on the same day, the steamer Thos. P. Way leaving foot of Montague street at 3:30 P. M.

MYSTIC BOAT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club was held on the Passaic River on Saturday last. The first race, for single shells, brought out two entries, Messrs. J. W. Adams and D. E. Tuthill. The former won in 9 minutes 27 seconds, the distance a mile and a half with a turn. The second race was between four-oared barges, three miles with a turn, Mr. Adams' crew winning in 14 minutes 35 seconds. The most exciting event of the day was the four-oared race between the Athletic Club, of New York, and the Triton Club, of Newark, over the three mile course. The boats were manned as follows: Athletic, R. W. Rathbone, bow; S. Muck, No. 2; H. C. West, No. 3; C. K. Cone, stroke; color, red and white. Triton crew, S. A. Smith, bow; F. E. Townley, No. 2; A. E. Pomeroy, No. 3; Edward Phillips, stroke; color, crimson. At the end of a mile the Athletics passed the Tritons, and kept the lead to the finish, passing the judges' boat in 20 minutes 5 seconds. The Tritons, who were between five and six boat lengths in the rear, passed in 20 minutes 17 seconds.

The referee and starter was Commodore F. W. Harris, of the Passaic Rowing Association, and the judges were S. A. Smith and J. R. Dennis.

THE "QUI VIVE" AND "DELAWARE" CANOES, AND THEIR PROPOSED CRUISE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:*—On Thursday, May 11th at 10 o'clock A. M., the "Qui Vive" left the dock at Newark with captain and crew on board, and provisions for a cruise. The wind was blowing nearly a gale from the N. W., so the stormsail was set and close reefed by rolling it round the mast. She dashed along swiftly over the rough water of Newark Bay, and at noon entered the canal. At 1:30 P. M. her captain lunched her upon New York Bay, where the waves were running literally mast high. At 3 o'clock all hands boarded a coasting schooner to rest, eat and dry off. At 5 o'clock the "Qui Vive" got under weigh, and at 6:30 o'clock was safely lodged under cover at New York City, having been on the water over eight hours, part of the time in very high seas, but with less than a pint of water in her at the end.

But what is the "Qui Vive?" She is a canoe fourteen feet long, twenty six inches wide and one foot deep over all, from ridge of deck to bottom of one inch keel amidships. She is decked over at bow and stern, with a well amidships four feet long by twenty inches wide, surrounded by an inch coaming. Over the well is fitted a white rubber apron, which buttons tight around the paddles, and effectually keeps all spray and rain from getting below. Her means of propulsion are a double bladed paddle and sails. The sails are a standing lug main and a jib foresail. The mast is four feet six inches above deck, but the peak of mainsail when hoisted is over six feet. The sails are so arranged that they may be set or taken in without the canoeist leaving his seat. The painter is rove through a brass eye at bow and stern, and runs entirely around the canoe, being used as jib outhaul, and to keep the apron close to the deck in a sea. The "Qui Vive," complete with mast, sails, apron, seatback, paddle, stretcher, flag and flagstaff, weighs fifty pounds. The seatback is "Rob Roy" style, two strips of wood to rest along the back without touching the spine, and is hinged to the after coamings.

The "Qui Vive" and her sister "Delaware" were built by me this spring, for the purpose of a cruise to the Centennial this Summer. The latter was built for a well known Newark gentleman who is anticipating much pleasure and benefit from the trip. He expects to travel 300 miles, and to be at the Centennial about a week.

A word about the sleeping accommodations. With the paddle and a rubber sheet a water tight cabin can be rigged at night, and there is ample space below deck to allow the knees of the sleeper to pass, so that he may turn over, which is necessary for a comfortable sleep. The sailing qualities of these canoes are astonishing, they will heat to windward, and require very little steering. The paddle is straight bladed, seven feet six inches long, and weighs two and a half pounds, it is used in steering when under sail. MAGNA.

THE AMERICA.—The renowned yacht "America," preparatory to the contests anticipated during the coming yatching season, in which she is destined to take an active part, went into the Fort Hill Dry Dock at the foot of Oliver street, Boston, Thursday noon, May 25th, for the purpose of having the metal taken off her bottom and pure copper put on in its place, thereby presenting a smoother and better surface under the water line. The opportunity thus presented to yatchmen and others to inspect the model and lines of the America was embraced by many. Upon removing the metal her teak planking, put on in England, was found to be perfectly sound.

From the Dry Dock she was taken to Bay View, near

the Summer residences of her owners, Gen. Benj. F. Butler and Col. Jonas H. French, where she will be put in thorough condition and trim.

YACHTING AT BERMUDA.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 26th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

The Bermudian yachts have been long celebrated among sailing craft for their peculiar rig, their powers of going to windward, and general handiness. Will it be telling a twice-told tale if I attempt to describe them in your columns? They are short, beamy, powerful boats, in appearance not unlike some English fishing craft, bluff in the bows, and lean aft—of the cod's head and shoulders and mackerel tail build, in fact. Withal they are fine below water, having a sharp, wedge-shaped floor, a very deep false keel, a sloping stern, and slightly raking sternpost. They range generally from two to sixteen tons, or even larger, but anything above the latter size is, I believe, rare. The favorite size for racing appears to be six tons.

The great peculiarity of the Mudian is her rig. An enormous mast is stepped right forwards in the eyes of the boat, which rakes aft to such an extent that n line drawn straight downwards from the truck would fall somewhere about the after part of the cock-pit. On this mast is hoisted a large leg-of-mutton-shaped mainsail, and a foresail (or jib) is set by means of forestay and standing bowsprit, as in the American sloop; usually no other sail is carried, except when running, when a large spinnaker or squaresail is set. A boat rigged for racing has no shroud or stay of any description to her mast (except the forestay). Her boom, instead of working on the mast by means of jaws or goose-neck, is made fast to a mast traveler with a small tackle about three or four feet above the deck, and the sail is hoisted out by the boom by this means, smacking in the same way that a sail is set with a sprit and snotter. The appearance of a good Mudian boat, with her long tapering mast and beautifully sitting sails is very fine, though her hull is certainly opposed to all our received notions of the form of naval architecture best adapted for speed. Being built of cedar and faithfully put together, they last for ages, and a boat 20 years old is considered about in her prime. I give the dimensions of the "Julia," a new boat, launched last January, so that an idea may be formed of the style of craft: Length of keel, 10 feet (sixteen); length over all, 22 feet (twenty-two); depth of hold forward, 4 feet 2 inches (four, two); depth amidships, 4 feet 3 inches, (four, three); depth aft, (1 feet 4 inches, (four, four); width (outside gunwales) 8 feet 2 inches, (eight, two); draft aft, 6 feet 6 inches in racing trim, tonnage, 4 tons 6-10ths. Her owner, who gave me these dimensions, told me her racing mast was 48 feet in length! (from heel to truck). At this rate the imagination can hardly grasp the idea of the stick that would be required for a 100 ton racing sloop; were she rigged Bermudian fashion, it would be necessary to send to the Yosemite valley for all of its big trees.

I was fortunate enough during my short stay in the Islands to have a good opportunity of seeing a sailing race. On my arrival at Hamilton some two or three days previous to the match, there were evidences of some boating excitement going on. Boats were being fitted out with racing spars and sails, and onlght he seen cruising about the waters of the sound, trying their gear and preparing for the contest. The 25th of April was the day fixed for the race, and the weather and surroundings were charming, the clear, light blue sea, darkened here and there by coral reefs, and crisped by a fresh westerly breeze, the bright warm sky and green islands making a perfect picture for the mind to dwell on, after moving to colder regions farther north.

The course was laid in the waters of the sound—n nearly land-locked harbor inside the reefs, and marked by two stakeboats moored about four miles from each other in a direct line to windward and leeward. The competing yachts started from the leeward boat, beat up to the windward one, then ran back and beat up again, finishing at the windward boat, so that altogether the course was about twelve miles long, and chiefly designed to test the capacity of the boats for going to windward. Five boats were entered: Diadem, 2 66 tons, Lincoln, 2.84 tons; Julia, 4.60 tons; Nautilus, 5.58 tons, Unknown, 10.94 tons. Oon of the conditions of the race was shifting ballast to bo allowed! Fancy this, in the year of grace 1876. I believe, however, that this is not always the custom in the present Bermudian yacht racing.

Half-past eleven A. M. was the time fixed for the start, I believe, but at that hour not even the stakeboats were placed. About twelve they appeared, followed by the racing boats, and at onee all was ready. The time allowance was given at the start, and at eight minutes past the hlit a Diadem was sent off receiving a start of fifty-four seconds from the next boat, the Lincoln. The little boat tore through the water at a great rate, under the pressure of a spread of canvas, but the Lincoln, which was sent off at 1:9:54, was evidently bound to overhaul her soon, as she laid a point or so closer to the wind. 6 minutes 37 seconds after the Lincoln the new Julia was sent off, her sails sitting like a board, the boat standing well up under her canvas, and sailing very close to the wind. Then came the Nautilus, 2 minutes and 39 seconds after the Julia, and last the great Unknown was started 9 minutes and 25 seconds after the Nautilus and 18 minutes after the Lincoln, which boat was now leading well on her way to the turning boat, the Nautilus and Julia close up. The Diadem was soon out of the race, and before the windward stakeboat was reached the Julia had weathered on the Lincoln and got into first place. The Nautilus had also overtaken the latter boat, and was close behind the Julia, and evidently going faster through the water, while the Unknown was coming up hand over hand, sailing beautifully, the fresh breeze agreeing with her. The Julia, however, rounded the stakeboat first, at 23 minutes past 2. Then the Nautilus, not quite a minute, after followed by the Lincoln and Unknown in two and four minutes respectively. The Lincoln's chances of winning were now at an end, bar accidents, and she retired from the race shortly afterwards. Enormous square sails were now set for the run down, and very pretty the yachts looked as they sailed past under a spread of canvas, the Julia "wabbling" a good deal. The Unknown was evidently bound to win, as she had picked up much more than half her time in the bent up, and would gain still more in the run down before turning to windward again. The Nautilus soon overhauled the Julia, and the Unknown was close behind the latter at the leeward stakeboat, when the event of the day happened. The hands on board the Julia appeared to have been preparing to get in their squaresail, when a puff of wind took it aback, and sent it over to leeward. The extra pressure of sail was more than the boat could stand. The lee bow was forced under water, and down went the boat, head foremost, in about six fathoms of water.—Nobody came to grief, though; the boats around soon picked up the crew, while the leading yachts went on their way unheeding. In the beat up the Unknown weathered on the Nautilus, and sailing in grand style, came in a winner by about 2 minutes 23 seconds.

The way the winning boats were handled and sailed defied criticism, and altogether it was one of the best days sport I had seen for a long time. In conclusion I must observe that though the boats are eminently suited to the waters they cruise in, anywhere else they would be mistake. Their long mast stepped so far forwards, the great amount of ballast they take, and their short hull would make them very wet and even dangerous in a heavy sea, while for running or reaching with a beam wind they would be nowhere against a longer boat with a sharp bow and hollow entrance. Their great point in sailing is turning to windward in comparatively smooth water, and at this they are probably unsurpassed by any boats in the world. C. M. D.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The second annual regatta of the Vesper Boat Club was held on Saturday, June 3d, over the national course. The first race was for senior single sculls, three entries—H. McMillan, W. T. Corson, and Frank Henderson. McMillan, rowing easily, had a lead from the start, winning in 11 minutes 25 seconds. Corson made a plucky fight at first for the lead, and then for the second position, but at the mile, Henderson, though steering badly and rowing awkwardly, spurted and passed him.

The second race was for double scull gigs—E. M. Hawson, bow; A. L. Beck, stroke; Miles S. Tracy, cox, and H. Evans, bow; W. E. Abbott, stroke; W. J. Kerr, cox. This was close and well fought to Strawberry, where Kerr's crew seemed to be gaining. Soon, however, Tracy's crew had a clean length. Again at the mile Abbott spurted, and was almost lapping, when an unfortunate crab of Evans' ruined their chances. Tracy's crew won in 12 minutes 58 seconds, Kerr's craw, 13 minutes 18 seconds. The rowing of the winners was for the most part execrably bad, although the pluck shown in both boats was excellent.

The junior scull race was the most amusing, if not the most interesting, feature of the regatta. The entries were W. W. Maris, C. F. Godshall, and H. Hutchinson. They all went off at a cracking pace, Hutchinson leading, and Godshall showing the best form; but before they got over the flurry of the start Maris upset, and the other two ran together. Amid shouts of laughter the boats were recalled, and on the second start the men got away much better. The struggle for first position was severe, and all three men steering badly. Maris got from his position on the east clear over to the west bank, and Godshall, also flurried, crowded him ashore. Maris claimed a foul, but being out of "his water" the claim was not allowed. Hutchinson had obtained a lead of two clear lengths, but being pushed by spurt after spurt, he exhausted himself, when Godsball passed him and won in 12 minutes and 28 seconds.

The last race was for four-oared shells—Abbett, bow; Godshall, F. B. Evans, McMillan, stroke; and Hutchinson, bow; Skinner, Corson, Henderson, stroke. McMillan's crew won in 9 minutes and 55 seconds without being pushed. The loser's time was 10:09. Officers of the regatta were W. T. McNeely, umpire; J. B. Mingus, time keeper; C. D. Bickley, E. L. Cauffman, judges.

The entries for the Schuylkill Navy regatta of the 17th were announced at the Naval Board meeting to-night. A falling off in the crew entries is more than made up by the single sculler's list. For this prize there are eight entries, and I think there will not be less than seven starters. Much curiosity is felt to know how Holstman, of the University, will show up in the list. Last year he gave our best scullers a tarribly hard race, and although young and very light, he has skill and pluck. Tasker, of the Crescents, is thought to be fast, and McBeath, of the Quakers, known to be. The four-oared shells will be three, and I think three good ones. Tbe barges, doubles, and pairs bid fair to be walk overs. Pair-oared crews, not only on the Schuylkill, but in America, seem to he weak, the "why of which" is a mystery.

The action of the National Association on Saturday has brought forward an inquiry as to how college crews would be treated in the International race. The Committee very properly decided to-night that the original circular will be adhered to. This means that the Regatta Committee sees no reason why a college man belonging to a boat club other than that of his college, cannot row in the graduate or under-graduate race for that prize, and also enter the open to all contest from a regularly organized amateur association.

The Undine Boat Club, on Saturday, elected Thomas Hart, President; John Hockley, Jr., Vice President; H. S. Woodbury, Secretary and Treasurer; W. R. Tucker, Cox, A. S. Roberts, Vice Cox., and appointed W. R. Tucker and B. L. Keys as representatives to the Naval Board. A review of the Navy will probably be ordered for this or next week.

SCULLS.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

G. F. M., Bath.—Where can I get a copy of "U. S. Infantry Tactics" by "Upton," and price? Ans. Of Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street; don't know the price.

D. H. E., Peotone,—Please give me the address of a publication called the "Ologist," in your next issue? Ans. At Utica, N. Y., S. L. Willard & Co.

J. S. P., New York.—Will you please inform me when close season for woodcock expires in Suffolk county, this State? Ans. See answer to Fair Play in this column.

HAWKER.—Inquiries having been made for "Hawker on Shooting," by Porter, several correspondents offer the same for sale. Those who want them should let us know.

F. C. S., Ithaca, N. Y.—Of whom can I obtain a reliable copy of game laws as now existing in this and other States, and at what price? Ans. "Fur, Fin and Feather;" price, 50 cents. We can send a copy.

INVENTUS.—The fish law of Virginia prohibits the catching of fish with seines in the waters of the State for the space of two months, from the 15th of June to the 15th of August, and the fine for violation is $500 and confiscation of boat and fishing tackle. The Potomac River is not protected.

A READER, New York.—Will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper which is the best kind of spaniel to train for a retriever, and where I can obtain a pup cheap? Ans. The Cocker spaniel and Irish water spaniel make good retrievers. Address M. P. McKoon, Franklin, N. Y.

C. F., Portland, Me.—Please answer if you can procure for me Chitty scrope and Ephemera on fly fishing, and the cost of each? Ans. Geo. W. Ford, care of Potts, Young & Co., Cooper Union, will import the books you speak of at a more reasonable charge than any other person we know of. Cost probably $5 each.

J. S., New York.—I have a young hound from very good stock. How can I make a good rabbit dog of her? Does she require any training? Ans. Take your young hound out two or three times with an older dog who will run the track well, and then hunt him alone where rabbits abound and he will soon hunt properly.

P. C., Hyde Park.—Does the law prohibiting the killing of woodcock before the 1st September apply to all the State of New York? Ans. The same laws of this State remain unchanged, the same close seasons in force last year applying to this. This answer will be a reply to a large number of queries similar to the above.

POINTER, Lancaster, Pa.—I expect to spend several weeks at Ocean Beach during August next with my family. Would you advise taking gun, etc., along? Is there anything to shoot at that time there, or at any accessible point near there? Ans. We should advise you to take your gun, as you would probably have fine sport with the bay birds.

A. P. L., Milwaokee.—I have a muzzle-loading rifle, weight 10 lbs.; length of barrel 32 inches; about 36 cal. What is the longest range at which I can properly use it, and what would be the proper charge of powder? Ans. You could use it at 500 yards, but 300 would be more probably its best range. For charge, use from 50 to 70 grains, according to the range.

E. L., San Antonio.—Could you tell me in what respect the different targets for rifle shooting differ? Also the best traps for pigeon shooting, and how to make the same? Ans. The FOREST AND STREAM Hand Book for Riflemen, to be issued this week, will contain the information; price 50 cents. A ground trap which closes with a spring, allowing the sides to drop when pulled is the simplest.

FAIR PLAY, New Hamburgh.—Will you please inform me whether a new game law has been passed the past winter making a close time for woodcock from Jan. 1st to 1st? Ans. The proposed amended game law for this State, although printed, was not passed, and with the exception of some slight alteration regarding penalties, the law remains the same as last year. The close season for woodcock expires all over the State on July 31.

L. S., Wilmington.—Some of my friends say the steamship lines will not allow dogs on board, and that there is much trouble attending the bringing home of dogs. Can you give me any information on the subject, as to what lines, if any, will allow dogs to be taken on, the duty on them and probable cost of transportation? Ans. Either the Inman, Williams & Guion, or National Lines, will bring dogs. The regular fare is £3, 3s. with a small fee to the butcher.

W. C., Inwood.—In the faces of my setter pups 10 weeks old and one 8 months old, I observe a number of flat worms about three-quarters of an inch long. Is kind enough to prescribe something. Do you think these worms come from feeding unboiled milk? Ans. We have mailed to you the proper doses of areca nut to earn you pups, with directions for administering. We have used new milk unboiled considerably as food for pups, without any injurious effects.

C. S. J., Newton.—I have noticed during the last few days a constant decrease in the size of the warts in my dog's mouth, and I am in hopes that Dame Nature will soon cause their entire disappearance. What do you think of the dry nose which has been so for some time? I tried anointing it with glycerine for a while, but without any noticable improvement. Can you give any cause for and the cure for the same? Ans. Try feeding your dog with boiled beef's liver a few days.

X. Y. Z., Lake City—OMICRON.—In a recent number of your paper a correspondent inquired what was the market price for alligator skins. Now, can you tell me if there is a manufactory at the North for making leather of them, or are they sent across the Atlantic? Ans. There is an extensive manufactory at Kulztown, Pa. The skins have been mostly obtained from South America, and the leather is in good demand for the manufacture of water-proof boots, being perfectly impervious to water.

A. B. C., Boston.—1. Can you tell me what rifles Messrs. Gildersleeve, Bodine, Hepburn, and Washburne are now using at Creedmoor? 2. What brand of powder and what sized grain do most of them use when shooting 105 grain charges? 3. Do you consider the Remington rifle superior to Sharp's for accuracy at long range? Ans. 1. The first named Sharp's and the others Remington's. 2. Hazard F. G. 3. See the Annual Report of the National Rifle Association for 1873-4-5, the latter to be issued in a few days.

SALMO, Forcroft, Me.—I propose building a boat to take the place of a canoe. I think of planking it with ⅛ inch stuff, and then papering it with a number of thicknesses of tough Manilla paper, but here is where the trouble comes. I want a waterproof glue to apply it with. Please inform me of something. Ans. The Nova Scotia boat referred to in our columns this week seems to meet your requirements. Shellac varnish mixed with linseed oil is used for outside waterproofing. Send us the notes on Landlocked Salmon.

A. H. L., Pittsburgh.—Can you furnish us with the names of some parties from whom trout for stocking a pond can be purchased, and also give us the name of a good work on the cultivation of trout for the use of the party who will have it in charge? Ans. For fish, address Thompson & Tagg, New Hope, Bucks county, Pa.; John Gay, Pittsburgh; Clapp, Stone & Co., Tiona, Warren county, Pa.; S. C. Upham, Media, Pa. Buy "Domesticated Trout," by Livingston Stone, and "Fish Culture," by Seth Green, for sale by D. M. Dewey, Rochester.

SINBAD.—Is there any Florida Land Agency in this city; if so where Ans. Several, we believe. Possibly the most reliable is the "Florida Land and Immigration Company," Hon. E. N. Dickerson, of New York city, President. There is an agency in charge of Col. J. B. Oliver, at the Fulton Bank Building, Brooklyn, N. Y. The company have 650,000 acres of land along the line of the Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit Railroad, and offer 200,000 acres to be selected by settlers. The lands to be selected are represented by 5,000 floats or land warrants. The purchasers can locate anywhere upon the land owned by the company.

GNIP, Newton, Mass.—1. Can you give me the name of some principal man, or chief, of the Penobscot tribe of Indians in Oldtown, Maine, so that I could obtain some of their goods? 2. What is the barrel of the new Ballard rifle made of? 3. I have some duplicate numbers of F. and S. in good order. Can I exchange them for others I have not got? 4. Is there any article about headwaters of Connecticut River in any previous number of F. and S.? Ans. 1. If you will write to E. M. Stillwell, Bangor, he will tell you how to get Indian goods from Oldtown. 2. Of steel, first cast in bars, and afterwards rolled and finished. 3. Yes; send them along. 4. Vol. II, No. 4, page 59.

CORD, Augusta, Me.—I write for some information respecting black bass put into a large lake in this vicinity some seven years since. Last year we caught some in the outlet of the lake in rapid water, using trolling spoons and spinning minnows. We commenced to take them about July 10th. I wish to know if they can be taken earlier, if so, whether to fish in still or rapid water for them, and what kind of bait to use? Ans. Your fish are busy spawning in still water at the time you speak of, and you have no right to take them then, either by law or nature. When they are fit to be caught they go into the rapids, and their appearance there is one of the best means to determine the close and open seasons. Minnows are the best bait.

A. J. T., Bangor, Me.—Who are the officers of the Florida Land and Immigration Co.? If their lands are really valuable, how can they be sold so low? Ans. Edward N. Dickerson, New York City, President; Samuel A. Swann, Commissioner, Farnandina, Fla.; and J. B. Oliver, General Agent, Brooklyn, New York. The low price of $1.25 per acre for selected land, still further greatly reduced by almost free transportation, is only an evidence of the anxiety of the company to settle up 240,000 acres of their 650,000 with desirable immigrants from the North and West. The lands are known to be good, the titles complete, the country healthy, and the people the most kindly disposed toward new comers. We again refer for maps and full particulars to the General Agent, Col. J. B. Oliver, No. 361 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.—A correspondent reminds us that the new route to Lake Pleasant by the Adirondack Railroad is much better, shorter, and easier than the one we mentioned last week. By reaching Fonda, on N. Y. C. R. R., about 10:30 A. M., a train on our new railroad takes one to Northville at 12 noon, thus saving some twenty-five miles stage coach over rough roads, or a party leaving New York at 8 A. M. can go through to Northville by dark, thus reaching the edge of the Wilderness and within twenty miles of Lake Pleasant the same day. Myself, with a party of four, for a week past had very good luck, and an excellent time speckled trout fishing at Jockey Bush Lake, Hamilton county (S. W. corner). By-the-way, why don't Ely correct his map of that section? There are twenty lakes he has not got down.—M. S, NORTHRUP.

CONSTANT READER.—Will you kindly inform me what is the best work published on the art of making and using artificial flies? Ans. We have replied to this interrogatory a great many times. There is no American work of this sort. Norris, Roosevelt, Scott's, and Forrester's works all contain information. Perhaps you will find in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM what is combined in those works. Read the illustrated articles of Thad. Norris, Esq., in Vol. II of this journal, and those of Miss McBride, more recently, in the current volume. There are several valuable English works on fly dressing—notably, Ronald's Fly Fisher's Entomology; Chitty's Fisher's Text Book; Pullman's Fly Fishing; Bridgett-Pennell's Fly Fishing, and Ephemera's Hand-Books. These you can order from England, or through dealers in foreign books here.

J. R. E., Elizabeth, N. J.—What is the usual evaporation of an acre of water, and how in a rough way can I ascertain the number of gallons a stream of water discharges within a given time. I have ground through which a small stream flows, that could easily be constructed as a pond if the supply will equal the evaporation through the summer months? Ans. It would first be necessary to know the capacity of your stream and the present depth of water in your pond, when the pond could be made proportionate to the size of the stream if the latter was constant and never failing. The evaporation is about one fifth of an inch or less per day, and could be disregarded. We would suggest to our correspondent to buy Trautwine's "Engineers Pocket Book," to be had of Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, in which he will find the information he wants; or better still, employ a professional engineer to lay out his pond.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, June 8th.—Racing: Jerome Park. Trotting: Belmont Park, Phila.; Dubuque, Iowa; Medina, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Beacon Park, Boston. Regatta: New York Yacht Club. Base-Ball: St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Chicago vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia; Cincinnati vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Louisville vs. Boston, at Boston; Alaska vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn; Madison vs. Lexington, at Brooklyn; Rose Hill vs. Jasper, at Manhattanville, N. Y. Pigeon Shooting Tournament at St. Paul, Minn.

FRIDAY, June 9th.—Trotting: Belmont Park, Phila.; Washington, D. C.; Pottstown, Pa.; Beacon Park, Boston; Sharon, Pa. Base-Ball: Mutual vs. Argyle, at Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, June 10.—Racing: Jerome Park. Trotting: Sharon, Pa. Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta: Seawanhaka Yacht Club Corinthian Regatta for sloops. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Rowing Races, Troy, N. Y. Neptune Rowing Club Regatta: Staten Island; Columbia Boat Club, of Brooklyn Regatta. Base-Ball: St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Chicago vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia, Cincinnati vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Louisville vs. Boston, at Boston; Madison vs. Olympic, at Brooklyn; Orange vs. Athletic, at Orange; Osceola vs. Olympic, at Brooklyn.

MONDAY, June 12th.—Regatta Columbia Yacht Club. Base-Ball: Alaska vs. Olympic, at Melrose.

TUESDAY, June 13th.—Racing: Jerome Park. Trotting: Buffalo, N. Y.; Elmira, N. Y.; Homer, N. Y.; Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Pera, Ind. Seawanhaka Schooner Regatta. Competition for places on American Team: Creedmoor. Base-Ball: Louisville vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Orange vs. Star, at Orange.

WEDNESDAY, June 14th.—Trotting as above. Last competition for places on American Team.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Mr. Wm. C. Harris having resigned the office of business manager of FOREST AND STREAM, the editorial and business management of the paper, will from this date be under the sole charge of Mr. Charles Hallock, its original proprietor. The Philadelphia branch office is discontinued, and there will be no other office than the present general publication office at 17 Chatham street, New York.

TO PATRONS IN ARREARS.—In view of the change in the business management of this paper, we beg those who are in arrears for subscriptions and advertisements to pay up at once, so that we may square accounts to June 1st, and wipe off the old slate.

☞ Hereafter we shall stop our paper two weeks after the term of subscription expires, without farther notification.

— Colonel Delancey Kane, the New York amateur stage coachman, is a great-grandson of the late John Jacob Astor.

COUNTY DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTIONS.

OUR readers are aware that it has been a custom of late years to admit to the privileges of the State Sportsman's Association at the annual conventions a number of gentlemen as County Delegates, from counties wherein no sportsman's clubs had been organized. It is most probable, from the action taken at the recent convention, that the custom will be done away with. It certainly should be. Any county which cannot number sufficient sportsmen to form a club for the protection of their own game, not only deserve to have no game, but are clearly not entitled to the privileges of the Association. The question was very pertinently put at Geneseo. "Who are to appoint County Delegates? Are they to come armed with certificates of good moral character from their pastor, Sunday school Superintendent, Justice of the Peace, or, as one gentleman suggested, the village undertaker?" The admittance of these unauthorized delegates is a direct premium *against* the formation of sportsman's clubs, and although we sympathise with the gentlemen from Steuben and Chatauqua, we approve of the action of the convention in refusing to recognize them. The effects would be the same as if irresponsible or unauthorized persons were to be admitted to the deliberations of our Legislature on equal footing with the people's duly elected representatives. We presume this proposition was thoughtlessly introduced by persons who wished to imitate the action of the National Convention at Cleveland just one year ago, thinking that wisdom centred in that body. For their edification we will explain why the Cleveland Convention voted to admit individuals not connected with any club, and isolated clubs from States having no State Association, on the same terms as regularly accredited delegates from State Associations. It was to get rid of the necessity for adopting the resolution offered by the Secretary of the "International Association for Protecting Game and Fish," inviting a conference between the Committees of the two bodies on Nomenclature and Distribution of Species, with the view, as stated in the text of the resolution, "to secure all the information and wisdom that can be obtained upon the important matters under consideration." This action having been taken as to the admission of individual members, the Convention was the better prepared for the report of the Executive Committee, rejecting the conference resolution. We quote from that report as follows:

"We [the Executive Committee] submit that the admission of new clubs and new members covers the ground comprised in this resolution. The gentlemen members of the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish may become members of the association, *if they so desire*."

The design was to utilize the efforts of its cognate body or cousin germain by absorption, which would be equivalent to wiping it out—this latter object being then evidently paramount to its avowed purpose of protecting game. We do not bring this matter up by way of accusation, but to show that motives, often not clear to outsiders, govern actions of deliberative bodies, and that what is sauce for the goose may not always be sauce for the gander. The National Association will eventually discover, if it has not already done so, that its action of last year was ill-advised, and that its deliberations will be clogged by extraneous matter, which, having been introduced ostensibly as a lubricator may prove to be only dirt to impair the movements of the machine. We are glad to see that at our Genesco Convention a large majority were found to champion the principle for which we strugged at Cleveland single handed.

SEA ISLAND SHEEP.—In our issue of November 18th, 1875, Vol. V. No. 15, page 228, we published a very interesting article upon a curious breed of sheep to be found upon the islands off the coast of Maine. We have now been favored with a long and interesting letter from the owner of the sheep and the proprietor of the island whereon they live together with a sample of the fleece, which measures *nine* inches in length, and is of very fine texture. We print the following extract from the letter:—

MACHIAS, Me., April 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A friend of mine had the kindness to loan me a file of the FOREST AND STREAM which I have been reading of late with a great deal of pleasure and some profit. I notice an article in the issue dated November 18th, 1875, headed "Sea Island sheep," which I have reason to suppose means me. Said article must have been taken originally from a letter I wrote by request (with no idea of its being published) to John L. Hayes, Esq., editor of the "Bulletin of the National Association of the Wool Manufactures," and which he inserted in the "Bulletin" for January and March, 1875. My Post-office address is as above, but I live on Rogue Island in Englishman's Bay. This island contains about 1,400 acres. I have now something over 300 of those curious sheep. With the exception of about 50, which have been around my barn and had hay thrown out to them when the ground was covered with snow, they have not been fed or housed, but have got their living entirely, with no shelter but woods. The only secret about it is, they must be born and reared on the sea shore. I have bought several "barn sheep" and brought to the island, but they invariably need shelter and care in the winter. All of the islands along this coast, as far as I am acquainted, are stocked more or less with sheep, which if let alone, would get their living the year around, but the sheep thieves are so troublesome of late that some take their sheep home winters. I picked up a dead sheep on the shore the other day that I suppose was washed off a ledge and drowned, which had a two or three years' fleece. I inclose a sample.

GILBERT LONGFELLOW.

—It is said that the Allen Line steamers are to make Miramichi, instead of Halifax and Portland, the terminus of their Atlantic trips from Great Britain.

GAME PROTECTION.

—The law prohibiting the taking of any salmon, shad, alewives, or other migratory fish in any manner but with single hook and line, within five hundred yards of any dam, mill race or fishway, was repealed by the Maine legislature of last year without the knowledge or consent of the commissioners of fisheries. Under the new law every dam operates as a trap, where the fish are stopped and collected, the more readily to be swept into the nets of the fishermen. The present law allows four days close time, within which "no salmon, shad, alewives, or bass shall be taken or destroyed in the Penobscot River, etc., above the railroad bridge between Bangor and Brewer, etc. The text of the law reads:—

"Between said Thursday and Sunday at sunrise, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to take any of said fish in said waters above said bridge, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of fifteen dollars for each salmon, and five dollars for each fish aforesaid, *taken or destroyed* from or in such waters during the period above interdicted."

This act was passed February 7th, 1876. Mr. E. M. Stillwell, the efficient State Fish Commissioner, has shown most praiseworthy energy in his effort to counteract the mischief which this law promises to make; and in an article printed in the Bangor *Whig and Courier* he refers to the provisions of the act, as embodied in the clause quoted, as follows:—

"That is to say, according to their interpretation of their own law they may *fish* during the close time, but cannot be punished unless they can be convicted of *catching fish*. It is worthy of a Legislature that passed a law for the protection of *pickerel*, and cut down the appropriation for our Agricultural College. We now appeal to our fellow citizens, to the people at large, for aid in this emergency. If the inhabitants on our rivers are not with us, if they are not willing to furnish us with evidence of all infractions of the law, a standing army of wardens, or police officers, or constables would be of no avail.

"The issue now is, 'shall we allow all the time and money that has been expended in efforts to restock the Penobscot and its tributaries, to be sacrificed to a few unprincipled men who would kill the last pair of salmon in the river if they could make a dollar by it.' If any person will furnish us with sufficient evidence to convict any of these men of fishing during the close time, viz.: between sunrise on Sunday and sunrise on Thursday, with nets, or with *traps*, or *pots* at *any time*, we will endeavor to convince them that there is a different reading to the statute they framed to give impunity to crime. Complaints left at my office, with names of witnesses, or with City Marshall Walker will be promptly acted upon.

"E. M. STILLWELL,
"Commissioner of Fisheries for State of Maine."

—The "Forest and Stream" Club of Scranton, Pa., organized in February, 1875, already has 100 members, and is exerting much healthful influence throughout the County of Luzerne, in inducing proper respect for the game laws. Several violators have been prosecuted and fined or imprisoned. This club has a shoot on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of this month.

INDIANA.—A society has been formed at Valparaiso, Ind., known as the Porter County Society for the Protection and Propagation of Fish. The officers are, President, W. H. Holahird; Vice-President, Orin Wells; Secretary, W. H. Vail; Treasurer, Abe Marsh. Near Valparaiso in a chain of thirteen little lakes, and one of the main objects of the society was to prevent the spearing of fish during the spring and fall months. The President writes us that the efforts of the society have been so obnoxious to the poachers in the vicinity that they have retaliated by destroying his boats, and at last by killing his favorite dog. We trust that Mr. Holabird may succeed in having the miscreants punished, and that the objects of his society may be fully accomplished.

—Our Texas correspondent sends us a letter published in the Gainesville *News*, and dated at O'Brian's Camp, near Fort Griffin, which gives the results of a buffalo hunt from the middle of March up to date, as follows:—

"Jesse Benton and I have 325 hides of our own, and we are now hunting in partnership with James Ennis. Day before yesterday we killed 46 buffaloes, and yesterday 38. We may hunt all summer, as buffaloes are gentler in summer than in winter, but the hides are harder to save.

"J. C. VAUGHN."

Fort Griffin is on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, about 150 miles a little southwest of Gainesville and is a good buffalo country. Our correspondent says very pointedly:—

"It may look like 'going back on' my former argument in favor of McCarty's Big Hunt, but this wholesale killing for skins is too much of a good thing. I do not know how many parties I have heard of being in that locality last winter, but I did think that when the summer came it would be stopped."

The recent law of Congress to prevent the wholesale destruction of buffalo will fix the flints for these fellows, if some one can be found bold enough to prosecute them.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA GAME LAW.—By the new game law, amending and consolidating the several acts relating to game and fish, passed on the last day of the session, deer may be killed from October 1st to January 1st; gray, black, and fox squirrels from August 1st to January 1st; woodcock from July 4th to January 1st, partridge, or quail, and rabbit from October 15th to December 15th; pheasant from October 1st to January 1st; trout and salmon from April 1st to August 15th; black bass from July 1st to March 1st, and only with rod, hook, and line. The bill imposes a penalty of $20 for killing, catching, or discharging any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting ground, or in any manner disturbing such nesting ground; a fine of five dollars for killing any insectiverous bird, and a fine of $25 for hunting and fishing on Sunday.

—The Sodus "Bay Club," of Sodus Point, New York, has at last taken the game laws in its own hands, and will push them. A correspondent says:—

"It has been an outrage the way the fishermen have been hauling seines in Great Sodus Bay, catching thousands of bass, pickerel, and pike when spawning, so that during the summer months spoon fishing or trolling is one of the things of the past. The following resolution was passed at today's meeting.

"That the President, Dr. Coventry, and the Attorney, Jos. Briggs, and Mr. Chas. Perkins, of the club, be appointed a committee to investigate and take such steps as they may deem necessary to enforce the game laws so far as they relate to the waters of Great Sodus Bay, and that this club appropriate the sum of $250 for the above purpose."

A POTENTIAL GAME PROTECTIVE CLUB.—Like all its other products, the Game Protective Club of California is big. Our correspondent, E. J. Hooper, tells us all about it in the following letter:—

SAN FRANCISCO, May, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We are progressing capitally with our new club. The membership already numbers about 140 sportsmen and patrons of protection for all kinds of fish and game. A good foundation for successful operations in all the objects of the society's formation has been made at this early day in the possession of several thousands of dollars in the treasury. At a late meeting, a resolution was passed offering a reward of $50 for every case of infringement of the game and fish laws, members also pledging themselves to report every instance of such violations under penalty of forfeiture of membership. Besides the fresh water Lake Merced, only five miles from the city, and well stocked with salmon and trout, the society has leased the fresh water lakes San Andreas and Pillareitos, the former stocked with silver salmon and brook trout, and the latter also with abundance of brook trout, with another large fresh water reservoir in their vicinity, distant, severally, from twenty-five to thirty-five miles from San Francisco. At each of these fine pieces of water, club houses are being prepared for the accommodation of the members, with boats, etc. When everything of this kind is consummated, with probably some other pieces of water and streams, and more privileges and advantages for members, this society will possess as many, if not more, opportunities for sport and recreation than any other similar club in the world, and most of them very convenient to the metropolis of the State. Outside persons are allowed to purchase permits for fishing in the company's waters at a reasonable rate.

—At a meeting of the North Carolina Press Association at New Berne, in May, a reply to the toast "*Our Fishing Interests*," Hon. J. E. West said:—

"The fish of North Carolina are worth more to the people of the State in net money than the cotton crop. Tens of thousands of our people depend upon the supply of oysters and their fish (as our Revised Code has it) for their food supply. The banks of the Pamlico, Albermarle, Bogue, Currituck, and Core Sounds of the Nense, Cape Fear Roanoke, Chowan, and Tar Rivers are thronged with this class of people. My friends Lane, Watson, and Daniels, with possibly one or two others, pay to fishermen here in New Berne alone some $75,000 a year for fresh fish just for shipment, to say nothing of the immense sums of money paid directly to them by retail dealers, or by the consumers amounting to not less than $150,000 a year. Then again vast quantities of shad, rock, herring, etc., are packed, salted, and shipped by the fishermen themselves, who have invested here some $25,000 in boats, seines, etc., and employ about 200 hands, representing the same number of families. The Southern Express Company has carried over our railroad within a few months nearly nine thousand tubs of fresh fish, to say nothing of the tens of thousands of gallons of oysters and scallops, thousands upon thousands of clams, turtle, and shrimp shipped by steamer and sailing vessels, or by rail as freight. Yes, sir, we sow not and still we reap this bountiful harvest, this great gift of a beneficent Providence.

The Delaware and Chesapeake Bays are being steadily depleted of their supplies of oysters, new planting grounds are eagerly sought, the creeks and thoroughfares of North Carolina offer superior inducements to dealers in the bivalves, and the six hundred oyster boats that I have seen at one time oystering in the Delaware will soon whiten our own waters. This industry with us is just in its infancy. The few thousand bushels planted by my friend Ives, of Beanford, will soon swell into millions, and every acre of oyster ground be worth not less than one thousand dollars. Talk of your Nevada and Arizona gold mines, why, sir, we have a big Bonanza at our very doors, a mine that will return, if properly worked, untold gold. * * *

It is our duty to protect this great gift by proper protective legislation, by enacting stringent laws requiring all nets and seines to be removed from the navigable waters of our State, say Friday night at sunset, and not set again until Monday morning at sunrise, during the season our food fishes are ascending the rivers and creeks for the purpose of depositing their spawn, providing means to restock our rivers, now nearly depleted of fish, by artificial means, etc., etc."

—A correspondent speaks of some high-handed proceedings lately in the Adirondacks. If such doings are probable in future we advise no one to go into the woods without a rifle and army revolver:—

ADIRONDACKS, May 30th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Quite an affray took place in Fish Creek Bay, Saranac Lake, last week. The Hoyt-Romeyn party, hearing of set lines in the bay, went to the camp of the St. Germains, who were violating the law, and remonstrated with them. They were defied, assuming that they had the right to "fish as they please, and would." Col. H. assured them he would cut their nets and lines, if not removed. Insolence demanded immediate action, and their nets were cut, but the lines were trolled for unsuccessfully. The next day the Hon. W. A. Wheeler's party was fired into while trolling in the bay, while removing hooks from the set-line, accidentally becoming caught. The ball passed near the row-lock, through the boat. Undoubtedly they supposed they were firing at the former party. The next day, in trolling, I understand the sportsmen went armed, and though passing the camp of the desperadoes all was quiet. What the result will be remains to be seen. The sheriff of Franklin county has been written to, and it is presumed that the Wheeler party will see that the offenders are brought to justice and the law maintained. Here they have no game constables. We need State Fish Commissioners to visit the lakes and summarily arrest all violators of the law; hotel keepers and guides will not do it.

O. P. Q.

ILLICIT WHISKEY.—Major Jacob Wagner's mounted revenue force, to which the editor of this journal was permitted to attach himself for a period of several weeks last fall, has recently finished a most successful campaign, having nobly sustained the American flag, and demolished an inordinate amount of contraband whiskey. No less than 130 illicit distilleries were broken up and 128 arrests made, while property enough was captured to far more than pay the expenses incurred by the Government. These concerns were capable of producing fully thirteen hundred gallons of whiskey each day, the tax of which, at ninety cents per gallon, made quite a loss to the Government.

The operations of Major Wagner's force have extended along the Blue Ridge, where the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Tennessee border, and the duty required some personal risk as well as the exercise of considerable hard work and ingenuity to discover the distilleries, which were usually sequestered among the foot hills and well concealed. The offenders were tried before United States Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., and sentenced to pay fines and suffer imprisonment in sums as high as $500, and terms as long as three years. Fifty of these prisoners signed a petition praying for clemency, and begging their friends to never violate the revenue laws again. They declared their readiness to bind themselves under oath never to still again illicitly. To Major Wagner is due the whole management and engineering of the suppression of this illegal traffic.

MCCARTY'S BIG HUNT HEARD FROM.—Some considerable stir was created a year and a half ago by Col. McCarthy's announcement of a grand buffalo hunt in Texas and the mountains, so magnificent in its appointments and proportions as to eclipse the Prince of Wales' battues in India. The publication of this in our paper excited great indignation against wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter, although some persons were inclined to favor McCarthy's project. Many thought McCarthy and his expedition to be frauds, while others predicted its annihilation by starvation or Indians, if it was undertaken. We lost sight of the whole affair in the dust that was raised, and had forgotten that such an expedition was ever talked of, until we received the following statement from our regular Texas correspondent, whose word can always be relied upon, and from which it appears that the redoubtable Col. did really attempt to carry out his programme, or some part of it, despite all slurs and innuendoes:—

GAINESVILLE, Cooke county, May 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I met Mr. A. G. Crowell, of the Montague *News*, recently, (who was a surveyor for some years on the border) who told me that he saw McCarthy and party as they passed through Montague and as they returned. They only went to the Copper Regloo. Crowell says he printed them a lot of ball tickets as they went out, and they had a big time, but as they returned they were rather low spirited. C. says McCarthy is living in Dallas, Texas.

G. H. R.

THE PLEASURES OF ANGLING. By Geo. Dawson, Editor of the Albany *Journal*: Sheldon & Co., New York.

This is a Vade Mecum for salmon anglers. It is the only American book that treats *secunden artem* of the technology of angling for salmon. Hallock's "Fishing Tourist" is comprehensive in its designation of salmon rivers, but it does not attempt to impart much instruction in the art of handling fish or rods. The author assumes that he is speaking to adepts and not to pupils, which is an error of judgment, inasmuch as there are not two dozen salmon anglers in the United States, outside the city of New York, as the venerable Mr. Dawson remarks in his work. Because Mr. Hallock had the advantage of several years' residence in Canada, where salmon anglers are as numerous as salmon rivers, it was perhaps natural for him to forget that his relatives across the border had not been trained in the same school as himself. He made a similar error in his noteworthy illustrated article published in *Harper's Magazine* several years ago, entitled the "Restigouche," writing as if to the well informed. The Restigouche is the largest and most romantic salmon river in Canada, and was one of the first which the Dominion Government placed its protective restrictions upon. Without doubt Mr. Hallock's article was the first direct means of awakening the attention of American gentlemen to the delights of this pastime, and the facilities for its enjoyment which the Provinces offered. At least two score of trout anglers have since become ambidextrous experts, who had not before dreamed of even taking a salmon, or realized how superlative was the sport beyond anything that had come within their practice or conception. Nevertheless, the proportion of Walton's disciples is so small that the "Fishing Tourist" has never received that consideration which a work catering to more universal tastes would have commanded. When, as at our State Sportsmen's Convention, 10,000 pigeons are shot at, and the call is for more, while only three contestants are mustered for the fly-casting competition, it cannot be wondered at that there is little show of appreciation for works on angling. However, it is not altogether indifference to this subject that makes the authors sad; there are thousands of people in the United States anxious for the very information these books impart, who would study it *con amore* if their attention were properly directed to them, with judicious advice as to the selection. The truth is that this class of books is laid out of sight by the reviewers, who draw a sheet over them, depositing them with a chaplet and a pæan in the general literary receiving vault, where they may mould away, or be resurrected, according to chances or the solicitude of friends. We trust that no such fate will befall the admirable book before us, namely, Mr. Dawson's "Pleasures of Angling."

The venerable author appreciates at the outset the disadvantages which we have designated above, albeit a few admirers of the Gentle Art have importuned him to write; and he even humbles himself to apologize for what he imagines younger men may interpret as the garrulity of his age. Nevertheless, as he writes, his enthusiasm for the old sport kindles, and he becomes oblivious to all things but the woods and the streams, and the witchery of his favorite vocation. He pleads for it, not only for its present allurements, but because the reminiscences it conjures up are a solace and tangible joy to declining years. However, we think Mr. Dawson too ready to bend his shoulders to the mantle of outlived usefulness. Mr. Dawson is only relatively old—not yet sixty, we believe. Only last week a venerable gentleman whom all the world reveres, did us the honor to climb the stairs that lead to our office to make a complimentary visit. He was hale, vigorous, and full of vivacity, and as well preserved as a person of much younger years. His name was William Cullen Bryant, and his age was 82! Mr. Dawson *may* be as vigorous at 82, and Mr. Bryant may live to write a centennary ode, as he promises.

Mr. Dawson tells us in his book why salmon angling fills a higher plane of ecstacy than pin-hook fishing and intermediate grades of the art, and having touched upon the charms of natural belongings, as all sojourners in the wildwoods are wont to do, he shows how the avocation gives healthful vitality, robust constitutions, and prolonged years; and in succeeding chapters he reverts to the abundance of salmon in past times, the causes of their depletion since, and the inducements that led the Canadian Government first, and our own afterwards, to undertake their restoration and preservation. He gives necessary information as to leases of Canadian rivers, and regulations governing fishing therein; the duties and wages of overseers and wardens, the system under which they work, fines and penalties for violations of protective laws, the effect thereof upon the people, and the general benefit that has resulted. Leases, we find, apply only to salmon; trout fishing is unrestricted throughout the Dominion. Mr. Dawson pays the Canadians the high compliment of saying that they never do anything by halves, and we wish to add our own personal testimony to his assertions. Our State Governments can do no better than to imitate them, and Mr. Dawson's pen labors to stimulate them to the endeavor.

The author reaches the marrow of his subject by gradual approaches, and having mentioned several prominent anglers of Canada (we could multiply his list ten-fold at least), he comes, on the 46th page of the book, to his fishing outfit, which he shows us costs not less than $100 for tackle alone; tells us the best routes by which to reach the rivers, and the time to start, and at last embarks in his canoe with kit and guides, at the Caseapodia River, on the Gaspe side of the Bay Chaleur. The canoes are described, and the mode of paddling, or poling, as circumstances require; camp is made, the first fly is cast, and the vacation experience begins. The author imparts what he learns in the acquisition *grado passu*, relates many an exciting incident of loss and capture and patience under trying difficulties, and gives enough instruction at odd times—here a little and there a little—to transform a tyro into an expert, if it were only followed. Perhaps we shall weave this material into a chapter for the edification of our readers. Then follow observations on the habits of salmon, incidentally interspersed speculations as to what they eat, and declarations as to what they are when eaten. The book is divided into three sections, the last devoted to trout fishing, and it may be imagined that the author gathers improvement by experience—that he becomes more oracular and useful as he gains confidence by acquired knowledge. One thing is certain: He does not venture to describe untrodden ground. Whatever he says may be depended upon as the fruits of careful observation and cautious reflection. This is a comfort. It is a satisfaction to know that we can read without fear of being misled.

We leave our review now, not because we have touched with a needle, as the bee does, all the sweet and salient points in the book, but because to present a complete review would be to reprint the book itself; and as the latter is copyrighted, the best we can do is to advise all who read these lines to buy it. Part the 3rd, we should say, treats of rambles among the Adirondacks.

ANOTHER STYLE OF CANOE.—Some time ago, a Nova Scotia correspondent incidentally mentioned in a narrative of his, a canoe made of a frame and canvas that he used in fishing. He has since sent a description of it, at our request—which we print herewith:—

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I do not know of any manufacturer of such as mine. It was made by Mr. John Richards, of Yarmouth, for his own use, and I got it of him. He is an insurance clerk, but would probably make a canoe to order for any one, in his spare time, for $30 or $40. I do not know who was the inventor. The first in Yarmouth was made here by Mr. Joseph Johnson, machinist, from Bangor, Me. I cannot say exactly how constructed, but think that the gunwale is made first, to which ribs of pine, about two inches wide by an eighth thick, are bent in the form desired. Longitudinal strips of the same are then tacked as closely as possible to the ribs outside, and over oil, a covering of canvas is tightly stretched. A keel of pines an inch wide and one-half inch thick (tapering at the sides) is then screwed on, and the whole outside coated with shellac varnish, in which a little boiled linseed oil has been mixed. This makes a perfectly waterproof canoe capable of standing hard knocks. Such a one, fourteen feet long, will weigh about fifty pounds.

W. A. L.

—The pillory is in use on Prince Edward's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Rifle.

THE TEAM COMPETITION.—It is questionable whether the autocrats who rule the destinies of the N. R. A. and the Amateur Rifle Club have acted wisely in stultifying their own contracts with the men who have gained positions among the number who are entitled to compete in the second series of matches for places on the team which is to represent this country in the approaching International contests. The action we allude to is in adding eight more men, who have not qualified, to the sixteen who have. The object may be, and probably is, to secure the strongest team possible, but in view of the difficulty already existing in persuading riflemen from a distance to come here and compete, we regard the action of the Joint Committee as injudicious, and likely to cause future similar competitions to be looked upon as farces. It would have been better to have admitted the entire body of defeated competitors to a new trial; but we fear that in any event the result will be to cause ill-feeling and disappointment.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.—The first competition for places on the team of eight men which is to represent this country in the approaching Centennial matches, was shot at Creedmoor last week, occupying two days. On the first day there were thirty-nine competitors, including Dakin, Yale, and Fulton, of the old team, with Ballard, Bruce, and Canfield. Col. Bodine was absent through sickness. On the following day three of the thirty-nine failed to appear. The shooting, however, was much better, and Major Fulton, who had shot very badly on the first day, improved so much as to bring himself within the list of the chosen. The names and scores of the sixteen from among whom the team should have been chosen according to the published programme are as follows: the conditions being 15 shots each at 800 and 900 yards, and 20 at 1,000 yards:—

	First day.	Second day.	Total.
Dakin	211	222	433
Rathbone	204	208	412
Anderson	199	202	401
Hyde	194	207	401
Yale	190	207	397
Raymond	195	197	392
Ballard	197	195	392
Wadsworth	197	190	387
T. H. Gray	194	193	387
Overnagh	177	198	375
Jewell	177	206	383
Duesenbury	179	205	384
Judd	188	195	384
Bruce	188	193	381
Salter	190	191	381
Fulton	173	206	379

It was subsequently decided, however, by the Joint Committee to admit eight more men to the second competition. The other total scores made on the two days were as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Blydenburgh	379	Allen	351
R. S. Gry	378	Howe	351
Elmendorf	376	H. H. Hebbard	346
Weger	369	Canfield	345
C. C. Hebbard	367	Conlin	340
Smyth	366	Robbetin	333
Farwell	362	Jackson	314
Fisher	358	Hennion	309
Lamb	356	Shew	294
Hodgman	354	Morse	237

CREEDMOOR.—But one match was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday last, the Luther Badge, open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club. The *Spirit of the Times* badge contest having for some reason been postponed. The conditions of the match shot were, five shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The scores were as follows:—

Names.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	Total
W. B. Farwell	25	24	19	68
C. E. Blydenburg	24	18	20	62
L. Geiger	24	21	17	62
H. Fisher	20	18	23	60
A. Anderson	22	18	20	60
R. Rathbone	24	20	18	60
A. R. Swan	23	18	19	59

Col. Farwell having won the badge on two previous occasions, it now becomes his property.

NEW YORK.—The Leatherstocking Rifle Club, of Goshen, contested a match at their range on June 2d, which resulted in a victory for Mr. Booth, who led with a score of 61 out of a possible 70. Seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The following are the best scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.			200 yds.	500 yds.	
Name.			Total.	Name.			Total.
J. Booth	27	34	61	R. B. Hock	24	29	53
A. J. Moore	27	33	60	L. J. Perler	28	14	42
C. W. Coleman	29	29	58	W. Murray	20	19	39

Some of the scores at 500 yards were very fine, indeed, as the 500 yards range is a very poor one, it being up hill.

NEW JERSEY.—The opening festival of the Schuetzen Park at Union Hill, took place the 22d, 23rd, and 24th, of May, and was very well attended, shooters being present from almost all parts of the country, especially from Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Troy, etc. Capt. Aery, the President of the Board of Directors of the Schuetzen Park, distributed the prizes at five o'clock P. M., the third day. We give herewith a list of the ten first prize winners on each target:—

RING TARGET.

Name.	Rings.	Name.	Rings.
Aug. Ernisch	72	C. Koegel	59
H. Koegel	67	N. Cruisers	58
Wm. Hayes	65	J. Blumenberg	57
J. J. Morf	63	Phil. Klein	57
P. Meyer	60	John Raschen	57

MAN TARGET.

Name.	Lines.	Name.	Lines.
Phil. Klein	46	A. Zengner	40
Wm. Hayes	41	J. U. Nell	40
John Reis	42	A. Sertz	40
J. J. Morf	41	J. J. Rathjen	40
Capt. Raschen	41	J. Blumenberg	39

BULL'S-EYE TARGETS—4 INCH IN DIAMETER, MEASURED BY MACHINE.

Name.	Degrees.	Name.	Degrees.
J. J. Manz	324	N. Lewis	169½
J. Morf	59	Wm. Klein	121
J. U. Nell	61	J. J. Rathjen	125
Wm. Hayes	76½	Chas. Kruse	127
J. Burgmann	95	J. Blmenberg	136½

The most hull's-eyes (4 inches in diameter) were shot by J. J. Morff, of Jersey City, who made 60; Nelson Lewis, of Troy, following with 41.

At the team shooting, which took place Wednesday, the 24th, the following teams were contestants: One from New York, Schuetzen Corps; one from Jersey, Schuetzen Corps; Columbia Rifle Association, and Helvetia Rifle Club. Each team consisted of seven men, each man to fire ten shots at the Centennial ring target, (twenty-five half inch rings). The Helvetia Rifle Club came out first, winning a splendid gold medal; they made 1,091 rings. Next in rank, and also winning a gold medal, came the Newark Shooting Society, which scored 1,042; third in line was New Yorker Schuetzen Corps with 1,039; 4th, Columbia Rifle Association, 860, and 5th, Jersey Schuetzen Corps, with 830; the latter two societies say, that they will try to do better next time. Three hundred dollars worth of prizes were also distributed on the bowling alleys. Music and dance kept the company, the visitors and every body together up to a late hour.

Champion of the team was Wm. Hayes, of Newark, with 184, followed by J. Belcher, of Newark, with 183, and J. J. Morf, of the H. R. C., with 181.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A rifle club has been formed at Pittsfield, under the style of The Berkshire Rifle Association. The officers elected are Col. Walter Cutting, President; James M. Barker, Esq., Treasurer, and Dr. F. K. Paddock, Secretary. A fine piece of land has been selected for a range, and permanent targets will be erected thereon very shortly. The ground allows good ranges for targets from 100 yards to 1,000 yards distance.

CONNECTICUT.—On May 24th the riflemen of Connecticut met again for the second time at Willowbrook range to contest for a number of medals and badges. The weather was fine, and the marksmen enjoyed a pleasant day's sport. The shooting commenced at noon, and a couple of hours were devoted to pool shooting, at which 38 bull's-eyes were made. G. P. Babcock, of Manchester, and J. B. Rowe, of New Haven, scored the highest number of fives. Mr. J. E. Stetson won the first badge of the day at 200 yards, by a score of 31 out of a possible 35. In the mid-range match, 500 yards, Mr. Babcock won the badge, scoring 34 out of 35, which gives him the badge, having won it before by the same splendid score. Then followed the long range match, 800, 900, 1,000 yards, five shots each; won by J. Rowe, who scored 52 out of a possible 75. The other scores were: J. Stetson, 49; G. W. Yale, 46. Mr. Yale won the badge at the first meeting, and the ownership of the badge remains to be decided.

The military match at 200 yards, for the Centennial bronze medal, was won by T. S. Rust of Company I, Second Regiment; score 26 out of a possible 35. The silver Centennial medal for the best score at 600 yards was won by J. E. Stetson of Second Regiment, with a score of 26 out of 35.

ILLINOIS.—The members of the Chicago Rifle Club met for long range practice at South Park near that city on the 1st inst. The best scores made were as follows: 15 shots at each distance:—

Name.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Gen. W. E. Strong	59	57	60	176
O. C. Blackner	55	50	41	146
Chas. Fuller	59	36	35	130
A. G. Alford	51	36	42	129
J. W. Roberts		40	39	79

This was really the first time the club had shot at the three long ranges. Mr. Alford was suffering from severe indisposition, or he would undoubtedly have made a better score, as the week before he made 25 out of a possible 30, at 800 yards, and 27 out of 30 at 900 yards.

LOUISIANA.—The Crescent City Rifle Club, of New Orleans, held their regular meeting on the 28th inst. Some of the best scores were as follows, all the matches being 15 shots, 500 yards off-hand:—

Dudley Selph, 64; Jules Piffaut, 55. 500 yards lying down: Dr. George Howe, 82; Wm. Peree, 65; A. D. Babbitt, 56. 1,000 yards: Dr. George Howe, 59; Col. John Glynn, Jr., 57; Dudley Selph, 50; L. B. Hollingworth, 44.

The above score of Dr. Howe at 500 yards (special) carton target, is particularly good, the charge being 100 grs. Hazard F.G., in the Orange Judd position.

MILWAUKEE, May 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The third contest at 500 yards for the Broadhead field glass prize came off a few days ago. Bangs won by a score of 71 out of a possible 75:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
E. D. Bangs	71	J. Meun'er	66
E. Fielding	70	H. P. Yale	60
C. Turner	68		

The score now stands, Turner winner once; Bangs winner twice. The fifth contest at 200 yards off hand, for the Broadhead prize, came off yesterday. The following is the score: Fielding wins by a score of 43 out of possible 50:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Fielding	43	John C. Wells	38
C. F. Hawley	42	H. P. Yale	35
J. Meunier	39	J. Ormsby	34
C. Turner	38	J. M. Arnold	32
F. W. Hawley	32		

After the competition for the prize, a few of the gentlemen went over to the 1,000 yards range, to try their luck. As no one of the party had shot at that distance to exceed three times, the following may be called a very good score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
E. Fielding	45	C. Turner	34
J. M. Arnold	40	J. Ormsby	33
H. P. Yale	31		

WAU WAU.

Game Bag and Gun.

WOODCOCK.—Many correspondents wishing to be informed as to the action of the late Legislature upon the Woodcock question, we will state here that the proposed amendments did not pass. The law remains the same as last year, and sportsmen may shoot woodcock after July 3d with impunity—provided they have guns.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Worcester Sportsmen's Club had a pigeon shoot at their grounds east of Lake Quinisigamond, on the 1st inst. The club prize was won by W. S. Perry, who killed 14 birds out of 15. The weather being dry and the pigeons lively, the general shooting was not as good as usual.

Salem, June 4th.—A flock of about twenty winter yellow legs were seen in the mill-pond branch this A. M.; this is rather late for them. Matters generally quiet.

TEAL.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—In the match shot at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. for the championship between Capt Bogardus and Dr. Talbot, the former was the winner. The score stood as follows: Single birds, fifty each, English rules. Bogardus scored 38, and Talbot 39. Doubles, fifteen pairs each. Bogardus scored 26, Talbot 15. Singles of twenty each, American rules, Bogardus 16, and Talbot 14. Bogardus' total 76, and Talbot's 68.

IOWA.—A pigeon match was shot at Council Bluffs on the 30th ult., between Col. Hoffmayer, J. W. Chapman, J. F. Oliver, and Robert Mullis. The match was at 10 birds each, 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, ground traps, 1¼ oz. shot. The following is the score: Robert Mullis, 9; J. W. Chapman, 7; J. T. Oliver, 8; Col. Hoffmayer, 8. There being a tie between Oliver and Hoffmayer, they proposed to shoot it off at 3 birds each, 31 yards rise, and Chapman was also admitted. The following is the score: Chapman, 3; Oliver, 2; Hoffmayer, 1. E. P. A. P.

—At St. Paul, Minn., on the 27th May, in the shooting match by the members of the sportsmen's club, 15 birds, 21 yards rise, Messrs. Baldwin and Zimmerman killed 14 birds each, with one bird each just outside the limit. In shooting off the tie at 3 birds, 26 yards rise, there was another tie, when the distance was increased to 31 yards, Baldwin killing 4 and Zimmermau 3.

WISCONSIN.—Mr. E. S. Patten, of La. Crosse, Wis., recently received a present of ten dozen wild pigeons from a friend in Michigan and very generously invited some gentlemen to assist him in disposing of them over the trap. The following are the scores made upon the occasion: 12 birds each, usual conditions of boundary, etc.:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
E. S. Patten	8	W. W. Crosby	6
J. C. Dane	9	E. A. Hatch	6
Harry Wass	11	Gus. Engel	7
Thos. Dunbar	5	J. J. Hogan	11
Thos. Hogan	9	D. A. McDonald	7

VIRGINIA.—A number of matches were shot at Richmond on the 29th inst., the first being between Messrs. A. B. Duesberry and John Beatty at fifteen birds each; the former won by a score of 11 to 8. Messrs. Harvey and Babcock then shot nine birds each, Mr. Harvey killing five birds to his opponents three. A club match was then shot, 8 birds each, with the following result:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
L. Harvey	3	J. Beatty	7
J. L. Schoolcraft	5	F. M. Sherry	6
A. G. Babcock	5	C. Epps	6
A. B. Duesberry	5		

TALLOW FOR GUN BARRELS.

NEW YORK, May 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of 11th inst., you advise "G. A. F.," West Meriden, Conn., to use good sewing machine oil or Belmontyle oil as a preventative against rust on guns. My experience may be of benefit to some person who is troubled as I have been, keeping a gun in a damp locality for months. I oiled my gun with every known article. After many experiments, I came to common beef tallow, where I rested on my swab and rag. Now my gun is easier cleaned after a day's sport, and I may say has not had a particle of rust on it in three years. I always carry a piece of flannel soaked in tallow to use in the hush during wet weather for wiping my gun and rubbing tallow into my boots or shoes, and if I expect to have much fording of streams to do carry with me a cap box filled with tallow. The same piece of tallow answers for boots, outside and inside of gun. The smutch from the inside of gun barrels improves the color of one's boots, and the rubbing of tallow on boots improves flannel for wiping the gun. Another advantage in constantly having tallow with one is, much chafing is avoided by keeping boots from getting soaked with water, and thereby stiffening the leather. I often shoot in tie shoes when I expect to wade in water, they are so easily emptied, but never am troubled with stiff leather. At first I dry in by stove heat all it is possible to do; repeated rubbings with the flannel keeps them soft. A year ago last autumn I rubbed my gun outside and inside with a tallow flannel and left it in the country, last summer. I was unable to shoot, but took out the gun from its case to see if any rust had accumulated. I was surprised to find none, as the house was without fire all winter, and damp. I returned the gun to its case; left it there last winter without renewing tin tallowing. This spring, in April, I was at my country house, the gun came in for its share of inspection. There was no rust on it. If any kind of oil will go as far as the tallowed flannel I have yet to discover it. WOLLAT.

MARYLAND STYLE.—The epicurean Nestor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* does not relish terrapin cooked after a recipe printed in our paper last week. That may be true enough, and the gastronomic reputation of our friend still suffer no damage. Men's tastes differ. It may be that the caviller enjoys the ingredients separately—the flour, the eggs, the cream, and the wine—very well, let him take them so, and eat his terrapin *au naturel*, with no condiments but its own juices. Perhaps he will be persuaded to reveal the secret by which terrapin are made fit for his own noble palate. We submit that it were more generous and reasonable to attempt to convert us than to *hang* us for heretical notions. Faith! our Nestor would have graced the old Inquisition, condemning without a hearing. No doubt had he lived in those days, he would have served up martyrs in Maryland style, instead of roasting them at the steak. Hear what the venerable sinner says:—

"Alas! our good friend and neighbor, the FOREST AND STREAM, has destroyed forever its gastronomic reputation. It has committed an outrage on the sacred bird of the Chesapeake—the diamond-back terrapin—by the publication of a recipe for its cooking which would make the late Col. Jack Thomas or Mother Temperly shiver with horror in their graves if they could read it. What fate should be awarded the rash barbarian who would dress a diamond-back terrapin with flour, eggs, cream and wine? Hanging would be too good for him."

—"Well, sare," said a Centennial restaurant keeper, shrugging his shoulders when a customer from Arkansas demurred to paying one dollar for a cup of coffee and a roll, "zo price he may luke large, zat I admete; but zen, sare, reflect zat you nafer hafe anozzer shance like zese for une hundret year."

IMPORTANT.—Care should be taken, in buying Fishing or Hunting Suits to get a genuine Holabird Suit, and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

SCOTTISH ARCHERS.—A curious scene took place at the Archers' Hall on October 10th, 1818. A party of North American Indians, who were giving an entertainment at the theatre, were invited to come and display their skill in archery before the Royal Company. The performance began by the Treasurer and Secretary shooting before the Indians at a distance of 100 feet; the Treasurer hit the paper (four inches in diameter)at the second shot, much to the delight of the Indians, who, on trying this range, could make nothing of it. Their bows were too weak for the weight of the arrows; the range they were accustomed to was about twelve paces, and at this their practice was good, but not better than that of the Highlanders. The Indians were next presented with four Scotch arrows and two bow-strings each, and then succeeded in shooting fairly well at the 100 feet range. "Six of the members of the Royal Company took up the like number of Indians at butt-distance, and shot a few ends, during which the Indian opposed to the Secretary 'papered' with his first arrow, and manifested tokens of great joy upon the event, but was beaten by the Secretary's second arrow, which was a better 'paper.'"—*Illus. Sporting and Dramatic News.*

LONG DISTANCE WALKING SIXTY YEARS AGO.—A correspondent of the *Eastern Morning News*—an English paper—furnishes it with the following formidable list of performances of Josiah Eaton, ag. d 49: At Stowmarket, Suffolk, walked a quarter of a mile in every successive quarter of an hour for the space of six weeks; commenced at two o'clock on the 12th May, and finished five minutes before two o'clock on the 23d June, 1818, having previously performed the following pedestrian feats: December 26th, 1815, on Blackheath, 1,100 miles on the Barclay plan, viz., a mile every hour; July 20th, 1816, at the same place, 1,100 miles, commencing each mile within twenty minutes after each hour; December 5th, 1816, on Brixton Causeway, 1,998 half miles in 1,998 succeeding half hours; June 18th, 1817, on Wormwood Scrubs, 2,000 miles in 42 days; September 6th, 1817, from Colchester to London one day and returning to Colchester the next, being 51 miles daily for twenty successive days.

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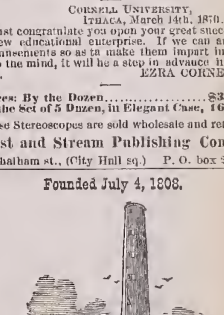
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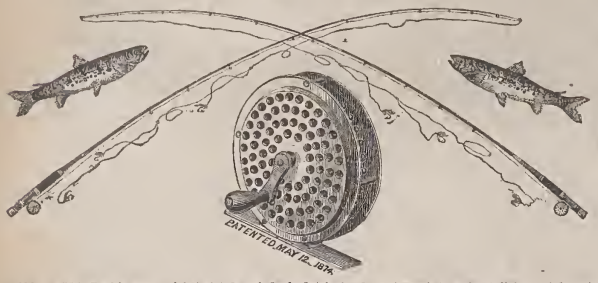
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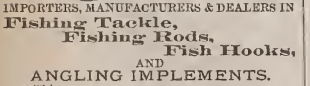
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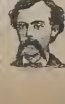
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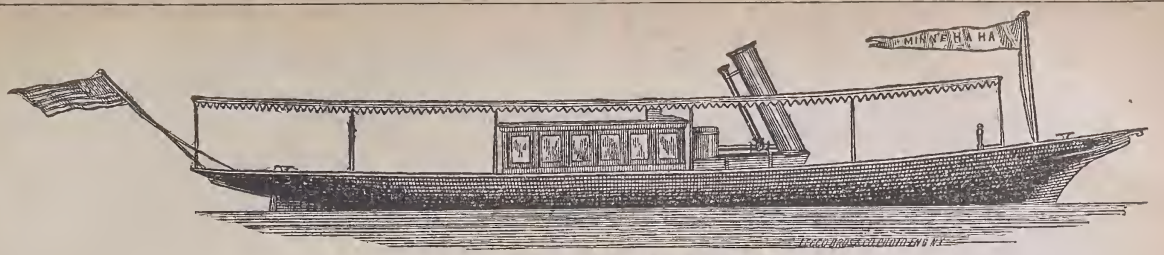
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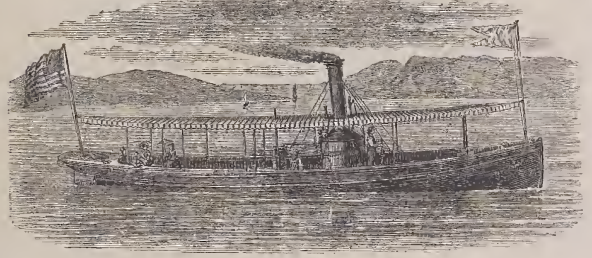
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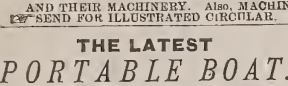
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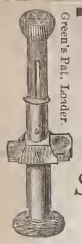
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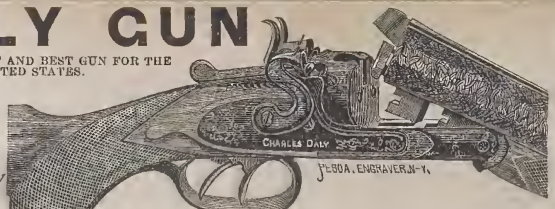
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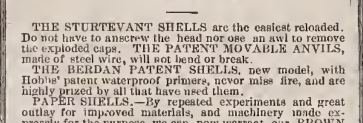
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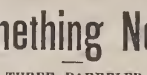
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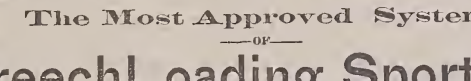
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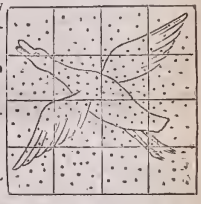
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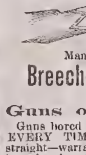
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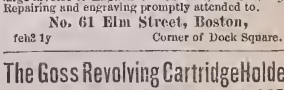


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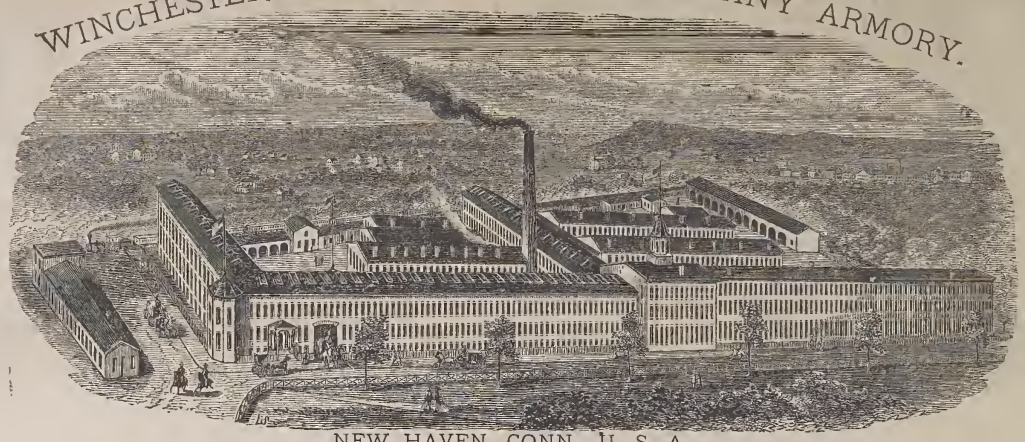
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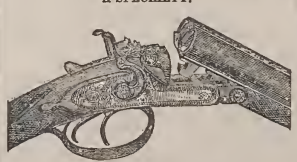
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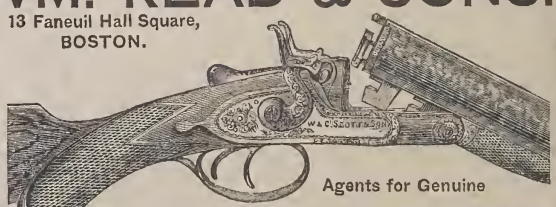
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FOREST AND STREAM

Terms, Five Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 19. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

WHERE THE LADY'S-SLIPPER GROWS.

[Poem read at the Commencement of Cornell University, June 1876, before the Alumni. Advance sheets furnished to FOREST AND STREAM.]

CUNNING, dainty little shoe,
Filled with limped depths of dew,
Where the faery shallops float,
Coasting round the flower's throat,
Like the wild man's moccasin,
Of the fawa-deer's velvet skin,
Ronaded heel and stubby toes,
Thus the lady's-slipper grows.

Humming-birds fly down and quaff
Nectar from this pure carafe,
Liager long above its lip,
And its sweetened waters sip,
Glossy are their vests and green,
Yellow is the flower's sheen,
Green and gold the picture glows
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

Come, my friend, and leave the town,
Walls of red and dast of brown,
Heated hot with noon-day glare,
Dizzy with its toil and care—
Leave the busy marts of trade,
Seek the woods and fragrant shade
Of the sassafras and rose,
Where the lady's slipper grows.

This the way, I'll be the guide,
Up the mountain's laureled side,
Through the pines which overlean
Beaded plots of wintergreen.
By the woodchuck's crooked trail
To the low and hidden vale
Which great cushioned rocks inclose,
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

Blessed is each sprig and spray
Of the sombre woods to-day,
Blessed with an unction sweet
For the pilgrim at their feet.
Here the moss is moist with dew
All the livid day-time through,
And all things invite repose
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

Like as deep and azure eyes
Flicker glimpses of the skies—
Flicker, flicker drowsily
Through the green roof of the tree;
Morn may go and go the noon,
Come the owlet's eyric croon,
Yet we ever dream and doze
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

Half awake and half asleep
We can feel the shadows creep—
Shadows of each shrub and tree—
Up the hill's acclivity—
Here the grape-vine's bosky arch
Joins the pepperidge and larch,
Wreathing them in nuptial clothes,
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

Here the lazy, truant bee,
Yellow-breeched in luxury,
Stays and swoons, nor will he go,
Till the brazen sun be low.
Like the ghost of by-gone fret,
Which we mock and then forget,
Comes the call of distant crows,
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

Honeysuckles form a hedge
On the overhanging ledge,
Kissing us with fragrant lips—
And the pearly trickle drips,
As in some great water-clock,
From the fountains of the rock,
On whose caves the nine-bark blows,
And the lady's-slipper grows.

Friend, I would that life like this,
Free from care and avarice,
Free from traffic's rush and roar,
Might be ours forevermore.
Though the earth be bought and sold
For a paltry bit of gold,
Man to Mammon nothing owes
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

I am tired of striving long
With the avaricious throng,
Climbin[illegible] up by trampling down
Fulle mi[illegible]akers for renown—
Anxious [illegible]ful that my heart
Takes bene[illegible]ore the victor's part,
S[illegible] and was afte[illegible] ambition's throes,
[illegible]d wretch first [illegible]'s-slipper grows.

I am tired of sham and show,
Gilt above and dross below,
In the parlor, on the pave,
At the wedding and the grave.
I am grateful to have found
Rude and wild and virgin ground
Where there are no false-heart shows,
Where the lady's slipper grows.

Vanity of vanities
Are the courts and galleries
Where one has to bow and smile
Though his heart ache all the while—
But we find among the trees
Prettiest of poesies,
And forget life's painful prose
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

In the wicked world that is
Desert to this oasis,
Lives are ground into the dust.
Innocents there are who mast
Sell their souls to buy their bread,
And, like spectres of the dead,
Wan and wishful, not one knows
Where the lady's-slipper grows.

Knowing not that they would be
Wrapped in love and sympathy
Could the solace of this place
Bathe each worn and wasted face;
Ah, could they but realize
That within this paradise
All are friends and none are foes,
Where the lady's-slipper grows!

There's a tale the wild men tell,
Which I like surpassing well,
How that when one's footsteps halt
At the dim and peaceful vault,
When one's hands are heaviness,
And his lips are motionless,
When one dies his spirit goes
Where the lady's-slipper grows. FRANK CARPENTER.

For Forest and Stream.

Pig Sticking in Jamaica.

I WILL take advantage of a quiet hour to send you a short description of a day's sport in Jamaica which may be of interest to your readers, as that island is so very different from anything to be found in the North American continent, and yet is very easy of access from its shores. I have thrown open the Jalousies to gaze upon the astonishing flood of moonlight that is pouring down through the valleys in the mountain slopes at the rear of the house; and as I call to mind the cool, dewy, delicate fragrance of those same valleys as we rode through them about dawn-hour this morning, and turned from the fairy-like wealth of strange forms of vegetation around us, to gaze back over the plains bathed in misty heat-haze to the sapphire sea beyond, it strikes me forcibly that a life among such scenes, inlaid with an occasional trip to busy London, gay glittering Paris, or New York, which is a sort of mixture of both, with a strong national flavor to lend variety, ought, for any reasonable human being, to afford as pleasant a programme as need be desired. Bleak winter never invades these mountain paradises; no drear and dark Decembers put thoughts of *Euthanasia* into heads; the bodies belonging to which have alas increased too much in weight, and the nerves slackened too much in tension, to make ploughing through the furrows, or crashing through a bull-finch, anything but unmitigated torture.

The fiery heat which would scorch the plains below but for a huge *punkah* of Nature's own manufacture, which causes the land-breeze to swing one way, and the sea-breeze another, with a mild monotonous motion, is here tempered also by the elevation, and seldom, even at mid-day, compels any one in ordinary health to refrain from active exercise. Here too, every conceivable variety of herb, root, fruit, fern, flower, orchard, grain, or grass, can be made to sprout and flourish by the exercise of a little care and attention, while many of these grow in rich spontaneous abundance, and would defy your efforts if you attempted to exterminate them. The streams and seas abound in fish; the mountain mullet is one of the Jamaican delicacies enumerated by a former Governor—the Earl of Mulgrave, I think—as being of unapproachable excellence; the black coat and the ring-tail pigeon were the others. There was a fourth—but there has been a change since the earl's time, not perhaps indeed, for, as Artemus Ward remarked, "If you'll take notice, you'll always find a great deal of human nature in man," but certainly in word—so I shall leave the last luxury to be guessed at by those who do not know the tropics. Those who do will have little margin left for conjecture.

To return, however, to our excursion, our party, besides negro assistants—one of whom was a special crony of mine—consisted of my host, two sturdy young Englishmen who were acting as book-keepers—as they call them in Jamaica—on a neighboring sugar estate, and myself. I was heavily armed, having provided myself, in addition to a breech-loading shot gun, and a small, but serviceable rifle, with a formidable weapon which was as near an approach to a boar-spear as our skill and materials permitted Cesar Augustus, my afore mentioned crony, and myself to manufacture. The rest contented themselves with shot guns. We had some nondescript mongrels of dogs with us, the ugliest and [illegible]s of which belong to Cesar Augustus. We were mounted on strong ponies, Cesar Augustus having one of his own, and being provided in addition with two or three youngsters clad in shirts and fragmentary trousers in special attendance on himself to carry his gun or hold his pony. Cesar Augustus is one of those lucky negroes whom we have turned loose in a tropical paradise, and whom, in an absurdly unreasonable manner, we curse because they wont work. Why, indeed, should they work? Who works when he has all the desires he knows of abundantly gratified? Cesar Augustus is a country gentleman, he holds his property in fee-simple, or rather he simply pays no fee. When his provision ground is worn out he chooses another, and the feed of all the horses he could use would not be missed from the luxuriant pastures around him. He took us to hunt at his house, which certainly did not look inviting from the outside, but within was clean and comfortably furnished, and his bill of fare would have made many a mouth of the English middle-class water. For all this I don't suppose he works two full months out of the twelve, and there are hundreds upon hundreds like him in Jamaica. Long before lunch time, or breakfast time, as they call it in the tropics (between eleven and one o'clock), we were on the track of a pig, and eagerly did our mongrel pack proclaim the part they took in the proceedings. After a while we might have dispensed with their services altogether; for, not only did the ground become too broken to permit of our remaining on horseback, but the covert grew so thick that the track of the wild boar become distinctly visible, and e'er long, in order to follow, we had to crouch beneath over-lacing branches and tangled creepers. Our canine assistants, of course, soon left us far behind, but, after persistent efforts, and at the expense of torn skin and clothing, we succeeded in emerging into a comparatively open space—one of those curious blocked up sink-holes that abound in Jamaica, where some former stream, whose course has been changed by earthquake or hurricane, had been used to dive into the bowels of the earth—and in the immediate vicinity of which a fierce strife was now raging.

At the pool of a small cliff, festooned all over with vegetable draperies of every conceivable pattern, and among some broken boulders which had lain in the bed of the by-gone current, the wild hog had made his lair; and was now at bay, defending himself gallantly against the dogs, some of which had already suffered severely from rash attempts to pull him down. To have shot him, of course, would have been a matter of no great difficulty, but I was determined to flesh my maiden spear, and more by good luck than good management for my hand through want of practice was sadly unsteady, I succeeded in administering a neat *coup de grâce*, and the quarry was soon broken up with some attention to the rules of woodcraft. We then found our way to Cesar's cabin where we partook of the luncheon or breakfast I have already alluded to, and, in

the formation of which, the *piece du resistance* consisted of another wild hog, previously shot by Cesar, and cooked on a lofty bamboo gridiron in the smoke of a wood fire. I have seldom eaten more delicately flavored or more tender meat. We had also several sorts of succulent vegetables, light cassava cakes, and cooling fruit *ad libitum*. We had our own supplies of wine and spirits, though Cesar had plenty of excellent rum; and, if any body wants to tell me where to get a more enjoyable luncheon this side of Delmonico's, he may make himself sure of a patient hearing. We shot a variety of birds during the afternoon and made a special detour to a sort of *bayou* running through a mangrove swamp where I succeeded in drilling a hole through the head of an alligator, whose skin Cesar has promised to save for me.

Jamaica is only a few days distant from New York. There is no hotel accommodation to speak of, but for a sportsman who makes up his mind to rough it, there is a warm welcome from a hospitable people; while, should he have the good fortune to procure an introduction to a country gentleman or two, the amount of roughing he would have to undergo would be something equivalent to the crumpled rose leaf on the bed of the Sybarite.

I am now in Hayti, where the only shooting I have seen as yet, has been that of the Vice President and the commander in chief of the forces. If there is any sport more in your line to be found in the interior I will let you know.

DOUGLAS.

Port au Prince, May, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

JOCK'S LAKE.

IN the year 1863 I was persuaded by a friend to form one of a party of five to visit the "North Woods" of New York for the first time. Repeated trips to that region, but never twice to the same point, have not diminished the pleasure I always experience in the memory of that occasion, and while the place we then visited has of late years been less frequented than many others, it may afford a few moments of gratification to some of the earlier friends of the North Woods if I shall recall to mind the locality we enjoyed so heartily.

It was somewhere among the late midnight hours of Sunday, July 19th, that my friend Benson and I shouldered our pack baskets, seized our handful of rods, and emerged from our boarding house in the "Salt City" and bravely wended our way to the near-at-hand railroad depot. We were soon at Utica, and in bed for the fractional night remaining. The other members of our party had already arrived, and were snugly ensconced for the night. In the early morning I was aroused by my friend and ordered to don the attire I had chosen for the woods, and to pack up and leave the clothing I had deemed essential to the journey thus far. When I was arrayed, I was dismayed at the altogether unpresentable appearance I had assumed. However, it was very early in the morning, and I was reassured by the nondescript appearance of the rest of the party, to whom I was speedily presented. Calling the roll, there were Ed. Benson, an old woodsman, and myself, a neophyte from Syracuse, Loomis, the Professor from a neighboring academy, and H. H. Thompson, our chief, then a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and Johnson, a merchant, also from Washington. Horace, one of our guides, was already in the office of the hotel, silent and shy, but destined to blossom and unfold as we approached the familiar woods and streams, and to prove himself "guide, philosopher, and friend" indeed.

Two stout wagons were speedily loaded with ourselves and our luggage, and we drove off in the gray morning in high glee over the Deerfield hills northward. A few miles out of town, among the trees, in a wild, romantic sort of place, at a little half rustic inn, we stopped and breakfasted most heartily. The fun had begun. We were in capital spirits from that time onward. A long drive, passing through Ohio, Morehouseville, and other primitive but shrivelled germs of towns, at one of which we took our dinner of bread and milk and picked up another guide, who brought us finally to "Wilkinson's" (now Watkins'), the last solitary house—itself well into the woods—on West Canada Creek, thirty-six miles from Utica. We were as hungry as a long day's drive on a bread and milk dinner could make men, and I verily believe the trout supper which followed was the best eaten supper of the season. Here I first encountered the "punky," and learned the almost inestimable value of the "smudge." The punkies knew I was a stranger, I believe, for more than a million of them, according to the coolest estimate I could then make, attacked me, and in my confusion at the unexpected stings I was utterly powerless. I appealed to Benson in my distress. "You see that smudge," said he, pointing to a kettle standing before the door, containing a smouldering fire, which sent out clouds of smoke; "well," he added, laughing, "you just rush into that and stand there, and the punkies won't disturb you." "Horrors!" I replied, "must a man murder himself to save his life?" But the pressure from the invisible host was too great, and I plunged into the smoke and stood there with smarting and tearful eyes, and fearful forebodings of the coming two weeks' experience. In and out of that smoke I went in desperation. I thought of Mark Tapley, declared in my own mind that he never saw anything in all his experience half so "jolly," and resolved, like him, I would try to "come out strong!" So by and by I boldly turned my back on the protecting smudge and went forth to explore the region beyond the narrow limits of the smoky door yard, and walked out into a little seven by nine meadow on the bluff, below which runs West Canada Creek. The scene is magnificent. From the north, by a winding way, the stream comes down through the mountains on either side, roaring and foaming, and passing off to the southeast, still fretting with the rocks. Great boulders are in the bed of the stream, and great boulders from the banks and mountains of the same rock, covered with evergreen forests, stretch away into the distance. The grandeur and beauty of the scene entranced me. I was lost in delightful contemplation—but punkiest I finally surrendered, and went back to the torturing smudge to escape the worse torture I was suffering. It was horrible, and even Benson, old woodsman as he was, afterwards confessed to me it was the severest attack of punky that he ever experienced. Seven of us slept that night in the loft, in feather beds, and Wilkinson, as he took the household candle down stairs, bestowed his cheerful good night by promising to bring up a smudge if the punkies should be "very bad." But we slept.

The morning opened with heavy rain, which continued until noon. We sat and lounged in the wood house, smoked our pipes, and took our turns around the smudge pan. Fishing and hunting stories filled the hours. At noon the rain dwindled into a drizzle, and I went up a little stream near by and then and there caught my first trout.

Our original plan was to go up West Canada Creek, fifteen or twenty miles, to Stillwater, the entire distance to be traveled on foot, with heavy packs on our backs; but the rain had made the path difficult, and had raised the stream sufficiently to destroy all hope of taking fish for days to come. The council of war around the smudge decided to go to Jock's Lake (Transparent Lake on the maps), nine and a quarter miles distant, and north. That journey we accomplished during the afternoon, Wilkinson driving in with our luggage, and me walking. Riding was out of the question. The road was a mere track through a dense wilderness, over hills, down steep declivities, full of monstrous boulders, over and through streams almost deep and strong enough to sweep the horses and wagon away, through slough holes, over which we toiled five weary hours until we reached the little log hut erected for sporting parties, which stood on the west shore, and near the south end of the lake, most picturesquely situated in the midst of a partially grass-grown clearing, sloping down to the water's edge. It was not "the thing," of course, to live in the hut, but we stowed our luggage and slept there snug and dry, and lived quite miscellaneously outside. I have seen many a time since when I should have been glad of the little log hut, with its bed room, store room, dining room, parlor, and, upon occasion, kitchen, all in one. As seven of us lay side by side across one end of the single apartment, upon our bed of fragrant boughs, it was a snug fit, and woe to the man who gave no heed to the occasional command, "flop over."

The following morning found us all in good condition and spirits. Somebody was up and out early, and we had trout for breakfast. Then we began our explorations. Two boats were drawn from their hiding place and launched. The finest spring of water imaginable was found to be near camp, and the provisions were unpacked and found all right. The lake was declared to be a charming sheet of water; the weather was fine, and we were well into the woods, with our allotted time before us. What more but good fishing could be desired? That we speedily tried, and found to our satisfaction that trout averaging about three fourths of a pound each were easily taken not far from camp. And now that we have reached the beautiful lake with the homespun name, and again in memory refreshed by my journal written there, I go through the delightful experiences of our stay there, I am in doubt what to say and what to leave unsaid. There was the crystal lake fed mainly by springs beneath its surface, in general shape like a new moon, curving westward, with rocky shores, the forest dense and unbroken, and unmarred by the fires which have devastated some portions of the woods. There were speckled trout in abundance, although it required bait to bring them to basket, but they were fine fellows about three quarters of a pound each. Not to be forgotten were the rabbits that every evening played fantastic tricks near our camp, and occasionally went into our kettle rabbits, and came out dinner; and the spruce gum, the pursuit of which gave me a soubriquet, until the capture and care of a young rabbit made me the "lion tamer" of the "Numidian lion." I remember how Thompson, with keenest enjoyment, fussed about camp the two first days, and surprised us as we neared the shore at evening by flinging the stars and stripes out from the pole of our shanty and shouting as patriotically as a Government treasury clerk should do in those war times; and how on the day following, good naturedly choosing me as his companion, and Horace as our oarsman, he next made the grand tour of the lake. We had fine success in fishing, but of that day I shall longest remember the lunching. We went ashore at the head of the lake, and on a big moss covered rock at the water's edge, under two trees, extemporized a spread, a couch, and a smudge. In spite of the cigar I am smoking as I read my journal of that day, and write these lines, I can almost taste that lemonade and smell the fragrant forest as we ate and drank in the woods. The flavor of the cigars that followed it is even less difficult to recall, and the blissful nap which succeeded all was more delicious than the sweetest stolen summer sleep in a country church during a drowsy sermon. We had been told of a rock on the west shore as big as a house. We visited it. By means of a tree which had fallen against its side, I clambered to its top. It was about twenty feet high, and 30x15 feet on the top. The old fellow had a history, and had seen elemental fires, but he was mute and grand in our presence, and refused to be interviewed.

We fished in the lake, bathed in it, and made our morning toilet by its clear waters. We shot rabbits and fired at a target. We ate, drank, smoked, read many an odd tale out of the old pictorial book of fifty-two loose leaves, and slept. We did a thousand and one little things like these—simple enough all of them, and foolish and boyish enough many of them—hardly worth writing, but important to be done, which made our few days of life there delicious. Now and then an extra catch of trout, or a fearful thunder-storm, or a discussion as to whether we were all "drafted" men in the outer world, and whether a deputy marshal might not put in an appearance for our arrest as deserters, varied the monotony of good things we were enjoying. One dark, rainy night we were aroused from our slumbers by Benson in dripping rubber coat, jacklight in hand, pushing into the cabin, and Horace following him with a deer on his shoulders, the legs drawn about his neck like a fantastic necktie. They had been to the "fly" (I knew how to spell that word once), and after successfully floating up to and shooting a fine buck, had finally, through manifold difficulties, threaded their way through the woods in rain and darkness to camp again.

We were very much troubled by the gnats and mosquitoes on shore, but always found relief on the water, and of an evening frequently moored our boats out a few rods from shore, and smoked and told stories and exploded our wit in serenity and safety. The air was as pure as the water, and the temperature perfect.

Finally, one appointed day, Wilkinson drove in for us and took our diminished luggage. We gaily, and with vigorous step, marched the nine and a quarter miles back again to the "last house," spent the night, and at half past three o'clock the next morning drove away to Prospect, twenty-one miles, where we took the train and were in Utica at half past ten o'clock that forenoon. Our good clothes and dinner followed, and then we separated.

I ought not, perhaps, to add that "H. H. T." is now in New York, and an occasional correspondent of FOREST AND STREAM, nor that Benson is at Binghamton, N. Y., a busy man of affairs, but as genial a man and as ardent a sportsman as in 1863; but "what I have writ I have writ." Loomis I used occasionally to meet, but his brawny frame and kind, wise face have gone beyond my horizon somewhere in the wide world, and Johnson may, for aught I know, be still among his hardware in Washington, or, if the wheel of fortune has revolved once too often, he may be again sailing around the world in a merchant ship seeking his fortune. And I—I never forget the misery of my first night at Wilkinson's, nor the unbounded pleasure and profit of all the rest of my expedition to Jock's Lake.

February, 1876. A. J. N.

For Forest and Stream.

THE GAME OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—BY ONE WHO LIVES THERE.

I HUNT: and in the hope that some among your many readers will like to read a line or so concerning the game and fish of Southern California, I'll try to write.

Here in the foot hills and lower lands we have quail, rabbits, hares, wild pigeons, doves, English and bastard snipe, black-tail deer, antelope, coyotes, wild cats, mountain lion, coons, foxes, badgers, many ground grey squirrels, and a few tree squirrels. On the marshes and lagunas are wild fowl, swans, gray, white, and a blackish-colored goose, mallards and canvas-back, lots of wild celery, red heads, gray ducks, blue-bills, sprig-tails, long-tails, widgeons, three kinds of teal, blue-wing, cinnamon, and green wing, the first named teal mighty scarce; *chuffladoxes*, gadwells, spoonbills, ice ducks, and several other varieties whose names are to me unknown. There are also brant, and on the coast many sea fowl. In the mountains are deer, California lions, cats, black, cinnamou, and grizzly bears, big horn sheep, goats, gray squirrels, pigeons, mountain quails, and rabbits, (may be I'll forget some of them on paper, but may I be pizened if I ever do in the woods. Los Angeles is a mighty civilized kind of a place, and there's a powerful sight of fishing to distract a man's attention).

We used to have many elk, but now, except a few in the Tulare country, they are used up. People live almost everywhere, and game generally has a hard time. Of course there are places, thank God! where things are better, and a man can get out of sight of somebody else's smoke, and out of hearing of strange rifles; but that ain't what I'm talking about just now. There's some antelope left. I saw a bunch of about seven hundred head on the *Libre* last fall. All our deer are black tail; of these there are brush deer, which depend mostly on hiding to keep out of the way, ranging generally to the foot hills in heavy brush, and the mountain deer, found on the mountain ranges, and these never known to hide. Both look alike, and although the distinction is generally made, I am by no means certain it is well founded, but rather incline to the opinion that they change their habits to suit the localities in which they range. There is, however, I think, a brush deer, although I am not certain I ever killed one.

On the Mojave we often kill the burro deer, black-tailed, but larger and of a stockier build than the deer first mentioned, legs thicker, and general appearance slightly resembling a jackass, from which circumstance it takes the name (burro is Spanish for jackass). This species of deer is quite numerous in some portions of Arizona. In the mountains we still hunt altogether; on the plains and large *mesas* sometimes we have a run with fox hounds or grey-hounds. I've always hunted with a muzzle-loader, not worth money to anybody but me; but since I've been in civilization I've got me a Remington sporting, 44 bore, and I'm going to sorter lay the old gun away, and I kinder hate it, too.

Well, good night. Oh! I'd like to forget it; there's slathers of trout in the mountain streams on the coast side slope. EL CAZADOR.

Los Angeles, May 27th, 1876.

FISHING AND SHOOTING IN ILLINOIS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SPORTSMAN—NO. 2.

WHEN your correspondent landed in Chicago, in 1839, it was an ill-built town of 4,500 inhabitants, with unpaved streets, and neither gas or water supply. West of Buffalo no railroads existed, and passengers and goods came up the lakes by steamers. So during the long winters we were shut up from the world by ice barriers, and the mail from New York struggled along for ten days through the woods of Ohio and the swamps of Michigan. There was hardly money enough in town to pay the postage on letters (about six times the present rates); we were poor, but we were jolly. Among other sources of pleasure which the old inhabitant fondly looks back upon, is the abundance of game and fish—now, alas! among departed joys. I have seen woodcocks and ducks in the sloughs, which lay about the corner of Walnash avenue and Madison street. I have killed prairie chickens on Twentieth street, and ducks on the south branch between Adams and Jackson streets. A friend of mine shot a lynx just behind Wm. B. Ogden's garden on Ontario street, and bounced a wolf out of the long grass on the prairie where Gate's large iron works are, in the west division of the city, which he killed. I think it was about 1841 that the great circular deer drive took place, when fifty horsemen, with as many dogs, made a surround of all the deer between Blue Island (now Washington Heights) and drove the whole herd, forty or fifty in number, into the then southern part of the city, perhaps about Twentieth street, then into the lake, where many were shot. Deer were then so numerous in Northern Illinois, that in one day's hunt, about 1842, in McHenry county, I saw at least fifty head, and my companion killed five—two at one shot—with a rifle. He got them in line and put a ball through both.

The country about the Calumet River, twelve miles south of Chicago, abounded with game. Ducks in the rivers and sloughs in immense numbers, plenty of grouse on the prairie, while the woods abounded with partridges, quails, and rabbits. In spring and fall the prairies were covered with plover and curlew, while the marshes and sloughs were full of snipe and woodcock. We had good shots and good dogs in those days also. I knew one of our sportsmen to drive in his buggy to Fox River in one day, forty miles, and kill one hundred grouse by the way, another of them kill eighteen out of twenty at he had

put up in the woods upon the Des Moines River. Not many are left of the jovial set who had their shanty in the Sag about 1841, and few of them are active enough to carry a gun. Old age or rheumatism has closed them in their clutch.

So also with fishing. Who would think that fish ever existed in that Stygian pool known as the Chicago River? Yet I have sat anchored in my boat at the forks of the river, and taken fine strings of black and rock bass and pickerel, while from the pier we often used to catch lake trout, and sometimes muskalonge. In 1840 the Calumet flowed through a dreary wilderness of marshes, with a few fishermen's huts at the mouth, and a tavern four miles up, where the stage road crossed the river, as its only habitations—but what fishing it had! My companion and I paddled our boat one day in October up from the mouth to the bridge, and killed 250 pounds of pickerel and bass with the rod. Now the place is called South Chicago, the river front is covered with packing boxes and lumber yards, and the land sells for $100 the front foot. About the same year we fished Crystal Lake, in McHenry county, a beautiful sheet of water that never before had a white man's boat upon it. Our sport was superb; we killed in one day 150 pounds of fine bass, besides some pickerel. That lake is now the centre of a village, has a border of ice-houses, and would probably be as promising a fishing place as the reservoir in Central Park.

In 1845 I passed a week fishing at the Sault St. Marie. The trout fishing then was almost equal to the Nepigon at present. But I tried it a few years ago, and whipped the rapids for three days in July without raising a fin. So it will be with the Nepigon in a few years, unless protection is given it.

S. C. C.

For Forest and Stream.

MOUNTAIN LAKE, VIRGINIA.

I SEND you an account of a trip to Mountain Lake, in this State, which I trust will prove interesting to your readers. Our way thither, though somewhat toilsome, over the ridges, was enlivened by many pleasant sights and sounds. Many species of birds filled the forest with music, and their brilliant plumage contrasted pleasingly with the myriads of flowers that strew the mountain sides. The splendor of azalias and rhododendrons cannot be imagined by such as have not seen them. Nothing to surpass them was ever seen in the most ornate gardens of oriental lands, and it would occupy too much of your space to describe everything of interest we observed on our journey; but I must pause to mention a hybrid between the hooded merganser and the common mallard, observed with a flock of same ducks on Sinking Creek. From the summit of his rich blue green head streamed forth a magnificent pure white plume, which he wore as proudly as Murat ever did his, this contrasting splendidly with his bright orange bill; the rest of his body much like the mallard. I have seldom seen a more splendid bird, or one with a more princely air. Seventy years ago there was no lake here—merely a mountain gorge, some four hundred feet below the summit of Salt Knob, the highest point but one in the ancient Dominion of Virginia, four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. Down this gorge trickled a stream; athwart the gorge, some three fourths of a mile below, was cast a huge mass of loosely-piled sand rock, beneath which the streamlet found its way, re-appearing below as the branch of Little Stony Creek. Hither came the owners of the half-wild cattle on the mountain ranges to salt their animals, and when, little by little, the outlet beneath the rocks became choked, and the water began to form a small pond above, it was known as the "salting pond," or "salt pond." The subterranean passage is now nearly or quite closed, and Mountain Lake is at present a beautiful eccentric sheet of water, some 1,500 yards long by 400 broad, and 75 feet deep in the deepest place. Bold hills of sweeping outline form its banks, covered with guarled and twisted chestnut, sombre hemlock, and graceful white pine. Masses of rhododendron sweep down to the water's edge all around, whose wealth of bloom is surpassingly splendid. I say again no man can conceive of it who has not seen it. Beneath the water still "stands the forest primeval;" as the boat glides over the crystal surface you seem to be sailing right into the tops of the trees. In this lake hitherto were no fish. Last winter twenty thousand fine trout and three thousand California salmon were placed therein, besides the land-locked salmon first deposited. The natives of the lake are millions of water lizards (tritons), more than millions of crawfish, many water beetles, erustacea, etc., and the whole surface is now bordered white with ephemera. Gravelly shoals where spring heads come in afford beautiful spawning ground, and I suspect those crawfish, and the salamanders, whose name is legion, (the multitude of them being astonishing) may eat up the said spawn as fast as one million of fish could deposit it. I hope not. If so, however, a dozen or two pairs of mill-pond chub (*Grystes nigricans*) will eat them up—at least the crawfish—in short order. The outlet of the lake now flows over the surface, and is protected by a fine screen. As I rowed round the lake I discovered a enormous mass tangled in some brush, which I took to be frog spawn, but found on inspection that each egg contained a salamander about half an inch long, which wriggled away in the liveliest manner when set at liberty, by opening his native cell. After tea, cigars were produced, and after some pleasant conversation with Mrs. Dupont and her son, we went to bed, hoping it would be clear by daylight, when the Doctor and I got up our horses and set out for the saw-mill on Little Stony, three and a half miles below. The boys went to the billiard room. The morning hour for trouting was passed; however, it became cloudy and cool, we concluded to try, and fished down the cataract three-fourths of a mile, some very pretty rapids. They were not much inclined to rise. I caught the trout on a red-bodied fly with canvas-back's feathers for wings. This cataract is a very beautiful sight; the water takes a leap of some ninety feet, and falls into a splendid pool below; but though we whipped this pool faithfully with both fly and bait, never a rise had we. Fishing down together about a mile, and throwing back the fingerlings, we took about twenty very pretty trout. Leaving the lake on our return at near five o'clock, with some threatening clouds debouching from the valley of Doe Creek, we arrived at home without mishap. On the banks of this Doe Creek dwelt the notorious Lucas family of murderers. Old Lucas sold ginger cakes beneath the gallows whereon his son was hanging, and was afterwards hanged thereon himself.

This old wretch first introduced the celebrated "Randall grass" to the notice of the farmers of Southwest Virginia. It is the meadow fescue (*Festuca protensis*). Although so possessed of the devil, old Ran seems to have been a man of some intelligence. I have no doubt these wretched people were lunatics, though lunacies of such a grade ought beyond question to be put to death when they commit murder. If any of your readers are inclined to visit Mountain Lake for trouting and shooting they need have no fear of the demons of Doe Creek. They are exterminated by the gallows long since. I believe there is no more delightful summer headquarters in the United States than this same Mountain Lake, in Giles county, Va.

E.

TROUT FISHING IN OHIO.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"Angling Recollections" in your number of May 18th, by "C. C.," brought to my mind a bit of experience which was mine when, some three years ago, I was a resident of one of the cities of the northwest. From my boyhood I have had an intense passion for my rod and gun, which of late years I have been obliged to curb somewhat, owing to circumstances which I need not mention here; but at times the longing becomes overpowering, and I am almost forced to get away to the woods or streams for a few days, and let the savage elements, said to linger in the nature of the most civilized of us, have full freedom and play for a time, ere I can settle myself contentedly down to the routine of my occupation. On such occasions one of my favorite resorts was a beautiful valley of some five miles in length and one in width lying between two lines of two bluffs, and through the lengths of which ran a fine brook which seldom ever failed to furnish me a handsome lining to my kreel of from ten to fifteen of the speckled beauties of from six to twelve ounces in weight during a morning's stroll along its banks. Several smaller streams made into the main ones from side valleys. Along its courses just before the door, down through the barn-yard and across the meadow and pasture land belonging to the friend with whom I always stopped when on my excursions, ran the largest of these, and after leaving the borders of his domain it stole through a thick covert for about forty rods to its entrance into the main stream. In all, the distance from the house to its mouth, in a straight line, was not over one hundred and fifty rods. I had come intending to spend an extra day, and had made up my mind to test some of these smaller streams, although I had been repeatedly told that it would be a sure waste of time, as nothing but a few fingerlings had been caught in them for years. But I could not be satisfied until I had experimented for myself; and so, at breakfast the first day I informed my friend and his assembled family that I proposed to test the brook before the door, that morning, from thence to its mouth. The only response I got was a hearty laugh, and when they saw that that was not enough to deter me, they urged that I should go up the stream, for there, they said, I might possibly get a few very small ones. But none of these things moved me from my purpose, and having arranged my tackle and shouldered my basket, (I had, previous to breakfast and while the dew was on, caught a box of grasshoppers for bait), I started out, the lady of the house calling out to me just as I was disappearing behind the barn, "I'll send the boys down with the team when they come in for dinner to help you bring home your trout." Ten rods below the barn I dropped my first "hopper" into an eddy, but it was bunglingly done, yet not altogether without effect, for I saw a swift form dart across the shallow at the edge of the pool, and I knew then that the stream was not entirely empty. Two or three more trials, and my first trophy was landed in the shape of a beautifully-colored fellow about six inches long. Splendid pools appeared at nearly every turn of the brook, and in an hour I was within ten rods of the borders of my friend's farm with seven beautiful trout in my basket, having lost three that rose to my hook. At the next turn of the brook a deep pool appeared, overhung by the roots and stumps of a heavy clump of alders, the tops of which had been cut away. I made a careful cast, sure that this must be the home of a chief of the finny tribes that inhabited the stream, suddenly there was a rush, my hook was seized and I struck, but alas! too hard, and the line parted at its union with the lasher, and the finest trout that ever rose to my cast in that valley was gone. I sat down upon the grass and sadly and slowly adjusted another snell. A moment before I was elated with my success, and was enjoying, in anticipation, the good joke I should have on my friends when I should return, and their astonishment at seeing the results of my morning's work. But now all this had vanished. Nothing now would console me for the loss of that fish. What *was* paled into nothingness before what might have been. I rose at last, and with that sort of hope-in-despair feeling that one sometimes has on such occasions, I dropped another fly on the pool. Slowly the water swelled about a foot away from the hook, and a broad, sparkling side was turned up to the surface, catching the sunlight for a moment, and as slowly again the water resumed its wonted smoothness. It was aggravating. It only made me realize more fully what I had lost. The thermometer of feeling sank lower than ever. Nothing that I could do would bring him to the surface again, and I was forced to move on. But while my feet tended down the stream my thoughts were back at that deep, still pool. I went down the stream to its mouth, and my efforts were rewarded with three more very fine additions to the treasures in my basket. As I came back I could not pass the scene of my disappointment without one more effort to retrieve my loss, so I once more dropped a large "hopper" temptingly above the haughty monarch who held sway down under that root. Glory! Up he came with a dash! I had him, and in a moment more he was floundering on the meadow grass. I held him up to the light. I said "he is the finest one ever caught in this brook." Just then the dinner bell rang. "Now, friends, will come my turn to laugh," thought I as I started for the house. Occasionally as I walked hurriedly along I touched the surface of the water with my hook, and before I reached the house three more were taken, swelling my number to fourteen in all, which nearly filled my kreel. I walked into the house without saying a word. The family were at dinner. I sat my basket down upon the kitchen floor. It was heavy, and they saw it. The lady asked what was in it. "Stones, probably," was my reply. "But I'm going to find out," said she, her womanish curiosity getting the better of her. You should have seen how quickly that table was abandoned by the eight or nine persons that surrounded it when she opened the lid of the basket, and held it up before them with my great prize lying bent over the rest at the top. My triumph was complete, and the rest of the time of that meal I was kept busy recounting the incidents of my morning's tramp. And, "Who would have believed it," was the oft repeated exclamation of those who had lived for years beside that brook without "dropping a line" to see if any of its finny beauties were at home. After dinner we weighed my prize. He turned the scales at precisely one pound and a half, and the ten largest ones weighed unitedly seven pounds and a half. The other four together weighed but fifteen ounces. In the afternoon I took thirteen more from the upper end of the brook, but none of them very large. Such was the result of my day's fishing where there were no trout.

SCOTT.

Columbus, Ohio, May 23d.

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

AS this year completes the first decade of labors for the restoration of fish to the depleted waters of the State, the Commissioners have deemed it a fitting occasion, before entering upon a detailed statement of the past year's work, to make a brief review of what has been accomplished from the beginning, under State patronage. It is believed that such a retrospect will be found instructive and valuable in shaping legislation for the future. With this view the Report before us contains a brief *resumé* of the operations of the Commissioners for each year since 1865. In 1867, the Commissioners of the New England States met in Boston, and organized as "The New England Commissioners of Inland Fisheries," to co-operate in the re-stocking of the Connecticut with salmon and shad, under the following arrangement: New Hampshire was to procure and distribute impregnated ova of salmon and shad in the headwaters of the river. Vermont and Massachusetts were to build suitable fishways for the passage of fish over the dams to their spawning grounds; and Connecticut was to abolish gill-nets, stake-nets, and pounds, in the river and on the Sound. From this it will be seen that three things were then considered essential to success; a supply of ova, a free passage over the dams, and the abolition of destructive methods of fishing.

The Connecticut Commissioners, Messrs. Frederick W. Russell and Henry C. Robinson, made the first annual report in May, 1867, and they recommended, among other things: 1st, that gill nets and stake nets be strictly prohibited after 1867; 2d, that the taking of salmon be prohibited for a certain number of years; and 3d, that Commissioners be appointed by the Governor, to hold office one or more years.

The Reports of subsequent years form an interesting history of the progress of fish culture. Experiments of various kinds were to be tried, prejudices to be overcome, and the people to be convinced of the practicability and utility of fish culture. In 1870 shad appeared in unusual abundance. "Such a run of shad in the river had not been seen for twenty years." On Sunday, the 22d of May, they appeared in the Sound, in immense shoals, near the surface of the water, making for the Connecticut river. On Monday morning over 28,000 shad of good size were taken from the pounds at or near Saybrook. The same day, at Lewis' pound, beyond Nanneetasket Point, 3,500 were taken at one time, being seventold the usual catch. At Haddam Island, 700 were taken at one haul of the seine. At Wethersfield, 900 were taken during the day. At Holyoke dam 450 were taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. At all the other fishing places on the Connecticut the catches were unusually large, and the fishing continued uncommonly good throughout the season. The average quality and size of the fish were also good.

Acting on the belief that this was the result of artificial hatching, the Commissioners continued their operations at Holyoke, and in seventeen days between June 20 and July 7, they hatched and turned into the river fifty-four millions of young fry.

During the same year a thorough inspection of the principal rivers of the State convinced the Commissioners of the possibility of introducing salmon, and ova from the Miramichi was procured and laid down in the hatching house at Pequonnock, to be afterwards distributed in the Quinebaug, the Housatonic, the Farmington, and the Shetucket rivers. The hatching of shad and salmon has continued down to the present year, together with the stocking of various ponds with black bass, all of which proceedings have heretofore been chronicled and described in these columns.

The report of the last, or tenth year's proceedings shows, first, that 159,000 of the fry of the land-locked salmon were procured from Sebec Lake, and distributed in quantities of about 10,000 each in fourteen ponds and lakes. Of 438,000 Penobscot salmon eggs laid down in the Westport hatching house the previous year, 310,000 were distributed, the principal lot of 30,000 going into the Farmington river at New Hartford. 480,000 California salmon eggs were received from the McCloud river, and those not lost were distributed, 50,000 in Natchaug river at North Windham, 110,000 in Housatonic river at New Milford, and 300,000 in Farmington river at New Hartford. There are now at the Westport hatching house, in good order, 420,000 young Penobscot salmon almost ready for distribution. The Commissioners give great credit to Mr. George Jelliffe, the efficient superintendent of the Westport hatching establishment, for the energy, fidelity, and great intelligence with which he has discharged his duties. No hatching of shad was attempted the past year owing to the State appropriation having been delayed beyond the time when it would have been necessary to have commenced, and when it was granted the season had passed. The Commissioners in reviewing their labors, claim that the results have been all that could have been expected. It is believed that no expense has been incurred which has not met with an equivalent return, or indeed much more. A store of practical information

has been gained that will be of incalculable value in future operations; doubts have been solved, and it has been demonstrated that salmon fry can be procured for restocking at a trifling cost; that shad can be spawned artificially as easy as other fish, and that ova and young fish can be transported thousands of miles without difficulty. The Commissioners believe that their operations with shad alone, have resulted in a grand success which pays the people annually ten fold all that it has cost.

With regard to the salmon the problem of restoration yet remains in many respects unsolved. It was believed at first that the planting of a few thousand fry, for three or four years in succession, would surely bring back the salmon. But this was a great mistake. The small quantity of fry planted was wholly inadequate to the purpose. This fact was not so clear to the Commissioners in the beginning; but gradually it became the conviction of all the New England Commissioners. It is only within the last three years that the experiment can be considered as fairly initiated and adequately continued, and it will be continued for two years longer, or until the experiment now fairly under way becomes a clearly defined failure or success.

The pound nets have caused the commissioners continual trouble. At the beginning of their work it was believed that they were very destructive to the river fisheries, and had it not been for the artificial hatchery at Holyoke the shad would probably have entirely disappeared. Now it is not unlikely that the immense number of fish hatched at Holyoke may obviate the necessity of abolishing the pounds, that is if they will submit to proper regulations. For the past two years both pounds and river nets have had good catches of shad, and so long as all fishing interests are profitable any interference on the part of the Commissioners would be impolitic and unjust. The pound men appeared in great force before the Legislature last year and procured a repeal of the act whereby the pounds were prohibited; and now there is little or no restraint imposed upon any fishermen except in limiting the season of fishing, regulating weekly close time, and limiting the size of the mesh of their nets. A law was also enacted last year providing for a report of all fish caught in the State. Many blanks for such returns have been called for, and it is hoped that when they are filled up and returned to the Commissioners, as the law provides, they will afford much valuable information in regard to the number and kind of food fishes caught in the waters of our State.

The fishway over Greenville dam was completed last spring, and an immense number of alewives, trout, black bass, eels, and other fish passed through it; but no shad were seen in it, although there were rumors that shad had been seen and caught above the dam.

Everything has been done by the Massachusetts Commissioners to make a perfect fishway at Holyoke. That shad can ascend its current has been demonstrated beyond a doubt; and where shad go the more vigorous salmon can easily push his way. The great trouble with the fishway was that the shad would not enter it, although the approaches to it seemed natural and easy. Commissioner Brackett altered the entrance last year, and shad were seen passing through it. Since the Report was printed the Fish Commissioners of Connecticut have ascertained that numbers of young salmon from four to six inches in length have been seen at the mouth of the Connecticut this season. They are on their way to the sea, being the product of those placed in the river two years ago. They will not return till 1878, when they will seek the spawning beds. The Commissioners are encouraged by the appearance of these grilse, and feel confident that their efforts to restock the river will be successful.

For Forest and Stream.

THE WHITEFISH INTEREST OF MICHIGAN.

IF the usual proportion of whitefish spawn comes to life, and the ova that will be hatched artificially be added, we shall realize an increase of fish so large that we shall catch as many next fall as used to be caught twenty or thirty years since. With regard to the Hatcheries here, one is in this city, put up by the Fish Commissioners of this State, and worked under the superintendence of Mr. O. M. Chase, of Caledonia Springs, with boxes made after the pattern used by our old friend Seth Green. Mr. Green's brother was up here to collect fish eggs last fall; he worked hard, got them in the house, and all things working well before he left, for which he deserves great credit. I am informed by the Secretary of the Michigan Fish Commission that they expect to hatch about eight millions. Some of them will be distributed throughout the State for the inland lakes, and a great many, I think a large proportion, will be put in Detroit River. There is a Hatchery put up by the Canadian Government one mile below Sandwich, near the bank of the river, which is a credit to Mr. L. Wilmot, the designer and superintendent. It is being worked under the superintendence of Mr. J. Nevin, a party sent there by Mr. Wilmot. From what I can learn equally as good success may be expected as at the Hatchery in this city. Those are intended for the Detroit River. We are at a great loss for running streams in this part of the country. The water used at the Detroit Hatchery is taken from the Water Works. One of the Water Works Board (Mr. C. Hurlbut) was at one time a catcher of fish on Stony Island. He has taken a great interest in fish propagation ever since it was first mooted in this country. The water used at the Canadian Hatchery is furnished by a small pumping engine, which gives a full supply. I have no doubt but that in a few years' time we will have as many whitefish in Detroit River as ever.

There is at Toledo, in the State of Ohio, a Hatchery—one of three put up by the Fish Commission of that State, which was very successful last season. The fish were put into the Maumee River, which at present has a strong current running that will take the young fish to the lake, where there is clear water. At first I had no expectation that whitefish could be successfully hatched in the waters of the Maumee River, but now I am satisfied they can be. Of the other Hatcheries belonging to Ohio, one is at Sandusky, and I think the other at Put-in-Bay on South Bass Island. What success has been attained I am unable to say.

With this I give you a small sketch of Detroit River and its fisheries, with the amount of last fall's catch, as near as I can from memory. I figure it at nearly 206,000. On Fighting Island are six fisheries which belong to me.

VERITAS.

IS SEINING PROFITABLE?—We are pleased to see the Gloucester papers beginning to ask this question. When the result of several years' experiment indicates to practical fishermen that which the scientific conservators of our fisheries have long maintained—namely, that our products of the sea and inland waters are being constantly diminished, and will in time be annihilated, by the use of the contrivances for the wholesale destruction of fish—we may take courage. Hope for the future revives. Our protective clubs may be encouraged to look for co-operation from those who depend upon the continued preservation of fish for a livelihood. One writer in the *Cape Ann Advertiser* has been brought to a realizing sense of the great error in the use of seines, and asks:—

"Suppose you annihilate the mode for five years, and return to the hook and line; would it not show that the latter method netted, on the average, the most money to vessels and crew? The big hauls with the seine intoxicate, like the chief prize in a lottery, and we are apt to overlook the slow gains, that come little by little, and are in reality the only method to success in the end. Of the large number of vessels engaged in seining, how many have made money for their owners? Let us hear their experience."

BLACK BASS SPAWNERS.—Black bass weighing from three to six pounds each, are too large for stocking open streams, they being liable to wander, while the small ones are more likely to remain near where placed. These small fish commence propagating in July, and continue into the month of August. The more adult fish commence propagation as early as May, and continue through the month of June.

BLACK BASS IN THE CONNECTICUT.

HIGGANUM, June 9th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

About a dozen black bass were caught here last week. They were taken a few rods up in a cove which runs to the river. They are the first ever seen there, and I think it is a settled fact that we soon shall have plenty of these gamey fish along our river. They weighed from three quarters to four pounds. There is a cotton mill at the foot of the falls where the brooks empty into the cove, and it was there among the rocks, and along the pebbly bottom, also where they have free access to and from the river, that they were caught. I caught one with a gray fly, at my second or third cast, and no donbt would have taken more if they had not been frightened by the mill boys, who were there in full force, some catching them in their hands after driving them into holes worn into the rocks by the constant action of the water. One boy caught one in this way which weighed four pounds. Do they come there to spawn or to feed? They seem to be there all the day, as they can be seen from the mill windows. C. O. GLADWIN.

The fish gather around the rocks so as to rub off the parasites which have been tormenting them for a long time, and to put themselves into proper condition for the angler's use. It is on account of this habit that by casting near a stone pile, one is pretty sure of catching fish. In preparing ponds for stocking with bass, piles of stones should always be thrown in.

SALMON IN THE CONNECTICUT.

HIGGANUM, Ct., June 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I inclose you an article clipped from Hartford *Post* June 2d, thinking that perhaps otherwise it would not come to your notice:—

"SALMON CATCH.—Robert G. Pike, Esq., Fish Commissioner, received a letter Thursday, from Saybrook, which informed him that on Tuesday last fifteen salmon were caught near Lynne in the folds of the fishermen's nets as they were hauling ashore. They (the salmon) measured from six to eight inches in length, and were doubtless of the hatching of 1874, and were on their way to the sea. A specimen salmon has been sent to Mr. Pike. The Fish Commission is doing a good work for the public."

I think the fact contained in it is important, and if the fish taken are really young salmon it is another hopeful sign that, with proper help from man, this noble fish will again make this beautiful Connecticut River their home, as it was fifty years ago. If you know of any reasons why, with a good fishway over the dam at Holyoke, salmon cannot be made to inhabit this clear water, we would like to hear them. We have some men here who claim that stocking the river with salmon is all humbug, and cannot be done, one prominent man in particular, an ex-State Senator, saying that he don't believe a word of the article from the *Post*, and that it is gotten up merely in the interest of the Fish Commissioners, they wanting another appropriation from the Legislature of $5,000. One of our fishermen here caught last Friday, 2d, what is called by some of our oldest fishermen, a young salmon, while others (old fishermen also) say it is not, and there is quite a dispute going on about it. Will you please give us a description of a young salmon, say about six inches long? I think it will settle some of their disputes. I hope to see it a few years, not only young, but old salmon, taken from our river, and I for one shall be glad to meet any lovers of the rod, and share our sport with them in The Rise, The Struggle, and Landed of the salmon.

C. O. G.

[Six-inch salmon, or parr, are easily mistaken for trout, being marked latterally by a line of deep scarlet spots, seven in number. They lack the blue and silver spots, and the dark olive pattern on the back peculiar to trout. Besides, their scales are as large as pig-heads, and rub off easily when handled, adhering to the hand.—ED.]

DEE SIDE, Matapedia, N. B., May 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Will some of your savans give us their ideas of the use of the hook or protoberance which grows so rapidly on the upper jaw of the male salmon? I have seen it on large males three inches long. When they first come from salt water you can only judge the sex by the length of head—"no hill or hook" to be seen. That they don't use it for nest making is certain; the male don't work at that; he lays off watching the performance, and will chase trout, or a smaller male. I never saw a fight between males. One always seemed to run when the other charged. The hill also prevents the teeth from touching, and a male at spawning time is not shut his mouth by an inch or two. JOHN.

This singular appendage, which is an ugly deformity, appears in the spawning season, and increases in size as the period of copulation approaches, and is then used by the male to grasp the female just above the shoulders on the back of the neck. The same peculiarity of habit attaches to various kinds of animals and fowls. The salmon is not the only creature that has a distinguishing mark when it reaches ripe maturity.

Natural History.

[This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, indorsed by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.]

—A correspondent writes us a letter from "Springfield" which we would be glad to use if we knew the name of the State.

—Every reader who goes to Philadelphia should endeavor to secure copies of the circulars issued by the Smithsonian Department. Particularly those series marked B & C, which contain valuable lists of the animals of this continent.

—The Acclimatization Society of Paris has just received two Secretary birds from the Cape of Good Hope. A long feather projecting from behind the ear gives the appearance of a scrivener, and hence its name. In the country from which they are brought they are still called Serpent Killer, on account of the perpetual war which they wage against such reptiles. They have a slow and majestic gait, a curved beak of great power, and the body of a vulture with long talons.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—"Teal" (Salem, Mass.) records within a week the death of a robin and a woodcock by flying against telegraph wires; also the death of a song-sparrow which was hit by a locomotive. He mentions his knowledge of several other occurrences.... Prof. W. H. B. Thomas (Mt. Holly, N. J.,) tells us that the southern limit of the rhododendrous is at Florence Heights near Burlington, N. J....Dr. Abbott, of Trenton, N. J., informs us that the "rusty-headed fisher" which we expressed our inability to identify a few weeks ago, is probably the southern name of the female gooseander....J. Murray (New York) writes us that last fall in the Adirondacks, his companion shot a dry doe in fine condition, in whose body was found a stick nearly seven inches long, very hard, with one end against the lungs and the other embedded in the heart-case. It had entered under the foreleg, and was probably received in jumping on a dead branch. ....Dr. Estes recently captured, not far from Lake City, Minn., a pure white pocket gopher (*Geomys bursarius*), which makes a very pretty pet.

WARBLERS OF THE WESTERN RESERVE.

I HAVE been very much interested in your natural history notes from different parts of the country, and take the liberty of adding my mite to the general fund of knowledge which must result from this extensive comparing of notes. Having been particularly interested in the warblers, I give below the results of my observation of them in this locality:—

Mincotilta varia. Black-and-white creeper. Common during migrations, arriving about May 1st.

Parula americana. Blue yellow-back. An abundant migrant.

Helmitherus vermivorus. Worm-eating warbler. Very rare. Shot two May 2d, 1873, which are the only specimens which have been procured near here for years; found them in deep, damp woods.

Helminthophaga pinus. Blue-winged yellow warbler. Rare; procured my only specimen May 22d, 1875.

H. chrysoptera. Golden-winged warbler. Rare; shot a female this year on May 11th.

H. rufficapilla. Nashville warbler. Rather common in some localities, though irregularly so; arrives first week in May.

H. celata. Orange-crowned warbler. Very rare; my only specimen was obtained on May 16th, 1876. A female was shot near here about the same time.

Dendraca æstiva. Yellow warbler. A common summer resident; arriving the first week in May.

D. virens. Black-throated green warbler. Abundant during migrations; have taken it from May 4th to 24th.

D. cærulescens. Black-throated blue warbler. Common after the first week in May. Having seen them in June, I think a small number may breed here.

D. cærulea. Blue warbler. Somewhat common the last two or three seasons; arrive about May 5th. Some of them probably breed here, as I have taken the male in the middle of June.

D. coronata. Yellow-rumped warbler. Common spring and autumn visitor; have taken them from April 20th to to May 14th.

D. Blackburnia. Blackburnian warbler. Abundant in spring; arrive second week in May.

D. striata. Black-polled warbler. The last of the warblers to arrive, never having taken it earlier than May 24th. I never saw many specimens.

D. castanea. Bay-breasted warbler. Not very abundant, although on May 23d, 1876, I procured two males and three females. May 15th is the earliest arrival recorded in my book.

D. pennsylvanica Chestnut-sided warbler. Common in spring, arriving about May 10th.

D. maculosa. Black-and-yellow warbler. Abundant during migrations. Have taken it from May 5th to 22d.

D. dominica. Yellow-throated warbler. One of the earliest to arrive; have shot them on April 20th. I am convinced that a few breed here, as I have seen them as late as June. I have only found them in two pieces of woods on the river bottom, though I have made special search for them elsewhere. They are as much of a creeper in habit as the black-and-white. All that I have shot have been of the variety *albilora*. I may succeed in finding their nest this season, though I have been unsuccessful so far.

D. palmarum. Yellow red-poll. Not very common. It arrives the first week in May.

D. pinus. Pine-creeping warbler. Abundant, especially in the fall migrations.

Perissoglossa tigrina. Cape May warbler. Rather rare, though in the spring of 1872 (April 30th to May 5th) a number of specimens were shot. On May 20th, this year, I was fortunate enough to secure a fine female.

Sciurus aurocapillus. Golden-crowned thrush. A common summer resident.

S. noveboracensis. Small-billed thrush. Not common.

Oporornis agilis. Connecticut warbler. Very rare. Shot my only specimen, a fine full-plumaged male, on May 27th, 1875. A female was shot in the same place only a day or two before.

Geothlypis trichas. Maryland yellow-throat. An abundant resident.

G. philadelphia. Mourning warbler. Rare; saw five last season, four of which I secured. This season I shot a male and female on May 20th, showing that they arrive late.

Icteria virens. Chat. The chats have been quite common the last two seasons, though more often heard than seen.

Myiodioctes mitratus. Hooded warbler. Not common. During this season and in 1874, I did not see one. On May 8th, 1875, I saw at least a dozen males.

M. pusillus. Wilson's black-cap. Rather common in some localities; arrives about the second week in May.

M. canadensis. Canada fly-catching warbler. Tolerably common, arriving about the third week in May.

Setophaga ruticilla. Redstart. Very abundant summer resident.

Several others have been shot here, but I have never been fortunate enough to see one of them. Soon or later they *must* join their kindred in my collection. I refer to the prothonotary, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Kirtland's warblers. I never heard of the prairie warbler being found here. H. ERNST.

Cleveland, Ohio.

NATURAL HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Dr. J. Bernard Gilpin, who has long been a prominent member of the Nova Scotian Institute, in whose transactions he has published many papers, has recently added two more. One is on the serpents of Nova Scotia; the list including the garter snake (*Eutainia sirtalis*), the black snake (*Bascanion strictor*), the green snake (*Chlorosoma vernalis*), the king snake (*Diadolphis punctatus*), and the red-bellied snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*). Dr. Gilpin enlarges in the most entertaining and valuable manner upon the habits of each species. The black snake is exceedingly rare, but all the species mentioned breed there, depositing their eggs under stones where they are left to hatch some time after. Dr. Gilpin regards the fact of snakes receiving their numerous young into their stomachs for refuge as perfectly well established, and, alluding to the fact that the dog-fish and other fishes do so, adds: "Future observers will be rewarded by witnessing our salamanders as well as our snakes watching over their chaplet of leathery eggs, feeding their young, and both protecting and coaching them by their own bodies."

A second paper by Dr. Gilpin is on the smaller cetaceans inhabiting the shores of Nova Scotia. He makes out five species: The dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*), the sea porpoise or cow fish (*Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus*), the common porpoise or puffing pig (*Phocæna americana*), the white whale (*Delphinapterus catodon*), and the bottle-nose or black-fish (*Globicephalus intermedius*). Detailed accounts of the habits and characteristics of each of these is given, except of the white whale—to be distinguished from the arctic narwhal (*Monoceros monodon*)—which is only a straggler to Nova Scotia. To the history of the porpoises is added an interesting narrative of the dextrous way in which the Indians hunt and secure them. These pamphlets may probably be procured for half a dollar from the author at Digby, N. S., and would well repay the reader.

SPRING AT MEACHAM LAKE.

MEACHAM LAKE, N. Y., May 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In answer to your inquiry in regard to the arrival of the birds in different localities, I send you a few notes from my book:—

March 15th.—Saw two sheldrakes (*Mergus merganser*) in the open waters about the mouth of the inlet.

April 10th.—Three wild geese and black ducks (*Anas obscura*) and five blue herons in the outlet.

April 12th.—One bittern (*Ardea exilis*), one rail, hooded sheldrakes, and a single goose in the outlet.

April 15th.—Ducks plenty in the outlet and inlet, which are free from ice.

April 20th-22d.—Blue-birds, ground sparrows, robins, cow bunting, kingfisher, fox-colored sparrow, and golden-winged woodpecker. Cliff swallows skimming along the ice and catching "sap flies."

April 24th.—The hermit thrush gave us his first song this morning, and it almost makes me think that spring has come, but as I look out on the lake with its two feet of solid ice, I am reminded that it is still winter, with very good sleighing to the first neighbors, five miles, though we have no snow about the house.

May 1st.—Our greatest fall of snow for the winter, twenty inches. All the little birds are seeking shelter in the barns. Now my stock of plantain seeds come in play. I clear the snow from a spot in front of the house, throw the seeds out, and count thirty birds at one time picking up the seeds—snow birds, fox-colored and other sparrows, hermit thrushes, and snow buntings.

May 2d.—Fish hawks and gulls. Pigeons flying in all directions, and the partridges drumming.

May 5th.—The snow of the first has left us, and with it nearly all of the old snow. Going up the east shore to the boat I saw two deers; they looked as round and plump as in the fall.

May 10th.—Caught our first trout in the open water at the head of the lake. Saw the first kingbird and barn swallows.

May 16th.—The lake is clear of ice; this is the latest I ever knew it to hold. A. R. FULLER.

PRAIRIE ORNITHOLOGY.

PEOTONE, Ill., May 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to add a few birds to the list I sent you a short time ago. The yellow warbler is common here all summer and breeds. So also are the blue-birds, redstart, ground sparrows (*Poocetes gramineus?*) and Baltimore oriole. The scarlet tanager is not very common. I have seen as yet only one bobolink, but think they breed here. I have seen but one mud hen. Our list of birds is limited, as we have no woods or groves and nearly all the birds are such as nest on the ground. A pair of robins have built a nest in my yard in a small evergreen tree close to the walk. I watched them building it. One, I supposed the female, would come with a straw in her beak, and instead of going directly to the nest, would alight on a tree near by, when, after seeing that the coast was clear, she would fly to the tree and deposit the straw in its proper place. Then she would sit in the nest, and turning round and round mould it with her breast into the proper shape. Once she came with a bit of mud in her beak, and flew directly to the nest, but just before getting to it she saw a little girl standing in the walk, and immediately flew to another tree, where she waited till the girl was out of sight.

May I ask some or your correspondents to write to me on the subject of ornithology, especially those in the west, as I am very anxious to obtain specimens of western birds' eggs, particularly those of the different quails in California? D. H. EATON.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—One chati (*Felis mitis*), habitat Central America; presented by Mr. J. Dorand. Two leopards (*Felis leopardus*). Two Florida quails (*Ortyx virginianus*); presented by Dr. D. W. Williamson. One salt water terrapin (*Emys palustris*); presented by Mr. G. L. Tiemeyer. Received in exchange: Three Carolina parrots (*Conurus carolinensis*); two red-breasted grosbeaks (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*); one starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*); two skylarks (*Alauda arvensis*); two woodlarks (*Alauda arborea*); six Java sparrows (*Padda oryzivora*). The last four are natives of Europe. W. A. CONKLIN, Directnr.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Thirteen horned toads (*Phrynosoma cornuta*); presented by Chas. Noble, Philadelphia. Eleven prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*); born in the Garden. One golden-naped amazon (*Chrysotis auripalliata*); presented by Willie W. Walker, Philadelphia. One wild cat (*Lynx rufus*); purchased. One loggerhead turtle (*Chelonia caretta*); presented by Jerry Nolan, Philadelphia, and three otters, presented by John Fletcher, Philadelphia. Two screech owls (*Scops asio*); presented by M. C. Taylor, Tooghkenaman, Pa. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen. Supt.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus nigricans.*
Shad, *Alosa.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*

For list of seasonable flies for June see our issue of June 8th.

FISH IN MARKET.—An abundance of fish of almost every variety known to our waters ornament the slabs of our dealers, and prices are such as to bring even the delicacies within the reach of all. We quote: Striped bass from 18 to 25c. per pound, according to the size of the fish; blue-fish, 8c.; salmon, 30c.; mackerel, 20c. each; shad, Connecticut River, 60c. each; weak-fish, 10c. per pound; white perch, 15c.; Spanish mackerel, 25c.; green turtle, 12½c.; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 15c.; haddock, 8c.; king fish, 25c.; cod-fish, 8c.; black-fish, 10 to 15c.; flounders, 8c.; porgies, 10c.; sea bass, 15c.; eels, 12 to 18c.; lobsters, 10c.; sheepshead, 15c.; soft clams, 60c. per 100; white-fish, 15c. per pound; salmon trout, 20c.; brook trout, $1.; hard shell crabs $4 per 100; soft do., $1 per dozen; frog's legs, 50c. per pound.

—The close season for brook trout terminates by law in Connecticut on June 15th.

—Weak fishing has been very fine in the Great South Bay opposite Fire Island during the past week. The favorite mode of catching them is with rod and reel from a boat drifting in the channels. A light blue fish squid kept just clear of the bottom being used. The fish run about six-pounds in weight. Some excellent catches of sea bass have also been made near Fire Island. On Saturday last Mr. E. R. Wilbur and a friend took took fifty-one in a little over an hour, the fish ranging as high as two pounds in weight. The blue fish are now in the South Bay, but none have been taken "chumming" as yet. The boats are having fair sport trolling outside the bar.

Blue-fish have been abundant in the Lower Bay, off Sandy Hook, for the past ten days, and crowds of small craft have engaged in trolling with good success.

—The shad season is nearly over on the Connecticut River, the present run being very thin; they are retailed on the carts at ten cents a pound.

—Sea bass are biting briskly at Stoney Creek, and at other places on Long Island Sound.

—A correspondent writes to tell us that he has used fish roe as a bait, with a few threads from a woolen tippet wound around it to secure it to the hook; has caught both salt and fresh water fish in this way, including speckled trout, and seldom missed a bite. He says:—

"I used to keep all the spare roe, and used about equal parts of salt and saltpetre to preserve it; put them in bottles corked (air tight), and kept in a cool place. I own I was not so successful with the preserved roe as the fresh, but if the fish were hungry it made little difference. I have kept roe for a year."

—Our correspondent, S. C. C., killed 1,000 pounds of fish to his own rod in 38 days, last spring, at Mosquito Inlet, Florida, comprising sheepshead, red bass, salt water trout, whiting, blackfish, gruuts, scup, groupers, rock groupers, cavalli, snappers, drum, bezugas, pigfish, catfish, sharks, and rays. Besides these common species, are occasionally taken specimens of more southern and tropical forms, which variety adds much to the interest of a day's sport in these waters.

—A Washington correspondent doesn't hanker after Potomac River bass. He says:—

"Last year I caught a great many, and nearly every second fish I got had a worm sticking out either close by the dorsal fin or just by the tail, and I have cut the fish and traced the worm nearly to the back of the head. This worm was a bluish green. One bass I caught with no appearance of worm outside, but being shy of eating them after seeing those worms I split him up the back and found the remains of one about the thickness of a match, as red as a piece of meat, and quite hard. Since then I cannot say I relish bass."

FISH OF RUSSIA.—The fish fauna of Russia, which comprises the cray fish, lamprirey, eels, perch, roach, pike, tench, chub, bream, dace, trout, grayling, and all the common kinds met with in England, includes many others unknown in British waters, such as the sturgeon, ide, pike perch, silurus glanus, Salmo hucho, S. spurius, S. autumnalis, and S. spectabilis.

—The French fishermen finding the supply of the roe of the American codfish, which they use as bait in their sardine fisheries, inadequate to meet their demand, have discovered that grasshoppers pounded into a paste can be made to so closely resemble the roe as to deceive the most intelligent sardine. The French Government has therefore begun the importation of grasshoppers from Algeria on a large scale, with a view to giving the experiment a thorough test.—*American Grocer.*

Now comes the glorious opportunity for the impoverished dwellers in the Far West to make money out of the invading hosts that have foraged upon their country. Let them gather grasshoppers by the ton, pound them to a paste, and ship them to France.

FISHING MOVEMENTS.—The number of fishing arrivals at this port, the past week, has been 57, viz; 13 from the Grand Banks, 4 from Western Banks, 37 from Georges, 1 from Fortune Bay, N. F., and 2 from southern mackereling trips. The Georgesmen are meeting with poor success, and were the mackerel fishery more promising the fleet would be greatly diminished; but as yet, mackerel have not put in an apearsance in any quantities, and the one branch is not more lucrative than the other. The receipts of fish for the week have been 488,000 pounds of cod-fish from Georges; 260,000 do. from Western and Grand Banks, 843,000 pounds halibut, about 100 barrels mackerel and some 1,400 barrels Fortune Bay herring in bulk, the latter selling at auction at 45c. per barrel unpacked. The large receipts of halibut this season has opened to the market a new food supply, choice pickled halibut being offered to the Western trade at $8 per barrel.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, 10th.*

East Hampton—June 10th.—The well known lake at East Hampton, has been visited by a large number of anglers, and some have been very successful. The enterprising landlord of the Belle House at East Hampton, has put a large number of salmon trout into the lake recently, and visitors may expect some fine sport with the new fish some day, in addition to the native stock.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, June 9th,* 1876.—The warm days of June have started up our amateur fishermen, and in the windows of some of our saloons may be seen fine displays of the spotted trout, but all these were eclipsed by the "catch" of Dr. Frank Ward, whose skill as Dentist and "troutist" is well known to our citizens, who returned yesterday from a two day's visit to a neighboring town with twenty fish, the largest weighing two pounds and seven ounces, and several of the others over one and a half pounds each. The first sword fish of the season was yesterday brought in by the veteran in that line, Capt. Cobb, of pilot boat Hornet. CONCHA.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat Inlet—Kinsey's Ashley House, June 9th.*—June 2d. Blue-fish scarce, and run small, only one to three per boat taken. Black fish and sea bass plenty. June 3d. No blue-fishing. June 4th, do.; June 5th. do.; June 6th. A large school entered the inlet at five o'clock P. M., they ran from four to six pounds. Geo. B. Dixon and W. W. Twaddell, of Philadelphia, took 200 pounds blue-fish; Hugh McIlvane and I. G. McIlvane, of Philadelphia, ninety pounds; D. L. Kettler, C. Tucker, and ladies, of Philadelphia, forty blue-fish, 310 pounds; Capt. B. Predmore and party, 216 pounds. June 7th. Inlet and outside the bar alive with blue fish; D. L. Ketler and ladies, forty-two blue-fish, smallest weighing six pounds, largest nine and three-quarter pounds; Chas. D. Middleton and ladies, Germantown, Pa., 200 pounds; Hugh McIlvane and son, thirty-five pounds; Capt. R. Potter, Tom's River, forty-eight blue-fish, none weighing less than eight pounds; Wm. Beatty, Newark, 180 pounds; C. E. Canerly, Philadelphia, forty-nine blue-fish average seven pounds. June 8th. Blowing a gale from southward, too rough for sailing, some boats came in with from ten to fifteen each. R.

CANADA—*New Brunswick, June 8th.*—The water keeps unusually high in all the rivers on the north shore of New Brunswick. Parties were to start on the first trouting trips of the season on Monday, 5th, but there was heavy rain on the 4th, which continued the 5th, and increased the volume of water very considerably, besides unsettling it. As clear water is a *sine qua non* to angling, the rains have had the effect of putting the season back four or five days. The thermometer stood at 88° in the shade at the Miramichi towns on Friday, 2d instant. On Saturday night, Sunday, and Monday it was down to 45°. Fly fishing would be an impossibility in such a temperature, especially when it covered a swollen stream. The St. Lawrence *Advance* says that the first salmon caught on the north shore of New Brunswick this season was taken by Mr. Jonathan Noble at Fox Island, Miramichi, on the Queen's Birthday—24th of May. The same paper says that salmon appeared earlier, and are of larger average size this year on the north shore than for the three years previous.

P. S.—Since writing you, Messrs. J. M. Ruddock and R. McAndrews, who had gone off quietly to Indiantown on the evening of the 4th, have returned. They say they made their calculations for the trip, and were not to be deterred by the rain. They got a twelve pound black salmon, a grilse, four large trout, and a dozen and ten smaller ones. The grilse weighed six pounds, one trout five pounds, and three others averaged four pounds each. They fished about six hours. They report the water a foot deep over Indiantown wharf, and they could not get out on the point just below the brook. Such a fare, under the circumstances, promises a splendid run in two or three days. D. G. S.

MUSKOKA—*Gravenhurst, June 9th.*—Trout in the Hock-Rock are very plentiful this year. I caught forty-two last Monday, nineteen on Tuesday, and fourteen on Wednesday afternoon. They averaged four ounces each; rather a small average, but the larger ones, about half a pound, gave us some good sport. I used both the fly and worms for bait at the same time, catching two trout at once sometimes. Pickerel fishing is splendid in Muskoka Lake; no trouble in getting twenty to thirty pounds of an evening,

by either trolling or with rod and line, baiting with worms. Salmou trout fishing is also good. I am sorry to say that some of the boys are catching bass which are now out of season. George Ross, of Magnetewan, informs me that he is prepared to guide fishing parties to the best trout grounds on the Magnetewan River.

SHOTTED CASTING LINES FOR FLY-FISHING.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

I see your neighbor of the *Rod and Gun*, published a letter last week from our friend Genio C. Scott, which rather astonishes me. I am a confirmed fly fisherman, and while I do not wish to renew the old fight of "Worms *vs.* Flies," I must say, the advice he gives, to just split shot on his fly cast, is new to me. "Live and Learn," I suppose I must. I should like to see our friend "Genio" trying to fish from the tangled bank of the Tobyhanna or Lycoming River, with split shot on his flies. I am thinking he would soon turn to "worms" for bait. H.

From a perusal of the article referred to, we do not understaud the writer to recommend the use of shotted casting lines except in especial cases where we agree with him they could be employed with advantage. He says:—"Sometimes trout take the fly under the surface, and it may be necessary to settle the cast by a split shot of the smallest size."

PICKEREL OR BASS.

WEST MERIDEN, Ct., June 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Judging from your paper of the 1st, my article on pickerel and bass aroused one of the good anglers of the West, and thanks (probably to the types) was the cause of the worthy reply. It was not my intention to say, as printed "In different parts of the country," but different parts of the county, *i. e.*, New Haven. This, by way of explanation to your correspondent, Geo. A. Shufeldt, Jr. I certainly do not find fault with the bass fishing in the West, or in other parts of the country, but I speak only of how we find it in this part of Connecticut. I for one congratulate your correspondent on the fine bass fishing he enjoys at Lake La Belle. I wish we enjoyed the same here, but our ponds are not generally adapted for bass, because their bottoms are often covered with many feet of mud; but our pickerel do well, and have furnished us with good sport until the ponds were stocked with bass, and it is the opinion of many of our oldest fishermen that the bass have made away with the pickerel.

Not far from Meriden is a pond well koown for the last twenty-five years or more for its fine pickerel. Year after year, the yield was good, until about five years ago when the pond was stocked with black bass and a law passed prohibiting fishing there for three years. Well, when the time expired there was a grand rush of fishermen to the pond, all eager to capture some of the famous bass. I need not say how disappointed they were. Very few bass were caught, and as for the pickerel, they have ever since been scarce. I see very plainly, friend Shufeldt is not a very ardent admirer of the pickerel, but let him come East, and see *our* pickerel, and I feel assured that he will admit there is a vast difference between the clean dainty pickerel of the East, and their coarser kin of the West, both for sport and the table. In conclusion I wish to be understood that I do not oppose the introduction of black bass into ponds or streams adapted for them, but, that I am not in favor of introducing them into ponds in which they do not thrive well, and which are already well stocked with good fish to the manor born. VON G.

THE ADIRONDACKS—FISHING AT PISECO LAKE.

PISECO LAKE, June.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I'm just in clover now; that is, if trout, flies, lar, and sweet oil, Bermuda onions, pork and fried potatoes, is say nothing of a nice joint of veal—but I forget it's June; the less said about the veal the better. But if worst comes to worst, I didn't kill that calf, or even hold him by the tail while a friend did it. This calf came into a field where some men were sowing oats, and bit one of the men, and he got mad and killed it, so they tell me, and I hoist it in and ask no questions, (by it you may understand that both veal and you are hoisted in.)

I don't believe, with all your wanderings after the "speckled beauties," that you ever struck this delightful place. Here we are, far enough back from the banks of a beautiful mountain lake to fool the flies who stay down around the "landing" and wait for us, with a bracing mountain air that calls for fire in the stove when we gather around and compare notes, and brag, and I'm sorry to say, lie about what we have not exactly done, but have come pretty near doing during the day. "I got him pretty near up and he jest gin one slap with his tail and he went—and he was jest the biggest laker I've seen this ten years." Par parenthesis (confound these "big" fish, they always get off.)

We are comfortably lodged at Dan Rude's. Our post-office address is Sageville, and Dan is supposed to live there, but I'm quite confident that if Sageville and Dan were both lost more people could know where the former was by explaining that it was the place where the latter lived and "accommodated," than in case of *vice versa*.

Dan's wife cooks trout, potatoes, pork, and coffee, to say nothing of pie, in the most exemplary manner, and never looks cross however unreasonable may be the hour in which you inform her that you are hungry, and cooks you a meal without a protest. How she can be so good natured with those pesky black flies and punkies pegging away at her for I won't say how many years, I can't comprehend. Rude's Hotel is delightfully situated in the midst of a clearing, and has good accommodation and is kept clean; and, as I have said, Mrs. Rude's cuisine is one to suit a hungry man. The lake was originally the headquarters of the Walton Club, and owned by them; they transferred it to its present owners, and a race of burly guides and boatmen have grown up.

The lake can be reached *via* the New York Central Railroad to Fonda, thence by rail 27 miles to Northville, and from there either by stage on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or by water conveyance on other days, 21 miles to Lake Pleasant, where at Sturgis' House good rooms, boats, and table can be obtained; good road right up to the door. This place is easily enough reached, and pleasant enough when reached, to make it pleasant to carry in ladies. From Lake Pleasant, or Sageville, to Steve Andrew's, at the head of the lake, is four miles, and from there to to Rude's is nine miles, all are good roads where a buggy wagon and one horse could take two people and traps. The fishing is good ordinarily, but the brook trout are a little backward as yet; the ice went out of the lake on the 19th May, and the water has not warmed enough yet. Lakers have taken *the* spoon freely, and I underscore that *the* on purpose, for there is only one spoon that will catch either them or the brook trout here, and that is a plain, medium-sized brass spoon, either oval or heart-shaped, well hung, and properly balanced with the hooks. I've got a box full of "butterflies" and "minnows," and what not, but they are not worth putting out here; they look pretty in the stores, but the trout don't see them in the sunlight. Hiram Nichols, my boatman, than whom there is no better, has made from a sheet of brass spoons for me, each one of which is worth the lot of gaudy traps I have bought.

In your issue of June 1st the letter on "Weight of Fish by Measurement" attracted considerable attention, and several gentlemen present volunteered, or rather promised to comply with my request to weigh and measure, that we might prove or disprove the rule. In the following table, No. 1, which was caught by Mr Luther, of Ballston Spa, (telling, excited no little comment, as with a preposterous head he shaded off like a tadpole, and instead of weighing, as every body said he ought to, twenty-five pounds, he could barely trim sixteen. A big healed wound in his jaw showed that at some previous time he had been badly hooked, and stunted. Taking No. 10 as a standard, whose length was 10 inches and weight 6 ounces, or any other you choose, for they were all weighed and measured carefully, any of your readers fond of mathematics can work out the "triplicate ratio of their homologous sides" to suit themselves. I'm not here to "do sums," but to get clear of them.

Dimensions and weight of an average of six hundred pounds of lake and brook trout taken June 1st to 7th, 1876, from Pisceo Lake.

No.	Brook or Lake.	Dimensions.		Weight.		Caught by, and how.
		Length.	Depth.	Undr'd	Dressed.	
		Inches.	Inches.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz	
1	Laker.	37	8¼	16	....	Jno. J. Luther spoon.
2	Laker.	32¼	6¼	11 12	....	Mrs. Jno. J. Luther *gang* live bait.
3	Laker.	25½	4½	5 04	4 10	Pisceo spoon.
4	Laker.	25	5½	6	5	Pisceo anchor.
5	Laker.	21¼	4	....	2 14	H. L. Green spoon.
6	Laker.	15	3	....	1 00	Pisceo & Co.
7	Laker.	14½	2½	....	0 14	Spoon and anchor.
8	Laker.	16	3¼	1 02	1 00	M. W. Don's still fishing for trout.
9	Laker.	12¾	2½	....	0 09	Spoon.
10	Laker.	12¼	2	0 12	....	Spoon.
11	Laker	10	..	0 06	....	Spoon.
12	Brook.	18	4½	2 1½	1 13	Pisceo spoon.
13	Brook.	17¼	..	....	1 12	Pisceo rod.
14	Brook.	16½	..	....	1 06	Pisceo rod.
15	Brook.	15½	..	....	1 01	Pisceo rod.
16	Brook.	15½	..	....	0 11	Pisceo rod.
17	Brook.	12	..	....	0 10	
18	Brook.	13¼	2½	0 14	0 12	
19	Brook.	13¼	2½	0 13	....	
20	Brook.	11½	2	0 06	....	
21	Brook.	10½	2¼	0 06	....	
22	Brook.	13	2½	0 12	0 10	
23	Brook.	8	1½	0 04	....	
24	Brook.	7½	..	0 3½	0 03	
25	Brook.	6½	..	0 02	0 1½	

We are bothered in our fishing by the "Mohawk chubs," which take the fly or spoon with as much avidity as the trout, and behave so like a speckled trout when hooked that they give us rare heartaches when we have reeled 200 feet of line, and brought our big one to the landing net or gaff. Some fifteen years ago a lot of these fish which had been brought up to use for bait, fishing through the ice, were thrown in; they have increased and multiplied, and are now found from one-quarter pound up to three pounds.

That I have had some fun in spite of them the enclosed list, the greater portion of which were taken by myself, will show you. My "partner" goes out in an hour, and I send this and fish by him. I shall not leave this feating place for some time yet. PISCEO.

The Kennel.

—We had the pleasure of examining on Tuesday, a pair of very fine Scotch deer hounds, Chiefton and Dutchess, the property of L. Thorue, Esq., of Thorndale. These dogs are from the stock of Gen. Custer and the late Hon K. C. Barker. Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, of Millbrook, Duchess Co., N. Y., advertised some dogs of the same stock for sale at very low prices.

—Mr. E. Van Derwerken's fine orange and white setter bitch, Fan, has visited Mr. Thos. Cumming's orange and white setter, Rolla, at Stamfort, Conn. Rolla is from the kennel of our Field and Kennel Editor, and is of the Bruce and Fly strain, orange and white dogs with black points.

—A poultry club has been formed at West Meriden, Conn., which proposes to hold a show of fancy poultry, pigeons, etc., soon. A bench show of dogs is talked of to take place at the same time.

—Mr. Jacob Glahu's black and tan setter, Maggie, is visiting Mr. Jarvis' Dick.

ROB ROY.—Mr. Arnold Burges, of Hillsdale, Michigan, writes us that he has imported Mr. Statter's Field Trial dog, Rob Roy, by Laverack's Fred II. out of Statter's Rhaebe, known as the founder of the Field Trial breed. Rob is black, white and tan, and stauds 23½ inches high. He won the champion stakes at Shrewsbury in 1872, together with four other field trials, and Mr. Llewellin pronounces him to be a getter of graud stock.

DOGS VS. ALLIGATORS.—Dogs are popularly supposed to be the preferred diet of the alligator, and many an unsuspecting canine passing along the river bank is snapped up without warning by the reptiles whose jaws are set like traps along the margiu. It seems, however, that dogs are sometimes found to attack the alligator, and compel him to turn tail and take to his native element. A late issue of the Sanford *Journal*, published at Lake Mouroe, Florida, says:—

"A few evenings since, while a number of young men, including the junior editor, were out in the shoal water of the lake, seining for minuows, a large alligator made his appearance close by. Discovering them, he immediately struck out for deep water, making a great splashing. Our dog, Prince, being along, the young men hissed him after the 'gator, and he went with a will. He jumped on the back of the monster, and quite a skirmish ensued, the dog being under water part of the time. Finally the running fight carried them out in deep water, out of sight in the darkness, and the dog was gone fully ten minutes before he returned. The first instance on record of a dog whipping a big 'gator in his own element."

THE INTERNATIONAL BENCH SHOW.

We have received the following communication from the Committee of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club:—

The programme and classification following is in substance that contemplated by the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Centennial Commission, under whose administration will be conducted the Bench Show of Sporting and Non-Sporting Dogs, to be held in the grounds of the Centennial Commission September 1st to 8th

Dogs of all breeds will be divided into the following fourteen classes, under nine sets of judges, viz.:—

CLASS 1—Hounds.—Fox hounds, harriers, otter hounds, beagles, and dachshunds.

CLASS 2—Greyhounds.—English greyhounds, Persian greyhounds, Scottish deerhounds, and Italian greyhounds.

Classes Nos. 1 and 2 to be examined by the same board of judges.

CLASS 3.—Gordon setters.

CLASS 4.—Irish setters.

CLASS 5.—English setters.

Russian setters and other varieties to be judged with class 5.

CLASS 6.—Pointers.

CLASS 7—Retrievers.—English retrievers, Chesapeake Bay duck dogs.

Class 6 and 7 to be examined by the same board of judges.

CLASS 8—Spaniels.—Clumbers, cockers, springers, Irish water spaniels, King Charles, and Blenheims.

CLASS 9—Terriers.—Dandie Dinmont, Scotch, skye, broken-haired, Bedlington, black and tan.

CLASS 10.—Bull dogs and Bull Terriers.

CLASS 11.—Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, St. Bernard, Siberian or Ulm dog.

Class 10 and 11 to be examined by the same board of judges.

CLASS 12—Sheep dogs.—English and Scotch.

CLASS 13—Miscellaneous.—Dalmatian or coach dog, Pomeranian or spitz, pugs, poodles.

CLASS 14—Toy Dogs.—Cuban lap dogs, Maltese, lion dogs, Japanese hairless, dwarf black and tan.

Classes 12, 13 and 14 to be examined by the same board of judges.

Three graded awards will be made for 1st, 2d, and 3d best dogs over two years old in each breed, and same for 1st, 2d, and 3d best bitches, and the next in quality commended.

Three graded awards will be made for 1st, 2d, and 3d best dogs over one and under two years old in each breed, and same for 1st, 2d, and 3d best bitches, and the next in quality to be commended.

Three graded awards will be made for 1st, 2d, and 3d male puppies in each breed, and same for 1st, 2d, and 3d female puppies, and the next in quality to be commended.

A sweepstake award will be made for the best foreign bred dog of any breed, one year old and over, displayed by any exhibitor; also for the 2d and 3d best, the next in quality to be commended.

A sweepstake award will be made for the best foreign bred bitch of any breed, one year old and over, displayed by any exhibitor; also for the 2d or 3d best, the next in quality to be commended.

A sweepstake award will be made for the best home bred dog of any breed one year old or over, displayed by any exhibitor; also for the 2d and 3d best, the next in quality to be commended.

A sweepstake award will be made for the best home bred bitch of any breed, one year old or over, displayed by any exhibitor; also for 2d and 3d best, the next in quality to be commended.

The authenticated pedigree of sire and dam is all that is required in entering dogs.

No charge will be made either for space or as entry fee; those proposing to exhibit will apply for the official forms, which, when returned, will be registered, and in good time the exhibitors will receive permit for space and labels, to be attached to the animals, a necessary requisite to gain admission to the grounds.

All dogs entered for competition will be judged by the standard of excellence adopted by the London Kennel Club.

Independent of the awards that will be made by the Commission, the following is a list of individual prizes offered, which no doubt will be greatly increased in number before the bench show takes place:—

The Chicago *Field*.—A silver cup for the best setter (dog or bitch) of any breed, one year old or over.

FOREST AND STREAM.—A valuable prize.

The Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club donate $200 for the purchase of two prizes, one for the best setter dog of any breed, one year old or over, and one for the best pointer dog of any weight, one year old or over.

Mr. C. S. Westcott offers a suitable prize, value $50, for the 2d best setter dog of any breed one year old or over.

Mr. Frank Roan offers a silver cup for the best imported setter dog between one and two years old; and a silver collar for the best dachshund dog of any age.

Mr. Charles E. Tucker offers a silver cup for the best cocker spaniel

John Krider offers a silver mounted dog whip for the best American bred setter, one year old or over.

Capt. A. H. Clay offers a silver whistle for the 2d best American bred setter, one year old or over.

The Detroit Gun Club, as appeared in the Chicago *Field*, will offer a very handsome prize for sporting dogs.

P. C. DESUIQUE,
CHAS. S. WESTCOTT,
BENJ. W. RICHARDS,
} Com. of Phila. Sport's Club

It will be observed that the above communication is not an official document from the Bureau of Agriculture, under whose jurisdiction the Bench Show will be held. The publication of it, however, is authorized, the object being to provoke criticism, and obtain such suggestions from qualified gentlemen as will enable those having the matter in hand to make the exhibition a success in every particular. We shall be glad to print criticisms or suggestions from intending exhibitors or others, or communications can be sent direct to Burnet Landreth, Esq., at the Bureau of Agriculture, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia. We have not space this week to make the comments we desire to, but we would call attention to one clause that we think should decidedly be omitted. That is, one which makes a pedigree of any extent obligatory. There are many reasons why this clause should be omitted. In the first place, dog breeding as a fine art is too new in this country. Many sportsmen have contented themselves with buying good dogs without troubling themselves as to their ancestry, beyond, perhaps, ascertaining that the breed was pure. Again, if we understand the object and intent of a bench show, it is that a standard of excellence may be formed and judged upon by the appearance and points of the animal exhibited, not upon the qualities of his ancestors; or if the latter *is* the case, and descent from a celebrity is to be the standard of excellence, why not send the pedigree as a proxy and keep the dog at home? It has not been the custom heretofore to demand pedigrees of dogs; but in case of tie on points to give the award to the dog with the pedigree. The introduction of such a clause will not only be detrimental to the present show, but to all future ones.

DOGS FROM INDIA.—The *Daily News*, in describing the animals brought home by the Prince of Wales, has the following:—"There are eight Indian dogs. Four of these are tailless dogs—jackal-looking animals with sharp noses, cock ears, and not enough of tail to swear by, much less to wag; and four are "hill" dogs, varying somewhat in breed. One pair are not unlike rough and rather underbred collies, with the black-and tan well developed on the face, but they are more muscular, especially in the limbs, and in some points they resemble the otter hound. The other pair, which are a present from Sir A. Ramsey, are much larger and heavier dogs, bearing a resemblance in some point to the mastiff, in other to the St. Bernard. One is an especially noble looking dog, although his appearance has been temporarily spoiled by his being clipped.

French poodle fashion. He has a heavy coat of tawny orange hair darkening on muzzle and limbs; his head is as full of majesty and intelligence as that of any St. Bernard I ever saw; he is large-framed, tall, and powerful, and his whole aspect is full of dignity and sagacity. One of the cages on the Raleigh is occupied by a Himalayan *bouzu*, or wild dog, an animal strongly resembling an English fox, but larger and heavier. The wild dogs of the Himalayas hunt in packs; they are very ferocious, and are regarded as untamable, but the mood of the animal on the Raleigh has so far softened that he licks the hand of the man who attends to him." It is added that Mr. Drew has brought home with in the Scrapis some black partridges, the acclimatization of which in Norfolk the Prince is anxious to attempt. If the attempt is successful a new sensation will be introduced into partridge shooting, for when flushed they rise rocketing exactly like pheasants.

DRIVING A STURGEON.—The period of mythology when they used to drive dolphin teams harnessed to barges, was not more strange than the present, and feats which seemed improbable to us at school days, are reproduced in these days with the faithfulness of fact. We find the statement in a country paper that Mr. Robert L. Pell, residing near West Park, on the Hudson River, having caught a sturgeon nine feet long, conceived the idea of harnessing it to a boat after the fashion of the Tritons. Accordingly a tackling of leather and rope was attached to its body in a way which prevented its slipping behind the fins, and the fish having been placed in an artificial lake a quarter of a mile long, on the grounds of Mr. Pell, the experiment began. "In order to obtain the services of the sturgeon when needed, a pair of rope reins, eighteen feet long, were attached to the harness, and these were fastened to a large cork float, which swam upon the water. A boat five and a half feet long and two and a half wide was then constructed. It could contain but one man, and in that Mr. Pell took his seat, and attached the chain at the bow to the floating cork. The sturgeon soon began to move, and the moment he realized that a further impediment existed to his movements, he shot frantically ahead. The boat swayed to and fro, and the spray, dashing furiously from the prow, flew in every direction. Frequently the gunwhale was an inch or two below the water's edge, but such was the rapidity of motion that the water had not time to overflow it. The lake being but seventeen feet deep, and the reins eighteen feet long, there was no possibility of being pulled under the water by the diving of the fish, and the career of the boat was uninterrupted. The sturgeon kept near the sides of the lake, and swam four times around without slacking his pace. He then rose to the surface, rolled on his back, and exposed his white stomach to the sunshine, as if to say, 'I have swum long enough, and am not going any further.' Mr. Pell, satisfied with his experience, then detached the boat from the float, and landed. The fish soon again disappeared. At each subsequent sail, either by Mr. Pell, or any one else, the fish would rush regularly four times around the lake, and no more. He would then, as at first, regularly roll over on his back and rest. A neighbor of Mr. Pell caught a large sturgeon, and intimated his experiment in the river. Matters worked well for a few moments, but it suddenly occurred to the sturgeon to dive. This, the river being deep, he could easily do. To the dismay of his owner, under went the cork float, and a violent jerk at the prow of the boat was a warning to jump into the stream. The boat went down, and was lost to sight for several minutes. That was the beginning and end of harnessing sturgeon as a river pastime.

CUTTING UP SEAL FAT.—A Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, correspondent sends the following notes of seal fishing:—

"It would, I think, puzzle some of your ablest physicians to say how one hundred and seventy to two hundred men, more or less, can find comfortable and sanitary accommodation in our sealing steamers. It is the mercy of God that we have not to mourn over prevalent disease and death. Is seal fat a disinfectant? I consider that a gentleman's dog has far better times of it than our poor fellows. The only difference is that dogs have no hereafter—men, women, and children, have.

"They don't do things here below by oil vats now; no, they do things by steam. That is, they must have steamers to go hunting the seal, and they have steam machinery to cut up and render the fat. Messrs. John Munn, & Co., on whom this whole place is depending, have an immense number of stores, wharves, &c. Their steamer, the Vanguard, arrived from the seal hunting on 14th April with 13,500 seals, or rather seal pelts, that is the skin and fat of every individual seal, the carcase of which becomes a portion for the foxes or the polar bears, or the lord fish at the ice, by a species of lawful administration *ad colligendum bona*, whereby poor animals are fed. Well, such seal pelts are handed and hoisted up to the skinning loft where they are laid upon the table, and the skin is separated or cut off from the fat by adroit men who are used to the business. Then the fat is cut up into junks which are thrown into the "mill" with large revolving knives. Quickly it is cut up much smaller, and is caused to pass to the cutters or smaller revolving knives. This machine is called the "sausage grinder," a very expressive name. Our Scotish friends have a favorite dish called minced collops, which I have not tasted for more than half a century. Well, the fat as cut up by the sausage grinder, and as flowing out, is as finely cut as minced collops. It passes into the pans and is rendered by steam at a temperature of 160°, thence it passes into the bleaching pans and then into the casks. C."

—Wire gauze as a substitute for glass is fast gaining the attention of persons engaged in constructive works. It is much employed in the Regent's Park carriage works for the lifting door-screens of carriages, for which hitherto glass has been exclusively used. It is admirably suited in summer for this purpose, as it subdues the glare of light, moderates the heat, and admits but little dust, while it insures perfect ventilation. The occupants of a carriage provided with these gauze windows see plainly enough through them, and have all the advantages without the disadvantages of glass.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

R. E. R., Ferrisburg, Vt.—The small bird you describe is probably the redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

UNDER TWO FLAGS, Wilmington, Del.—Thanks for the information relating to sketch of Steeple Chasn.

R. S., Springfield.—Will you be kind enough to inform me of the price of the Dittmar rifle powder? Ans. $1 per can.

CONSERVA.—B. Greenwood, 13 College Place, this city, is the only person we can learn of who deals in fresh and salt water plants for aquaria.

W. H., New York.—Can you inform me where Blenheim spaniels can be purchased? Ans. We cannot, but perhaps some of our readers will inform us.

O. F, Ancram, N. Y.—Will you please inform me the best time and bait to use to fish for salmon trout? Ans. Now is the time, with "gaug" or trolling spoon.

O. F. W., Pittsburgh.—Can you send me a form for score book for pigeon shooting matches? Are books to be obtained ready bound? Ans. Have sent score cards for pattern.

T. A. S., Macon, Mo.—Please inform me if I can find a copy of "Chatnck's History of Concord, Mass.?" Ans. Cannot hear of any; perhaps some of our correspondents can supply it.

T. W., Stark Plains, Pa.—Do goldfish shed their scales, and when? Ans. Only when they are injured, so far as we know, and then death generally results from fungus forming upon the abraded part.

SUBSCRIBER, Boston.—I intend buying a Wesson sporting rifle which I should use principally for off-hand target practice. What length of barrel and calibre would you consider the best? Ans. 30-inch barrel and 44 calibre.

J. C., Achtabula Ohio.—Will you please inform me if the law in Michigan has been altered or changed for 1876 in regard to woodcock shooting? Ans. We have no advices of any change. Watch our paper closely until July 5th, when the law expires.

P. G. Milburn, N. J.—Will you kindly decide the following question? In shooting in a match with revolvers, at short distances, is it allowable to use both hands to hold the weapon? Would it be allowed at Conlin's or any other first class range? Ans. No; but one hand is allowed.

J. J. W., Jersey City.—Will you please inform me through your paper where in New Jersey, within one hundred miles of New York City, I can find good quail shooting next fall, and some woodcock shooting; and if you know of any farmer in said locality? Ans. Address A. J. Haylor, Tenafly, N. J.

L. P., Washington, D. C.—Can you tell me if it is possible to get artificial rubber frogs in New York? I think the bass in the Potomac here would take it, as they seem fond of the natural critter? Ans. They are kept by most of the dealers in fishing tackle who advertise in our paper. Write to any of them.

J. G. A., New York.—Please inform me whether the game laws of Connecticut allow woodcock shooting in that State in July this year? I am told by several sportsmen that a law recently passed prohibits shooting until the fall. Is this the case? Ans. The close season for woodcock does not expire in Connecticut until October 1st.

PATRON, Washington, D. C.—Would you be so kind as to inform of a good work on "Gold Fish Culture," or any information pertaining to, and where likely to procure same? Ans. No book that we know of, but previous numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, will give you some information. See May 28th, 1874, and November 12th and 18th 1875.

SCULLS, Phila.—You ask in the last issue that correspondents sign their names and not pseudonyms. If you would rather have my name at the foot of what I send, instead of "Sculls," I have no objections. Ans. The request applied only to the Department of Natural History in our paper. We do not desire the names of correspondents, except for our private use.

D. H. E., Peotone, Ill.—Is Bailey's "Our Own Birds of the United States" good for determining the names of birds and eggs? What is Audubon's "Synopsis?" Ans. 1. No. Better consult our article 'May 1st, on "A Library of Natural History." 2. It is a terse account of the classification used by him, with more or less of the technical characters of the groups given; a book of reference.

MINSTREL, Jersey City.—As you are supposed to know everything, can you inform me when Dan Bryant last appeared in public, and where? Ans. This is a little out of our line; we believe, however, that he made his last appearance on April 5th, 1875, at the Twenty-third Street Playhouse in the musical burlesquio "Les Brigands Noir," taking the role of Mlle. A-I-Mee, Queen of the Brigands.

C. L. Chester, Vt.—Will you please explain what is meant by "best and best" boats? also "working boats?" I see these terms used in accounts of boat races, and wish to know what style of boats are used? Ans. The first is a term used in England to indicate that each contestant may choose his own boat, of any size, weight, or construction. The second refers to waterman's working boats, such, for instance, as our Whitehall boats.

G. D. F., Poughkeepsie.—Seeing that you answer your correspondents' questions very satisfactorily, I take the liberty of writing you. I have a chance to buy a Sharp's cabbine (new model) which I like very much. I want to know if it would hurt it very much to shoot shot in it? You see, if it would shoot shot and ball both, I could have some fun shooting at a target, and also take it out for a hunt. Ans. It will not injure the rifle in the least to shoot shot out of it.

W. A. W., Providence, R. I.—1. How long ought a canvas boat to last with fair usage, and be tight and in good order? 2. Is the canvas water-proofed by the Tappan process as good as any for that purpose? If not who makes better? 3. What is the usual weight and thickness of canvas employed for that purpose? Ans. 1. For years; we have known one to last for years and is still good. 2. Mr. Tappan claims that there is no other durable for any length of time. 3. 14 oz. duck is the best weight to use.

P. C. P., Berkeley Springs.—In your issue of June 1st I see the advertisement of W. H. Baker's three barreled breech-loading gun, Lisle, Broome County, N. J.; can you give me any information in regard to its shooting qualities. It seems to me that it is the gun we want more in this country as we are liable to meet with deer, bear, or smaller game at any moment? Ans. As to the shooting qualities of the gun we have no knowledge, but it struck us, when we examined it, as being the most feasible of any combination gun we have ever met with.

TWO SPORTSMEN.—Do fish hear? Ans. This question has been much discussed and tested by experiments. The conclusion is that they do not. They are, however, extremely sensitive to a jar, and any loud sounds uttered on or near the water, or sudden shocks occasioned by the dropping of an oar, or the like, would communicate a vibration through the water to the fish, and startle him. A deaf mute can be made to hear the sound of a piano or harp by resting one end of a stick of ebony or other hard wood against the instrument, and the other against the teeth.

INQUIRER, Indianapolis.—1. How can I have my dogs entered in the American Kennel and Sporting Field, if possible to have them entered at all? 2. I have two valuable setters (dog and bitch) who are troubled with a lameness in the right leg. It does not seem to be in the foot as I have examined that and can find nothing wrong in either dog. Ans. 1. By writing to Mr. Arnold Barges, Hillsdale, Michigan, you can ascertain whether a second edition of his book will be published. 2. Your dogs may have wrenched themselves in play. Urdin cool oil is an excellent remedy for sprains

A SUBSCRIBER, Cleveland.—We answer questions respecting goldfish culture very frequently. By searching our files you can get much information. We can select for you the copies of our paper containing references to the subject, if you desire. A fish pond in your locality would pay. The fish are easily raised. Let the water get warm. A few minnows placed in a mudhole in spring will produce thousands of young in June, but are liable to be eaten by the larvæ of the dragon fly, which like such places for their deposits of eggs. There should be a fair admixture of sand with the mud of the pond.

T. R., New York.—Next fall I intend spending a couple of weeks in the Adirondacks, and being told that rabbits are very plentiful there, I request your advice as to the best means of hunting or trapping them. I am going into the thickest part of the woods, where saup-shooting is next to impossible; also what is the best gun, English or American, that I can get for $100? Ans. Take with you a good beagle hound broken to run rabbits, and you will be able to shoot enough to make good sport. For $100 you can purchase an excellent gun of either American or foreign make. See our advertising columns.

P. S. D., Baltimore.—In reading your valuable paper I notice you refer to a breed of dogs called "scooners." I have one of them (rather my sporting friends have concluded upon his being of that breed), but his actions in the field are very unsatisfactory. Probably his training (I trained him) has been imperfect. Please tell me the nature and qualities of one of that breed, and is there any way by which I can rectify his faults? Ans. The training of your dog has been neglected, else he would have been broken of his "scooner" habit; and the sooner you apply a few vigorous cuts with a three foot rawhide, at the nick of time, the sooner he will give it up.

GEO. H., Grantville Mass.—1. Will you be kind enough to inform me in your next issue what you consider the easiest and surest remedy for killing flies on a dog (setter); also, if anything, what you would use to prevent their coming? 2. Is there no preparation for keeping flies, etc., off your face, and whose preparation is most reliable? Ans. 1. By washing your setter with a strong lather of common soft or hard brown soap; it will kill every flea it comes in contact with, and the kennel or place where he is kept must be kept clear of fleas by fumigation with sulphur, or by washing with strong soap suds. 2. Use sweet oil, with a little tar added thereto.

BASS.—In one of your answers to a correspondent who was going to Perry Springs you advised him to take fishing tackle for black bass in Illinois River. Are you certain that there are black bass there; the fish wagons tell me they don't know of any? What is the the best part of the river to catch them in—bars or deep water, banks or middle of stream, or mouth of creek? The best bait and length of line, and size of hook to fish with? Ans. Bass are caught in various parts of the Illinois River, near the sand-bars, with trolling tackle, a rod, reel, 200 feet of line, and a spoon. Lincoln, ten miles north of Elkhart, is a good point for black bass, spotted bass, wall-eyed pike (called salmon there), and pike.

G. T. E., Milton, Mass.—Please give me some information so that I can distinguish a young shad from a herring. We hatched out here in the river three years ago two hundred and fifty thousand shad spawn, and some fish have been taken here that are about the size of herring and some say that they are young shad. Ans. It is difficult for any one not accustomed to handling young shad and herring to tell them apart. Seth Green says: "There is a difference in the mouth. The shad is the largest, and the under jaw the longest. The teeth on cusb on the inner gill in the mouth are much longer than a herring's, and they have black spots about the size of the end of the little finger on each side of the back."

D. A. H., Ashbysburg, Ky.—1. Do you send the bound volumes of FOREST AND STREAM by mail, post-paid, for $4? 2. Is there good hunting and trapping in the southeast part of Missouri and the northeast part of Arkansas? 3. Where can I get a map of that country? 4. Can a nervous person, by a heap of practice, become a good shot with a rifle? By judging my writing do you think I am too nervous to make any kind of a rifle shot? What is good for the nerves? 5. How do they exterminate the trigger pull of rifles? Ans. 1. No, they cannot be sent by mail. 2. Yes. 3. Write to J. D. Brown, Sedalia, Mo., for map of Kansas, Missouri and Texas R. R. 4 Yes; give up tea, coffee and tobacco. 5. By the weight on the trigger necessary to pull it and explode the gun.

R. M. B., New York.—Can you tell me of a place not more than 75 miles from Philadelphia where I can find good trout fishing. I do not care about camping out, and I do not want to pay high board. Ans. Mohoopany trout stream, Sullivan county, is within a day's ride of New York or Philadelphia, reached via Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad to Mahoopany Depot. Hotel at the Forks; also T. M. Robinson can accommodate four boarders, and would probably suit you as to price. Swartwood will meet you at the depot. The headwaters of the south branch of the Mahoopany and other streams that take their source in Long Pond, abound in medium-sized trout. Col. Pickett has a fine house at Long Pond, where he entertains many city boarders. Reached by wagon from Dushuan, on the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, to Berwick, on the Susquehanna River. Laport and Towndale are the only large towns in this section.

C. H. V. D., Brooklyn.—I see by your paper of the 1st inst. that "striped bass have been caught from the boat-house floats on the Harlem River, in the Little Gate, and from foot of 120th street, N. R.," and in connection with that same, will you be so good as to answer the following questions, 1st: Is it likely a fair quantity can be taken in either of the above named places during the last week in this month? 2d. What tide is best to fish on? 3d. What bait would you advise, crab, shrimp, or clams? Ans. The bass, particularly in summer, is a capricious fish and there is no certainty of catching him to-morrow where you find him yesterday. We do not think the fishing will be really good now until fall, when bass will run up the little bays and creeks which indent the Westchester shores of Long Island Sound. We have generally found them to bite best on the last of the flood tide and during high water, and for bait use shedder crabs and shrimps.

A. C. T.—Are there many ducks at Schroon Lake? Ans. At this season only a few summer ducks. 2. How is the fishing? Ans. Good; trout, lake trout, or pickerel in the lake and neighboring streams. 3. Which is the best hotel and the best way of getting there? Ans. This sort of question is asked continually by our correspondents, whom we are most anxious to oblige; but to do so we are compelled to do a vast amount of gratuitous advertising. We have sent circulars to the proprietors of the Schroon Lake hotels, and several hundred others, soliciting their cards at less than half rates; the result is *nil*, as shown in our advertising columns. However, not to put too fine a point upon it, there are three hotels at Schroon Lake, any one of which is good, and the locality is reached by stage from Riverside on Adirondack Railroad to Pottersville (6 miles, or by railroad from Crown Point on Lake Champlain to Hammond's Furnace, and thence by coach 14 miles). See Wallace's Adirondack Guide, published and for sale at this office; price $2, with splendid map.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TEXAS.—There has been laid upon our table the Second Annual Report of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Texas by S. B. Buckley, State Geologist. The report contains what Mr. Buckley considers the most useful things pertaining to the agricultural and mineral resources of the State, leaving scientific matters for his final report. The survey was continued. The reports of the silver indications in Presidio and El Paso counties are very encouraging, and copper, coal, and other valuable minerals are found abundantly in certain parts. On page thirty is some interesting archæological matter. The latter half of the report is devoted to a discussion of the soil, crops and forests of the State, and the best manner of cultivation in that latitude.

IMPORTANT.—Care should be taken, in buying Fishing or Hunting Suits to get a genuine Robbird Suit, and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, June 15th.—Racing: Jerome Park. Trotting: Buffalo, Elmira, Homer and Rhinebeck, N. Y., Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, Grand Rapids, Mich. Rifle: Spring Meeting Syracuse R. A. Pigeon Shooting Tournament: Toledo, Ohio. Regatta: Bergen Yacht Club. Base-Ball: Mutual vs. Chicago, at Brooklyn; Boston vs. St. Louis, at Boston; Athletic vs. Cincinnati, at Philadelphia; Hartford vs. Louisville, at Hartford; Arlington vs. Rhode Island, at Providence, R. I.; Chatham vs. Brooklyn, at Capitoline Ground; Orange vs. Princeton College, at Princeton; Continental vs. Riverside, at Prospect Park.

FRIDAY, June 16th.—Trotting: Grand Rapids, Mich.; Pontiac, Mich., Peru, Ind. Pigeon Shooting Tournament: Toledo, Ohio. Base-Ball: Eagle vs. Nassau, at Brooklyn; Chatham vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken; Brooklyn vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, June 17th.—Racing: Jerome Park. Trotting: Peru, Ind.; Pontiac, Mich. Regatta: Dorchester Yacht Club; Bunker Hill Yacht Club Review; Harlem River Rowing Association Regatta; Schuylkill Navy Regatta; Pioneer Boat Club, Brooklyn. Base-Ball: Mutual vs. Chicago, at Brooklyn, E. D.; Boston vs. St. Louis, at Boston; Athletic vs. Cincinnati, at Philadelphia; Hartford vs. Louisville, at Hartford; Produce Exchange vs. Staten Island, at Capitoline; Osceola vs. St. Cloud, of Orange, at Prospect Park; Wionna vs. Nameless, at Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Orange vs. Resolute, of Elizbeth, at Orange; Madison vs. Athletic (of East N. Y.), at Capitoline; Jasper vs. Athletic, at Manhattan College Ground.

MONDAY, June 19th.—Trotting: Belmont Park, Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, June 20th.—Trotting: Syracuse, N. Y.; Jackson, Mich.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Beacon Park, Boston. Rifle: Competiton at Creedmoor for places on Irish Match team. Base-Ball: Chelsea vs. Olympic, at Paterson; Orange vs. Arlington, of New York, at Orange.

WEDNESDAY, June 21st.—Trotting as above. Meeting of Mass. Anglers' Association, Boston. Rifle: Competition at Creedmoor. Ohio State Association for Protection of Fish and Game meets at Cincinnati.

TO PATRONS IN ARREARS.—In view of the change in the business management of this paper, we beg those who are in arrears for subscriptions and advertisements to pay up at once, so that we may square accounts to June 1st, and wipe off the old slate.

☞ Hereafter we shall stop our paper two weeks after the term of subscription expires, without farther notification.

—A request by the Editor of the Department of Natural History in this paper that correspondents should sign their own names to articles they send him, has been misinterpreted as applying to articles in general through all the departments. We do not desire the full names of our writers, except for our personal use and their own advantage.

GAME PROTECTION.

THE CLOSE TIME FOR WOODCOCK.—We have replied to a considerable number of queries as to any change in the close season for woodcock, to the effect that, as the proposed amendments to the game laws had not passed the Assembly, they remained as in force last year. We now learn that the supervisors of several counties have made regulations altering the close time for woodcock. Among them, we are informed, are Oneida and Lewis counties, in which the close season has been extended until September 1st, and in Oswego till July 15th. We were aware that some time since a bill passed the Assembly giving to the Boards of Supervisors of various counties the power to make such local regulations as would result in the better protection of their fish and game, but did not know that it reached to the extent of nullifying the State laws regarding close seasons. If such is the case, and if each county is to have its own game laws, our legislators at Albany need trouble themselves no more about them, and sportsmen, when taking the field, can provide themselves with an extra wagon to carry the different enactments. The game laws of this State are already too heavily burdened with enactments and amendments relating to particular localities, and the sooner they are all done away with and one general simple law passed the better. In the meantime we would suggest to the Boards of Supervisors, who have made their local regulations to conflict with the State laws, that they show an equal amount of activity in enforcing them.

WEST JERSEY GAME PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—Periodically, inquiry is made by our readers as to the functions and operations of this society, against which there seems to be an unreasonable prejudice and opposition. This is due mainly to ignorance, and the apparent inability to comprehend the objects and prerogatives of the society, and the character of the charter under which it works. We are indebted to the Atlantic *Democrat*, published at Egg Harbor City, for a clean and satisfactory statement, which is in the main a repetition of what was printed in FOREST AND STREAM in October, 1875. We quote:—

"The society was organized and incorporated for a two-fold purpose: To protect the harmless birds and the feathery as well as nimble game yet found in the southern county, also to protect our citizens (especially farmers) from the damage formerly inflicted by foreign marauding hunters, who came out from the cities to shoot and scare away the agriculturist's best friends, and in so doing trampled down fields and tore down fences, besides shooting or stealing strange poultry. The argument is often made that under the charter of the W. J. G. P. A., distinction is made between the citizens of New Jersey and of other States, prohibiting citizens of other States from enjoying the same benefits with those from this. The charter requires all non-residents to take out certificates at the cost of five dollars the first year and two dollars every succeeding year. The only requirements to membership are the payment of dues, and as no election is necessary, it is not possible to exclude any person from membership on the ground of prejudice or dislike. The funds of the society are derived from the membership dues, and after defraying all current expenses, the charter of the society requires the balance of the funds to be expended in the purchase of fish and game. This game and fish is distributed among the different members, over the six counties which are included in the charter, as evenly as possible. In addition to the above, the society uses every possible means in its power to prevent the shooting of game and fishing out of season."

NEW JERSEY.—Our Barnegat correspondent writes:—

"Our new law for the protection of fish went into effect on June 1st. No more pounds and gill nets. Only to be set at night. We anticipate plenty of weak-fish on the strength of it." KINSEY.

OHIO.—The Ohio State Association for the Preservation of Game and Fish, of which Hon. Thos. A. Logan is President, will meet in State convention on Wednesday, June 21st. We trust that sportsmen throughout the State will by their presence show the interest they take in the society and its work. The game laws of Ohio, and particularly the sections referring to trespass, are by no means all that could be desired, and very important business will be brought before the convention. This association already has the reputation of being a working body, meeting for the purpose of discussing the direct objects of its organization. The effects will soon be apparent.

—An honest and humble admirer says. "I have been a subscriber to your paper since it started, and must say I have gained a great deal of information in regard to fishing, although I was under the impression that I was well posted, being an old fly-fisher, always dressing my own flies." To whom we reply with equal humility, that no one person can know *everything*. We must all learn from each other.

—In the schooner race of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, on Tuesday, course twenty miles to windward from Sandy Hook and return, the Palmer, Captain Rutherford Stuyvesant, won first prize in the first class, and the Idler, Captain Colgate, second. In the second class the Peerless took first prize, and the Estelle second. The other starters were the Rambler, Dreadnaught, Meta, and Ariel.

—While woodcraft is a good thing, it is better not to depend too much upon one's self. An old backwoods hunter who has been a surveyor for fifteen years says: "I never travel in the woods without a compass." A compass often proves a most serviceable friend; it brings you food, fire, comfort, and a home.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS—NO. 2.

THE CLIFF RUINS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

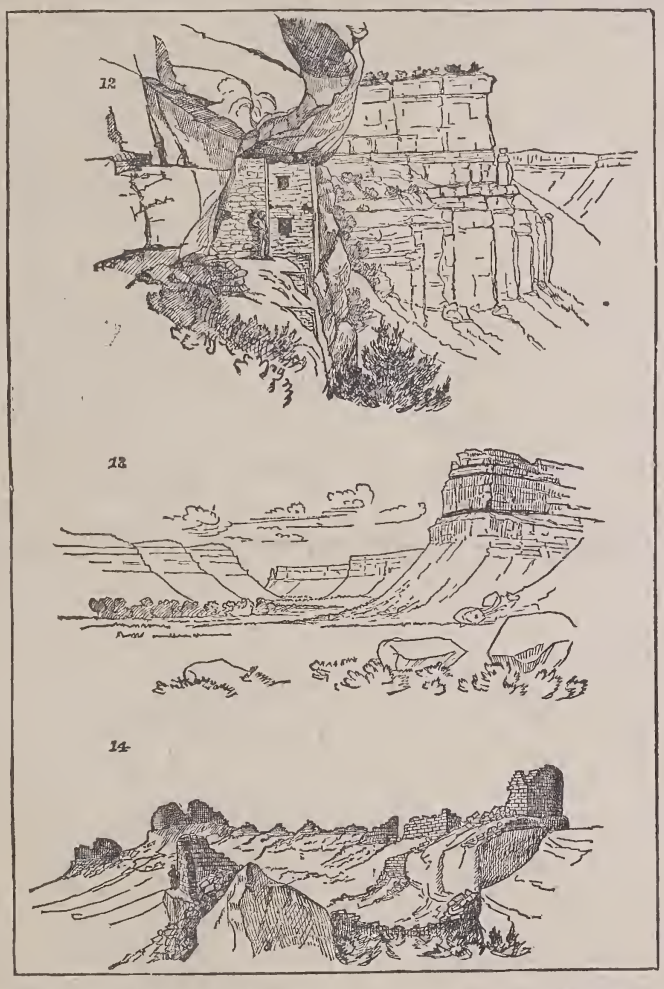
AT the extreme northern end of the Government building—my writing Agricultural building last week was a slip of the pen—the United States Geological Survey of the Territories under Dr. F. V. Hayden and Major Powell has a large exhibit of the results of its work. This comprises a series of the many volumes of information issued, a large number of photographs on glass set into the window, and very many sketches in water color, India ink and pencil of western scenery and Indian life. Many of these sketches are from the facile hand of W. H. Holmes, one of Dr. Hayden's assistant geologists and draughtsmen, and others were made by W. H. Jackson, who for six years has been photographer of the Survey, and has accomplished wonders in securing large pictures in the field. Major Powell's illustrations are mainly from photographs, and sketches by himself along the cañon of the great Colorado. These illustrations were mostly of the present condition and antiquities of those interesting tribes of semi-civilized Indians, remnants of which still exist throughout New Mexico and Arizona, living in settled villages, and subsisting by agriculture rather than the chase.

When, in 1874, I was attached to the United States Geological Survey, it was my good fortune to accompany Mr. Jackson in a search for the very ruins which are represented here—and to find them in the deep cañons of the rivers which drain into the Rio San Juan from the north. Woodcuts taken from three of these photographs I am able to present with this letter, through the courtesy of Dr. Hayden, whose best ambition is to disseminate the knowledge he is able to acquire among those who have not his grand opportunities. This region lies along the southern boundary of Colorado and Utah, and is at the northern edge of the great plateau or *mesa verde* which, cut by deep gorges, stretches southward across Arizona. We began to come upon the remains of villages, where the ground was strewn with fragments of pottery, and the foundations were often visible, as soon as we left the mountains, but not until we had advanced southward a considerable distance did we find any structures remaining. These were of two classes: those in the valley, and those on the cliffs. Photographs of both are exhibited, and they represent to some extent two different eras in the history of the ancient people who built them; the ruins on the bottoms in general being much older than those in the cliffs. The whole lower valley of each one of the streams alluded to above, is filled with these remains, and was once the scene of a populous life, although now totally deserted by permanent inhabitants. The ruins found indicate that the people built their houses in community, or in great blocks, very much as the villages of the Pueblo Indians are constructed at the present day, where the whole, or three sides of a square are built up of solid masonry two or three stories high, divided up into tenements which each family inhabits, and inclosing a court in which is usually found an *estufa* or circular, tower-like building, with a cellar underneath and an entrance through the roof, which is used as a council chamber and place for enacting their religious mysteries, all these tribes being sun-worshippers. This was the perfection of the plan, but very often small and insignificant blocks of houses would be found. Several which we measured, however, like that in Fig. 14, were hundreds of feet square, and a group of such "pueblos," as they are called, would surround some plenteous spring. Then as now, but perhaps not so urgently, water was the chief necessity of life in that country. These people were evidently devoted to agriculture rather than to the chase; loved peace and the amenities of life better than the savage pursuits of the northern redskins, and while not lacking in courage were wanting in the endurance and ingenuity which enabled them to maintain themselves against their foes. It is probable that they abandoned these cliffs and valleys not less than 1,000 years ago, and then not voluntarily. Sifting the traditions of all concerned, we can state with considerable confidence that increasing hordes of the savages from the mountains—ancestors of the present Utes and Shoshone—came down upon them from time to time, raiding upon their plantations and carrying off their women and children. They were unable to resist these attacks, and adopted as a means of safety the plan of building places of refuge upon the high and perpendicular cliffs which hem in both sides of the canons, as appears in the middle figure of the plate. The first good example of this cliff architecture which we came upon was half-way down the valley of the Rio Mancos. There are several photographs of it in the collection, and a most excellent colored model of plaster-of-Paris made by Mr. Holmes, which is nearly three feet square, and leaves nothing to be desired. This house was perched 700 measured feet above the river, on a little ledge formed by the decay of a stratum of rock softer than the rest of the cliff. It was two stories in height, made of finely cut blocks of yellow sandstone—the substance of the cretaceous cliffs—accurately fitted and set in a mortar now harder than the stone itself. The floor was the ledge upon which it rested, and the roof the overhanging rock. There were three rooms upon the ground floor, each one about 6 by 9 feet with partition walls of faced stone. Between the stories was originally a wooden floor, traces of which still remained, as did also the cedar sticks which served as lintels for the windows and doors. Each of the rooms was six feet in height, and was nicely plastered and painted what now appears a dull brick red, with a white band along the floor like a base-board. Near the house the ledge had been walled up and made more commodious by

means of splendid masonry, and behind it had been built a cistern holding 2½ gallons of water. Protected from the direct action of storms this house had withstood the wear and tear of ten centuries, and seems good for many more. As these valleys become settled up, the citizens should pass laws guarding these monuments of antiquity from any vandalism with the most jealous care.

From this point all the niches in the cliffs on the western side of the canons—never on the eastern—were filled with the remains of such houses, although generally of ruder construction. Occasionally one structure would entirely fill up a ledge, and a number of families would live together. One such block of houses on a shelf several hundred feet above the valley, was 350 feet long. A model of about one-third of this ruin has been made by Mr. Holmes, and also a truthful restoration of it. Sometimes —particularly farther down the Rio San Juan—numerous pockets or grottos of various sizes had been eaten into the face of the sandstone cliffs by the water. Often the entrance to these would be simply walled up and the cave

I cannot close, however, without alluding to their art. Their architecture, which accomplished the *arch*—a height to which the power of building never rose among any other people on this continent, but the Peruvians (excepting the ice-domed huts of the Eskimos)—manifests their skill in the manipulation of blocks of stone. All this was done of course, with only stone tools; no trace of metal was discovered. The stone implements, which are few, because the ruins have been ransacked by Utes and Navajoes over and over again, exhibit an advanced style of workmanship and a high polish. Many ornaments of fine stone, polished heads of imported sea-shell, stone and pottery, turquoises, pendants for the ears, and rings were found. The rocks were in many places elaborately engraved to represent notable events in their history, the general character of which it is not difficult to determine usually. No horse is shown among all their good drawings of birds and animals. They constructed very nice matting of rushes, and made cord, etc., of the fibrous *yucca* bark. They manufactured strong and gayly-ornamented cloth of



then made a warm house. Here and there the ruins were found grouped into densely populated colonies. It is not probable that they were inhabited continuously, but were resorted to by the shepherds and their families in times of alarm, and perhaps during the stormy season. They are in many cases entirely inaccessible, except by ladders, which the aborigines used everywhere; and traces of steps cut in the rock may yet be found leading to many of them, as, for example, to this cliff-house shown in Fig. 12. When it is considered that the house occupies on its cliff the same ledge as appears in the cut to be continuous with its roof on the next cliff in the rear, the necessity for some aid in climbing will be apparent. Such a position was of course one of the greatest safety when the garrison could hold out against a seige, for one man could defend the approaches against a thousand. But the continual destructive incursions which the inhabitants suffered from the north at last compelled them, no doubt, with reduced ranks, to retreat southward, fighting as they went. The traditions of that warfare, and the fortified places pointed out as battle-grounds, tell a story of the most intense and poetic interest; and a great fame awaits the man who shall immortalize in epic or drama the sad and thrilling history of this almost extirpated people. There are passages in it which afford material for an Iliad. Finally, decimated in numbers, the remnants of the tribe halted on the lofty bluffs, or mesas, on the shores of the Little Colorado in central Arizona, and built new villages now known as the Seven Towns of the Moquis. There are numerous photographs also of these villages as seen from a distance and close by; of the interior of the houses; of their curiously irrigated fields; and of the people at their work. The whole history of these nations is one of profound interest, and I leave it reluctantly, feeling as though I really had said nothing at all about it.

wool, and probably also, some cotton. In the making of pottery they excelled. The shapes included all the forms of plates, bowls, jars, and pitchers, but not many were found with very narrow necks. Much of it was glazed, and ornamented all over with red, black, and white lines and bands, disposed in zig-zags, diamonds, running Greek squares, scrolls, and various other patterns. A ruder way was not to glaze the ware, but indent the outside and smooth the inside. The manner in which they manufactured their pottery was peculiar. They rolled their prepared clay into long cords, which they coiled into the shape of the intended vessel, increasing and decreasing the diameter of the coil to suit the required shape. The adhesive cords were then welded together with the thumb-nail or a stick, and the vessel was ready for ornamenting and baking. A similar method is now practiced by the Indians of the Amazon River, according to Hartt.

I intend in my next letter to describe the exhibit of the costumes and utensils of the modern Indians, of which the Smithsonian sends a fine collection.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

EXCURSIONS TO NEW HAVEN.—Many of our citizens have been, during the last few warm days, seeking for a quiet and pleasant excursion from the city. It would seem, if numbers are any indication, that they have selected the elegant steamers of the New Haven Line, leaving Pier 25, E. R., (Sundays excepted) at 3 and 11 P. M., and Twenty-third street, E. R., at 3:15 P. M. The cost is but $1.50 for round trip, including berth. Parties leaving at 3 P. M. have four hours in New Haven, and are landed in New York early next morning.

THE LOBSTER AND THE OYSTER.—A friend of FOREST AND STREAM, writing from Chatham, New Brunswick, says that some of the people in that locality seem to have a very high opinion of the sagacity of the lobster. One story on which they found it is as follows:—

Down at Escuminac, which is on the southeast side of the Mirimichi, there is an oyster bed known only to one Harrington, locally known as "Stormy," on account of dirty weather invariably following his visits, with oysters to sell, to Chatham. He had gained a great reputation on account of the superiority of his oysters, but during the past two years those he has brought to market have not been quite up to the mark. Last season, however, he gave his theory of the cause of the deterioration. He says that not far from the oyster bed there is a "gravel knoll" formed by an eddy on the edge of the channel of the Mirimichi. Happening to scan the bottom of this knoll with his "water glass," he observed several large lobsters. Two of them were just leaving it, each having in one claw a pebble about the size of a small hen egg. He directed the lad who was with him to scull the boat along in the direction taken by the crustacea, and the one he was particularly watching crawled directly to and upon the oyster bed. Soon it approached a large oyster, which, on feeling the water stirred, immediately closed its shell. The lobster lay, however, with the pebble poised in its claw, and within half an inch of the thin end of the oyster shell, and in two or three minutes the latter began to open again. As soon as it had opened sufficiently, the lobster, with a quick movement, darted the pebble into the open shell, rendering the oyster powerless to close it. The animal's feelers were then used to extract the contents of the shell, which it ate quite deliberately, and then lay on the spot as if digesting the sweet morsel, and contemplating a similar operation on the next oyster.

Mr. Harrington says that nearly all the largest oysters are destroyed in this way, but the smaller ones cannot open far enough to permit the pebble to be inserted. Mr. Harrington has never yet been convicted of experimenting carelessly with his innate veracity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are under more than ordinary obligation to that standard journal, the Richmond *Whig*, for its friendly endeavors to extend the circulation of FOREST AND STREAM throughout the State of Virginia, which we are glad to say are not without their effect, many prominent names of Virginia having been recently added to the list of our subscribers. Alex. Mosely, Esq., one of its editors, is a member of the Virginia State Fishery Commission, and his journal is naturally the promoter of fish culture and angling in the Old Dominion. We find its contents as valuable to us as the politicians do for their especial needs. No doubt the *Whig* would be more than gratified should the next President of the United States be a skillful angler and fish culturist. It is said that a good angler and lover of the wildwoods cannot be a bad man, although given to tricks and strategems for the circumvention of fish.

—We have received the compliment of a crate of very fine new potatoes from the estate of Chas. G. Kendall, Esq., on Palmetto Island, near Port Royal, South Carolina. The Colonel enjoys the good things of this life; his domain is fruitful of melons, oranges, figs, strawberries, and other semi-tropical fruits. He maintains that, being insulated, he is less exposed to frosts than the main-land is; Jack seldom making his appearance there. We trust that our friend's potato bin may never be empty.

CATFISH SKIN GLOVES.—The Canadians are talking of starting a kid glove factory at Port Colborne, the gloves to be manufactured of the skins of catfish (*Siluridæ*), which are found there in great quantities. The fish, after being skinned, will be salted and exported to other places, where they will find a ready market under some other name.

TO TOTE A DEER.—In dragging the carcass of a deer to camp, never draw it by the hind legs. This is against the grain of the hair, making the load heavy and damaging the meat. If a sapling is handy sling the deer to it with its feet tied in pairs, and the nose secured to the pole, so that it will not swing and sling blood all over.

—The Vivisection bill introduced into the British House of Lords by Lord Carnarvon to prevent cruel experiments on animals provides: 1. That the experiments must be made with the sole view to the acquisition of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging human life or alleviating human suffering. 2. The experiments must be performed in registered places. 3. They must be made by duly licensed persons. 4. The animal operated upon must, during the whole of the experiment, be placed under the influence of anæsthetics sufficiently powerful to prevent it from feeling pain. 5. The animal must be killed before recovering consciousness. 6. The experiments must not be made at lectures as illustrations. 7. They must not be made to obtain manual skill in an operation.

— The Florida orange crop for the present season is 25,000,000, worth on an average at the groves $15 per thousand, making $375,000. It is estimated that there are now not more than 3,000 acres of young trees from four to six years old from the bud, some bearing as many as 100 oranges the past fruit season. For the next five years it is believed the crop will gradually increase from the growth of trees to 150,000,000, yielding a product of $2,250,000, or about one seventh of the product of Palermo.

Rational Pastimes.

BICYCLING.

WHETHER it is owing to a natural spirit of restlessness or a national and characteristic desire, or rather craving, for change and novelty, certain it is that sports, pastimes or new methods of recreation, which at the time of their introduction are received with an eagerness which promise permanency, are after all the most ephemeral. The best instances which incur to us at the moment are bicyling and "rinking." Of these the latter has utterly faded out, and the former has but a feeble hold which promises, in spite of all efforts in the shape of exhibitions, challenges, and matches against horses, to follow its example; still there are feeble hopes of its rival which we trust will be fulfilled. A pastime so healthy, so practicable in its pursuit and so utterly free from any demoralizing tendencies, ought not to be suffered to die out. It is to be regretted that our athletic associations have not done more towards supporting and encouraging bicycling, particularly the college associations. It is customary at Harvard, Yale, and elsewhere, for the students to make long expeditions in various directions on foot. How much could the pleasure of their trips be enhanced by the use of the bicycle, any one who has read the correspondence on the subject, embracing letters from collegians in the London *Field*, knows. Routes are therein given, with information as to distances, runs, etc.; and the rate of speed attained, averaging twelve miles per hour, is so great, that places are visited that would be beyond the limits even of a day's drive with horse and wagon.

We have before us the initial copy of *The Velocipedist*, a paper started during the excitement attending the first introduction of the modern bicycle into this country. Of course the old velocipede with its three wheels, two being worked by the arms, was familiar to boys of many generations ago; and even the two wheeler, in which equilibrium was maintained and motion given by the feet paddling against the ground, had long been a familiar object on the streets, and the boy well split up so that he could manage a big machine was the envy of the neighborhood. The latter, indeed was the original form of velocipede, but never came into general use as an instrument of utility. The Baron Drais de Saverbrun, has the credit of having, about the commencement of this century introduced the three wheeled arm movement velocipede, which was first introduced to the Parisians at the celebrated resort known as the Tivoli Gardens. It is certain, however, that many years previous to that time, Messieurs. Blanchard and Mesurier had invented a machine which was exhibited at the court of Louis XVI. At its head was the figure of an eagle with outstretching wings, and while one man directed its movements from in front, another sat behind and propelled it. Subsequently Mr. Drenze improved upon this invention and machines constructed after his model were distributed among country postmen, who used them until a fall of snow caused their abandonment, after which their use was never resumed. M. Lallement was the inventor who affixed treadles to the front wheel, and his first appearance in the Champs Elysees produced n perfect furore. The *velocc* became an "institution" with the Parisians at once, races were organized, school boys, messengers, and pedlers were mounted, and although the first excitement had died out the bicycle remains in constant use. The new fashion was eagerly adopted by England, and in that land of out-door sport the bicyle has become firmly fixed, ranking as an athletic pastime with cricket, foot-ball, or, almost, rowing. The new fashion, of course, soon reached this country and numerous "schools" were started. The stage took up the bicycle, and manufacturers improved upon the European machine. Of late, however, the use of the bicycle has languished. And yet we are not without some very clever riders. Putting aside the professionals who have been made such "examples" of by Stanton, the English champion, we have some good amateur riders, notably Mr. Jas. M. Mason, of Highland, Ohio, who, in October, 1875, rode 99 miles in nine hours and five minutes.

Stanton, since he has been here has beaten all riders and even attempted the feat of riding against a trotting horse. He found, however, that our trotters were very different animals from the "pony" trotters that he had met at Lillio Bridge and Alexandria Park. In the short races, such as five miles, he was of course beaten by a mile or more, but it is questionable whether in a race of one or two hundred miles he would not win against an average trotter. The endurance of man, backed by will and intellect, seems much superior to that of the animal. A mile in three minutes has repeatedly been made in English matches. The Boston *Post*, in an ably written article, advocates the claim of the bicycle as means of recreation between horseback and pedestrianism, and we join with our contemporary in hoping that it may take a final foothold on our soil. The example is set by prominent statesmen and men of letters. Mr. Lowe, ex-chancellor of the British Exchecquer, makes a mile on his bicycle in time equal to any amateur's. Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, is said to be an accomplished bicyclist. The *Post* says:—

"How easy and cheap to take one's bicycle and wheel off into the country in fine weather, compared with carriage or horseback riding. The pleasantest journeys may be made with them. They eat nothing, and require no care after dismounting. There is no danger from accidents, and if weary of traveling in that way the rider could push to a railroad station, pitch his machine into the baggage car and seat himself with the passengers. It may demand more or less exertion to climb the hills that confront one so frequently on New England roads, but it is nothing to steady tramping; it is easier than prolonged horseback riding, and it is far more recreating and refreshing than by the cars. The bicycle is waiting to come in."

CRICKET.

—The cricket season of the Centennial year in the metropolis has opened more favorably than was anticipated, and the promise is that we shall have some very interesting local contests this season. It still remains a discredit to the great metopolis of America that our Central Park, which has on its map a so-called cricket field, has no such resort in reality, the rule prohibiting all sports and pastimes at the park in question, except to a very limited extent, preventing the city clubs from having any facilities granted them to play cricket at the park. It has been found necessary to have fields for athletic exercises, and there ought to be a regular metropolitan cricket field, similar, in fact, to such a ground as "Lord's" in London. In the meantime, however, we have to take what the gods—democratic—grant us, and that is simply the old field at Hoboken, which this year, by-the-bye, is in better condition and order than it has ever been seen before, thanks to the attention given it by the St. George Club's worthy professional, Mr. George Giles. The cricket season opened there on Decoration Day, when the Merions, of Philadelphia, visited the St. George gentlemen and had a pleasant four-innings game on that day, the result of which may be summarized as follows: St. George—first inning, 88; second inning, 83; total, 171. Merion—first inning, 48; second innings, 69; total, 116. Best scores by St. George—Soutter, run out, 29; Giles, not out, 27; Marsh, 17; Gibbes, 16; Richardson, 15; Mocran, 11. Best scores by Merion—Williams, 23; Harnes, 17; Wam, not out, 11; Ashbridge, 10. Best bowling by St. George—Marsh 4 wickets for 13 runs. By Merion—Fox, 8 wickets for 41 runs.

Since this game the St. George Club have had pleasant meetings with the Staten Island and Stevens Institute eleveus, they defeating the Islanders, but being beaten by the Institute yonths. They of course did not present their full strength against the latter, but the team they did put in enabled the boys to win a creditable victory, which will greatly help them to become more practiced cricketers.

—The Manhattan Club are on their feet again, thanks to the liberality of Chief Engineer Acly en, of Prospect Park, where the club now practices every Saturday.

—The Prospect Park Club has not shown up this season as yet. Probably they will find it advisable to play under the new park rules.

BASE BALL.

—The model games since our last include the following:—

June 10—Mutual vs. Cincinnati, at Brooklyn (10 ins).....	1	to 0
June 6—Mutual vs. Cincinnati, at Brooklyn.....	2	to 0
June 6—Louisville vs. Boston, at Boston.....	3	to 0
June 8—Louisville vs. Boston, at Boston.....	3	to 1
June 8—Chelsea vs. Alaska, at Brooklyn.....	4	to 1
June 7—Rhode Island vs. Taunton, at Providence (17 ins).	4	to 2
June 10—Louisville vs. Boston, at Boston.....	4	to 3
June 3—Cincinnati, of St. Louis, vs. Active, at St. Louis.	5	to 4
June 8—Star vs. Mechanic, at Rochester	6	to 1
June 4—St. Louis Reds vs. Stocks, at St. Louis.....	6	to 2
June 5—Continental vs. Brooklyn, at Prospect Park.....	6	to 3
June 7—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford	6	to 3
June 10—Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford (7ins).....	7	to 0
June 6—Chicago vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	7	to 0
June 6—Amity vs. Active, at Greenfield, N. J.....	7	to 1
June 4—Olive vs. Blue Stockings, at St. Louis.....	7	to 4
June 9—Mutual (amateurs) vs. Fly Away, at Gapitoline.	7	to 4
June 9—New Haven vs. St. Louis, at New Haven...	7	to 5
June 6—Hartford vs. St. Loois, at Hartford.....	8	to 4
June 7—Alaska vs. Active, at Hoboken.....	8	to 4
June 8—Bridgeport vs. Yale, at Bridgeport.....	8	to 6
June 8—Chicago vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	8	to 7
June 10—Winona vs. Staten Island, at Staten Island.....	9	to 2
June 10—Princeton vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn.....	9	to 4
June 5—Olympic vs. Resolute, at Paterson.....	10	to 4

—The most remarkable contest on record was that played June 7th at Providence between the Taunton nine and the Rhode Islands, the full score of which we place on record, no less than seventeen innings being required to settle it:—

RHODE ISLANDS.						TAUNTONS.					
Name.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	Name.	R	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brady, 2d b.....	1	2	4	2	0	Meyers, 3d b.....	0	0	4	5	0
Barry, c. f.....	0	2	2	2	1	Carpenter, p.....	1	1	1	0	0
Burns, 3d b.....	0	1	3	3	1	Sullivan, 1st b.....	0	2	19	0	0
Shandley, l. f.....	0	1	1	0	1	Allen, c.....	0	2	15	1	4
Hanlon, r. f.....	2	2	7	0	0	Dixon, 2d b.....	0	2	2	4	2
Tobin, 1st b.....	1	3	19	0	0	Bates, s. s.....	1	1	1	7	2
Tuberday, s. s.....	0	0	4	8	1	Householder, l. f.....	0	1	5	0	0
Keenan, c.....	0	2	9	1	1	Waterman, r. f.....	0	0	0	0	0
Critchley, p.....	0	1	4	4	0	Fritz, c. f.....	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	4	14	51	20	3	Totals.....	2	13	51	23	8

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Rhode Islands.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Tauntons.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Umpire—Mr. C. A. Huse, of Browns.
Time of game—Three hours.

—The League pennant contests up to June 12th, inclusive, number eighty-three, of which one was drawn. The record to that date is as follows. We give them in the order of won games:—

	Chicago.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Mutual.	Boston.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Games won.
Chicago.....	..	2	2	4	0	3	3	4	18
Hartford.....	..	..	3	6	2	4	3	3	21
St. Louis.....	3	0	..	3	2	0	3	2	12
Louisville.....	0	0	1	..	1	3	2	3	10
Mutual.....	0	1	1	2	..	1	1	3	9
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	3	..	3	3	9
Athletic.....	0	0	0	1	3	1	..	0	5
Cincinnati.....	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	..	4
Games lost.....	3	4	9	11	11	12	15	17	82
Games drawn.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

The contest West vs. East, up to June 12th, stands as follows:—

West.	Won.	Lost.	East.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago.....	8	1	Hartford.....	6	3
St. Louis	4	5	Mutual.....	6	3
Louisville.....	7	2	Boston	3	6
Cincinnati.....	1	8	Athletic.....	1	3
Total.....	20	16	Total	16	20

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12th, 1876.

ON Saturday, 10th inst., the match between the Merion and Germantown Cricket Clubs resulted in a handsome and hardly expected victory for the Merions by a majority of 45 runs. By excellent bowling and good field ing they held the Germantowns down to 111 runs, and then by hard hitting, assisted by very loose fielding, piled up a score of 156. Large, of the Germantown, put together 34 neatly. John Hargreaves carried his bat out for 10, while two more of the same family—Joe and Bob—had 16 and 11 respectively. For the Merion, G. Ashbridge, after giving a number of chances, went out for 57 runs. Law, who made a long leg hit for 4, added 33 to the total. Haines made 26, and Fox 14.

The game between the Young America vs. Germantown Clubs, begun on the 3d inst., was resumed to-day, the 13th, at half-past one, with John and Joe Hargreaves again at the bat, the former having been "not out" with 16 runs, and the latter ditto with 7. The two brothers, after each having been given a life, made a stand. For a time the run getting was fast, principally from Joe's bat, when he went out with 43—nine twos, two threes, one four, one five off a magnificent leg hit, and the balance singles. John plodded on slowly until he had 26. Nearly every man on the eleven had double figures, even extras. When the last wicket fell the score for the innings was 183. The game now looked like a foregone conclusion, but the Young America sent in Dan and Bob Newhall to face Welch and Bob Hargreaves. The bowling was handled for ones and twos at a rate which led to Caldwell's replacing Welsh, and then to Brewster's taking Caldwell's place. When Dan was out, leg before wicket with 11 runs, the telegraph showed 50 for one wicket. George Newhall joined Bob, and made two fours, one three, and two singles in quick succession, and when half-past six came and the stumps were drawn, the Young America had 67 runs for one wicket, leaving them 9 wickets in which to make 104 to win. The conclusion will be on Wednesday next, the 14th. SCULLS.

The Rifle.

RIFLE NOTES.—The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club have resolved to send circulars to the various rifle clubs throughout the country soliciting contributions to defray the cost of the grand trophy for the world's championship....The percentage of the scores in the first competition for places on this year's team was higher than that attained last year....The competitions of Tuesday and Wednesday determined the twelve who are to compose the team and reserve. The competing eight will be elected by a majority of the twelve at such time as they themselves may determine upon....At the last monthly meeting of the directors of the National Rifle Association, a letter was read from Sir Henry Halford, of the English Rifle Association, regretting that the English marksmen could not join in the Centennial match. They could not overlook the unity of Great Britain by placing themselves in antagonism to their fellow countrymen in an international contest of this kind. Also one from Captain Macdonald, of the Scotch team, asking whether his team could be accommodated with a camping ground near the range, and stating that the team would leave Liverpool on the steamer Bothnia on the 19th of August. They wish to camp on or near the range from their arrival up to the time of the match....An organization called the Creedmoor Building Association has been formed, its immediate object being the building of a club house at Creedmoor. The National Rifle Association will purchase the building when it is completed....The conditions of two coming matches have been announced—the match for the badge presented by Mr. Poppenhusen, on behalf of the Long Island Central Railroad, to be shot for on the 24th inst., and the Schuyler, Hartley & Graham prize for rapid as well as accurate firing. For the former the distances are to be 200 and 500 yards, two sighting and five scoring shots at each distance; weapon, Remington rifle, State model. The highest score wins the badge and one fourth of the entrance money; the next highest to get one sixth of the entrance money, and the third one twelfth of the same. The other prize mentioned is open to all comers, and will be shot for, off hand, at 200 yards, with any rifle, as many shots being allowed as a man may choose to fire in thirty seconds. The highest score wins the badge and half the entrance money, and the other half is divided between the two marksmen scoring next highest.

CREEDMOOR.—The only match shot at Creedmoor on Saturday was the short range contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, the conditions of which are ten shots each at 200 yards off-hand. The wind was very bad for good shooting blowing in gusts across the range. There were thirty competitors, the winner being Mr. A. Pyle, who used an ordinary military rifle. The names of those who scores above 30 were a follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Alexander Pyle.....	40	G. L. Morse.....	37
C. H. Eagle.....	39	J. F. Irwin.....	36
W. H. Cochran, Jr.....	38	S. Sargent.....	36
J. L. Price.....	38	George Waterman.....	35
H. P. Carrington.....	38	C. E. Latimer.....	35
J. L. Allen.....	38	C. A. Rouller.....	23
R. H. Keene.....	37	Capt. C. F. Robbins.....	33
Col. Valentine.....	37	Capt. W. C. Reddy.....	32
C. E. Huntington.....	37	Capt. C. E. Truslow.....	32
J. L. Kellinger.....	37	D. F. Davids.....	31

THE TEAM COMPETITIONS.—The last two stages of the second competition for places on the American team were shot at Creedmoor on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and the sixteen men making the highest aggregates were named for the final competitions, which were shot on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The aggregate scores made by the contestants, with four competitions, were as follows, the possible score being 1,000:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
General T. S. Dakin.....	835	E. Overbnogh.....	767
Frank Hyde.....	832	T. D. Gray.....	765
G. W. Yale.....	829	E. H. Raymond.....	762
Colonel W. B. Farwell.....	796	H. Fulton.....	756
A. Anderson.....	794	C. Dusenbury, Jr.....	755
R. Rathbone.....	785	W. D. Emmendorf.....	753
L. Weber.....	780	R. S. Gray.....	745
H. S. Jewell.....	776	L. L. Allen.....	725
L. C. Bruce.....	772	Orange Judd.....	721
W. Washburn.....	770	G. E. Blydenburgh.....	722
J. A. Shaffer.....	770		

From the first sixteen who were to have shot yesterday, four more were to have been eliminated, leaving the team and reserves of twelve men. It was proposed by Col. Gildersleeve to have the last competition determine not only whom should constitute the twelve, but that the men making the best eight scores should compose the team, and the other four the reserve. It was finally decided, however, that the twelve should remain an open squad to be divided into team and reserve at a certain time before the end

—At the shooting tournament on Union Hill, N. J., Mr. J. F. Ruthyen, on Monday, made the largest score on record, distance 200 yards, five shots, viz., 48 out of a possible 50. Mr. Ruthyen is one of the best off-hand marksmen in the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The members of the Worcester Sportsman's Club held the first of their competition trials to select a club team, Thursday 8th inst. The distance was 800 yards, in any position, without artificial rests, at a Creedmoor target. The result was as follows: Highest possible score 75.—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
A. G. Mann	57	A. L. Price	48
Steadman Clark	47	G. J. Rugg	46
A. P. Cutting	42	A. E. Grimer	36
Frank Wesson	21	A. F. Hatch	17
C. B. Holden	15		

CONNECTICUT.—The members of the Connecticut Rifle Association held their regular weekly meeting on the 10th inst at the Willow Brook range. The wind was unfavorable. J. B. Rowe won the long-range medal a second time, and consequently it becomes his property. It was originally won by G. W. Yale; the second time by Mr. Rowe, and the third time by Captain Stetson. A similar one will be immediately obtained in its place. Captain Stetson won the mid-range (five hundred yards) medal, making a score of 33 points, the highest possible being 35. Annexed are the scores, fifteen shots each.—

Name.	800	900	1,000	Total.
J. B. Rowe	22	12	13	47
J. E. Stetson	13	11	13	37
J. L. Woodbury	13	11	withdrew.	24
Orange Judd	12	06	05	23
J. C. Kinney	08	03	withdrew.	11

The other contestants withdrew after shooting at the eight hundred yard range. The two hundred yard medal was won by J. L. Woodburry, of Hartford;

ILLINOIS.—The 8th was a regular practice day with the members of the Chicago Rifle Club, and a few of the long range riflemen assembled at South Park to try conclusions at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The latter range, however, on account of the inclemency of the weather was not attempted. Fifteen shots per man were fired at the first two distances, and the following scores made out of a possible 75 at each range :—

Name.	800 Yd's.	900 Yd's.	Total.
James Smith	55	51	106
O. C. Blackmer	56	57	93
A. W. Roberts	34	44	78
A. G. Alford	53	23	75
H. W. S. Cleveland	43	30	30
Charles Fuller	31	4	35

The club will hereafter meet every Thursday for long range shooting, and it is hoped more members will be present.

Game Bag and Gun.

PIGEON MATCHES.

CENTENNIAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.—A grand prize shooting tournament will be held under the auspices of Capt. Bogardus and Miles Johnson at Philadelphia, on July 5th, 6th, and 7th. The prizes will be $500, $680, and $1,000, for the three days divided into five classes, the first two days being open to amateurs only, entrance, $10, and the third to the world, entrance $20. On the 4th of July Capt. Bogardus will shoot an exhibition match, to break 1,000 glass balls thrown up at 25 yards from spring traps or by hand, two balls to be in the air at the same time and match to be shot in two hours and forty minutes.

MINNESOTA.—The match between the St. Paul Sportsman's Club and the Stillwater Club for the championship badge was shot at Stillwater on the 2d inst. and resulted in a defeat of the St. Paul Club by one bird. The scores made were as follows, the shooting being at 20 birds each, and under the usual conditions.—

STILLWATER.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Castle	17	Simmons	13
Veazie	19	Pratt	17
McKusick	13	Ellison	14
Ira Castle	17	Dibber	17
Brown	16		
Grand total			142

ST. PAUL.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Baldwin	20	Golcher	14
Zimmerman	16	Taylor	15
Davis	18	Finch	15
Day	18	Slater	10
Carpenter	15		
Grand total			141

—A pigeon match between J. Love and S. Potts, took place on the 4th inst. at Alameda, near San Francisco, with the following result: 21 yards rise, 80 yards bound; blowing a stiff breeze with good strong birds:—

Name	Score.										Total.
Love	1	1	0	1	1	*0	1	1	1	0	8
Potts	0	1	1	0	0	1	*0	1	1	1	6

* Dead out of bounds. L.

CONNECTICUT, — Woodcock are reported to be very plenty this year, and it is due probably to the law passed last year abolishing summer shooting; but it seems that there are some sportsmen who desire a repeal of the law, for a petition for a new game law has been put in circulation in New Haven and has, so it is said, received over 500 names including many prominent sportsmen. It provides for the shooting of woodcock from July 1st to January 1st, excepting only August and September.

SPORT IN THE WEST—DANE'S GUN.

LA CROSSE, Wisconsin, June 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In this wide-awake thoroughly western city, we have been happily spending the last few weeks, visiting old friends, making new acquaintances and enjoying city life generally as one who has spent three years "in the timber" is well fitted to do. La Crosse is quite a sporting town, several very fine dogs are owned by well known citizen. "Czar," a direct descendant of Rake and Rachel, owned by Mr. Webb, of the American Express Company, to whom we are under obligations for many favors, being one of the best. Mr. Webb informs us that the fall woodcock shooting on the Mississippi River bottoms here is as good as can be; that a party from St. Louis came here every fall in a small steamer, the Fire Fly, on purpose to shoot woodcock for the St. Louis market, and that they express the birds "by the barrel full." Surely it would pay some ardent devotee of cock shooting to "take in" this point this fall, then cross the river into Houston Co., Minn., where Chief of Police Frank Hatch, (one of your subscribers and correspondents, by the way,) informs us there "are more quail than any where else in the world."

Quite naturally we drifted in our wanderings about town into the gun shop of J. C. Dane, where we have spent more than one entertaining hour, learning something about guns from this fine mechanic, and learning also that Mr. Dane is building guns second to none made in the country, and as we think, in all essential points superior. These guns are fitted up with Dane's patent snap action, and patent firing pin; there is no lever in sight; the unlocking of the gun is accomplished by pressing backwards the patent finger piece which forms the fore-part of the guard, and it is a very simple, natural motion to make, and requires but little more force than is needed to pull a trigger, and the motion in character is precisely similar. This motion unlocks and breaks down the barrels, and when snapped back and ready for firing, the gun looks like a muzzle-loader, no unsightly and unhandy lever being in the way.

A second and noteworthy improvement is Dane's patent self-recoiling, or momentum firing pin, which entirely precludes any danger from accidental discharge, it is impossible to explode the charge by accident or carelessness, and the working of the lock and firing pin should be seen to be appreciated. Justice cannot be fully done it on paper. Dane builds these guns of all grades from $75 to $300; does his work all by hand, elegant work it is too, tests each gun personally until it suits him fully, and fills the order to the letter, and warrants them in every particular. It strikes us that a stock company could take hold of this gun and patents and make money out of it. For strength, general shooting qualities, ease in handling, simplicity of construction, it certainly "lays over any gun we have ever seen or handled. T. P. C.

FLANNEL SHOT CARTRIDGES.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 3d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Have just read "Wing Shot's" experience with flannel cartridges in No. 17, and as I think my suggestion, in February, of the merits of the "flannel" system of choke boring was the first to appear in FOREST AND STREAM, though I fancy old to most sportsmen of experience, I will suggest my way of making them. I use flannel because cotton or linen is apt to burn, and if there is dead grass the possible result is not pleasant. Take a strip 16 to 18 inches long, and of a width equal to the circumference of the bore of the gun; then sew the edges together at one end, then pour in a charge of shot, using a small funnel, which is always handy in loading, then tie above the shot closely with strong thread, and again one quarter inch above, then another charge, tying as before. When the end is reached you have ten or twelve charges, only needing to be cut apart between the two ties. Quite thin flannel should be used, or the charge will be solid. The material called merino is about the right texture. This is the cheapest and best concentrator I know. Kay's is expensive, and, I find, very irregular. I have tried 100, and at least one half went solid, so that in using up what I had left I cut off the crease, so as to make them burst. For long shots, no choke boring can do better than charges loaded as I have indicated. W. A. HARRIS.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
June 15	4	45	2	20	0	45
June 16	5	34	3	18	1	34
June 17	6	27	4	8	2	27
June 18	7	23	5	10	3	24
June 19	8	18	6	11	4	25
June 20	9	25	7	12	5	25
June 21	10	27	8	10	6	27

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—The ill luck of the New York Yacht Club on its regatta days in always having what the log books call "light winds and calms," is proverbial. But for once either the clerk of the weather or the regatta committee made a mistake, and fortunately pitched upon a day which could not have been improved on, the result of which was that the regatta was one of the most successful ones which ever occurred in this harbor. There were a few mishaps it is true, as will appear lower down, but these were but the spices which gave flavor to the feast; both wind and weather were all that could have been desired. It was about ten o'clock when the steamer Wm. Fletcher, having on board the judges and members of the press, arrived off the club house at Staten Island, followed by the club steamer Wm. Cook, and the excursion steamers Magenta, Cyclops, and others, all with full freights. Here the contestants, together with a fleet of yachts not entered in the regatta were found sailing about or at anchor, awaiting their instructions and the signal guns. At nineteen minutes past eleven the first gun was fired, and the fleet being under way, ten minutes later the gun was fired for the yachts to pass the line between the judges' steamer and the club house, and the schooner Meta being nearest dashed across followed by schooner Meta being nearest dashed across followed by the others in quick succession. The names of the contending yachts and their respective times of crossing are given below:—

KEEL SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Rambler	W. H. Thomas	11	38	43
Alarm	Com. G. L. Kingsland	11	39	36
Wanderer	F. Stillman	11	48	02
FIRST CLASS CENTREBOARD SCHOONERS.				
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	11	41	36
Idler	S. J. Colgate	11	36	11
Tidal Wave	W. Voorhis	11	35	50
Madeline	J. S. Dickerson	11	40	57
SECOND CLASS CENTREBOARD SCHOONERS.				
Restless	V. Com. N. S. Kane	11	34	12
Estelle	J. D. Smith	11	35	14
Comet	W. H. Langley	11	41	21
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell	11	43	42
Clio	John Platt	11	42	25
Meta	W. E. Iselin	11	29	47
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.				
Arrow	D. Edgar	11	41	02
Gracie	J. R. Halsey	11	36	27
Vindex	H. Com. R. Center	11	37	20
Addie Voorhis	C. Roosevelt	11	38	19
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.				
Active	F. W. J. Hurst	11	38	10
Windward	H. R. Willoughby	11	43	17
Madcap	J. H. Busk	11	43	17
Breeze	H. P. Kingsland	11	34	04

The Palmer and the Arrow having passed between the judges' boat and the stake-boat somebody called to them to go back and pass inside the stake-boat, which they did, although according to the printed sailing directions they were quite right. The Wanderer did not pass the line until after fifteen minutes' limit had passed, and was therefore ruled out of the race. The wind was blowing a good topsail breeze from the southwest, enabling those of the yachts that had started with sheets well in to almost lay a course for buoy No. 10. So long a start had the yachts been given that the leaders had almost reached the first turning point before the Fletcher came up with them. The picture was a glorious one after the Narrows had been passed and the fleet were all in view. The Meta had been deprived of her lead by the sloops Gracie and Arrow, and the schooners Idler, Palmer and Madeleine had also passed her. The race between the two sloops just named was very exciting. Both had to tack to weather the buoy, and although the Gracie had the lead she stood on much further than was necessary, allowing the Arrow to round first. The sailing of this sloop was remarkable throughout the day; she had beaten the Meta twenty-two minutes to the southwest spit, rounding that point at 12:54.39. The Gracie followed about a minute later, and in two minutes the huge Idler rounded in grand style, sending up a balloon jib which was destined soon to be on deck again. After an interval of six minutes, and closely following each other, came the schooner Palmer and sloops Vindex, Coming, and schooners Madeleine, Meta, and Comet; then the sloops Addie V. and Active, and the schooners Peerless and Restless almost side by side. The little Madcap came next, and then the schooner Tidal Wave sent up a balloon jib; and she waited a few minutes longer she would not have been minus a jib-boom, as the strain being too great for that spar it snapped with a loud report, and the schooner was disabled for the rest of the day. As the judges' boat steamed up to the point of the Hook to catch the leaders, we could see the white caps breaking inside showing that there was more wind and plenty of sea. As the fleet reached out from the Hook the fresh southerly wind was met, which, together with a strong ebb tide, made a sea that was too much for many of the yachts. In fact, it was the sea which caused most of the mischief, as there was not more than a good whole sail breeze. Never was a transformation more suddenly effected. The dainty yachts which were but a few minutes before clouds of canvas, were suddenly stripped for business, the schooners to three lower working sails, and the sloops to jibs and mainsails, with single reefs in some of the latter. The Alarm in pitching into a heavy sea carried away her fore topmast, and her chances were destroyed. The schooner Peerless was almost the first to turn about and give it up, followed by the sloops Addie V. and Gracie. Down to leeward a large schooner which afterwards proved to be the Madeline, was seen with the head of her mainmast carried away just below the cap. Away astern the like huge Mohawk, not entered in the race, known by her square sail yard, had been coming proudly through the fleet with both gaff topsails set, standing up like a house, when suddenly, away goes her mainsail, the sail parting across the head just under the gaff, leaving that spar standing with a fluttering mass of ribbons attached to it. How the accident happened is unexplainable, as there was scarcely wind enough to carry away a top-sail much less such a sail as the Mohawk's mainsail. The sloop Vindex kept on and the three great schooners, Rambler, Wanderer, and Tidal Wave, came on together, with the Restless and Clio to windward of them. The Tidal Wave did not at this juncture feel the loss of her jib boom, although she sadly wanted it on the run home. Of the second class sloops the Active with her huge topmast found too much sea and went back, but the little Madcap and the Windward, with topmasts housed appeared to be making good weather of it and pluckily kept on. There was more sea than the Fletcher could stand, so after sighting the light ship and timing the Idler, Palmer, Arrow, Comet and Vindex as nearly as could be she was headed for the home stake boat in order to take the time at the finish. It was a tight race between the Idler and the steamer, the yacht beating but only by a minute or two, her time being obtained accurately. The yachts came straggling along at short intervals, their times being as follows:—

KEEL SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	E. Time.	Cor. Time.
Rambler	11 38 43½	3 52 55	4 14 11½	4 14 11½
Alarm	11 39 36½	4 07 53	4 28 16½	4 27 54½
Wanderer	11 48 02	3 51 17	4 03 15	3 59 23
FIRST CLASS CENTREBOARD SCHOONERS.				
Palmer	11 41 36	3 38 58½	3 57 22½	3 57 22½
Idler	11 36 11½	3 31 00	3 54 48½	3 51 22½
Tidal Wave	11 35 50	4 00 55½	4 25 05½	4 23 23½
Madeleine	11 40 27	dismasted.		
SECOND CLASS C. B. SCHOONERS.				
Restless	11 34 12½	4 10 58	4 36 45½	4 36 45½
Estelle	11 35 14	4 05 07	4 29 53	4 28 38
Comet	11 41 21	3 46 48½	4 05 27½	3 58 14½
Peerless	11 43 42½	withdrawn.		
Clio	11 42 25	4 07 17	4 24 25	4 11 54
Meta	11 29 47	4 07 08	4 37 21	4 23 58
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.				
Arrow	11 41 02	3 52 33	4 11 30	4 11 30
Gracie	11 36 27½	withdrawn.		
Vindex	11 37 20½	4 25 15	4 25 54½	4 21 14½
Adie Voorhis	11 38 19	withdrawn.		
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.				
Coming	11 38 10½	withdrawn.		
Active	11 38 10½	4 35 30	4 57 19½	4 57 19½
Windward	11 43 17½	4 31 59	4 48 41½	4 48 08½
Madcap	11 43 11½	4 31 53	4 48 41½	4 48 16½
Breeze	11 34 04½	withdrawn.		

Thus the Rambler wins the keel schooner prize; the Idler the first class schooner prize, beating the Palmer by exactly six minutes; the Comet the Bennet Challenge Cup for schooners, beating the Idler by 5m. 53s., and the second-class schooner cup, beating the Clio by 12m. 9½s.; the Arrow the Bennett Challenge Cup for sloops, beating the Vindex by 9m. 34½s., and the first class sloop cup, beating the Vindex the same time; and the Madcap the second class sloop cup, beating the Wiudward by 4m. 52s.

There was nothing on the Bay on Thursday that sailed better than Mr. Astor's Atalanta. The sloop Vision was also out but not entered. The time made by the Idler is the fastest ever made over the course. On such a day she would prove a safe champion in the race for the American cup.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Saturday was even a more favorable day for a regatta than Thursday, as there was quite as much wind without the troublesome sea outside the Hook, which on Thursday did so much to upset the equanimity of both yachtsmen and spectators. Of the vessels entered, the Madeleine and Tidal Wave, in the first class, having both been disabled in Thursday's race, were necessarily absent. So also were the Playful, Siren, Mystic, and Clio, but for what reason is unknown, unless it was that their owners knew the uselessness of contending against the Comet. The course for schooners and first class sloops was from the stakeboat off Bay Ridge to Southwest Spit, around the Lightship, back to Southwest

Spit, and home to a stakeboat off the new club house in Gravesend Bay. The second class sloops sailed the same course, substituting the Gedney Channel bar buoy for the Lightship, and the third class went direct from the starting point to a stakeboat anchored in the Horseshoe, two miles south of bouy 8½. The starting yachts were as follows:—

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.

Estelle—J. B. Smith,	Comet—W. H. Langley,
Louise—N. P. Rogers,	Gypsey—H. T. Livingston.

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Gracie—J. R. Halsey,	Arrow—D. Edgar,
Undine—W. M. Brasher,	Kate—G. F. Randolphe.

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Pirate—J. S. Beecher,	Lizzie L.—J. S. Johnson,
America—J. I. Treadwell,	Selene—H. S. Wood.

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Cynthia—E. P. Miller,	W. T. Lee—C. A. Cheever,
Victoria—Thos. Fry,	Susie S.—E. P. Miller.

At 11:37 the first gun was fired, and at 11:34 the signal was given to cross the line. The Arrow was first over, followed by the Comet and the Katie side by side. Next came the Gypsey and Louise, and then the Estelle, Gracie, and Selene, followed by the Undine and the William T. Lee. Close behind the Lee came the America, followed by the Susie S., Pirate, Lizzie L., and Victoria. The wind was light, but the yachts had a fair tide. The Arrow had a long lead, with the Comet after her. The Estelle was almost becalmed under the Staten Island bluff, having gone too far over to that shore, and the time thus lost was fatal to her chances, as the other schooners, when once outside the Narrows, went off with a rattling breeze, and were down to the Quarantine island before the luckless Estelle drifted out and caught the breeze. At 12:30 the Arrow tacked, followed by the Comet eight minutes later. The breeze had now freshened so much that club topsails were taken in and working ones substituted. The leading yachts reached the Southwest Spit in the following order:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	S.
Arrow	1	28	59	Gracie	1	45	25
Comet	1	36	41	Undine	1	47	30

The rest were not timed, as it was necessary for the judges' steamer to go on for the Lightship to time the leaders. There was still more wind outside, but it was not so rough as on Thursday. The Comet gained on the Arrow, but the latter rounded the Lightship first at 2:24.12, the Comet's time being 2:27:02, and the Estelle's 2:42:30. Running in for the Hook, the Comet finally passed the Arrow, and turned the Spit buoy ahead of her. From here it was a run before the wind for home, and kites were piled on. The following table gives the result of the race:—

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Elapsed Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Estelle	11	51	47	4	40	55	4	49	48	4	52	28
Comet	11	47	21	4	13	03	4	25	22	4	25	46
Gypsie	11	50	45	4	59	05	5	08	21	5	03	49
Louise	11	50	41	Did not go round.								

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Gracie	11	53	30	4	29	50	4	36	20	4	34	07
Arrow	11	46	13	4	16	27	4	30	14	4	24	33
Undine	11	56	24	4	42	38	4	46	14	4	32	09
Kate	11	47	22	4	45	31	4	58	09	4	41	38

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Pirate	11	59	44	4	51	43	4	51	59	4	51	59
America	11	58	26	4	22	41	4	24	15	4	21	19
Lizzie L.	12	01	26	4	15	43	4	14	17	4	10	32
Selene	11	55	35	Turned back.								

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Cynthia	12	00	13	3	45	38	3	45	25	3	45	25
Victoria	12	01	47	4	14	47	4	13	00	4	10	00
Wm. T. Lee	11	58	09	3	41	58	3	43	49	3	39	39
Susie S.	11	59	28	3	39	18	3	39	50	3	35	30

Thus the Comet wins the club prize for second class schooners, beating the Estelle 26m. 42s. The Estelle wins the Flag Officers' prize in this class, beating the Gypsey 10m. 21s. No first class schooners were started. The Arrow wins the club prize for first class sloops, beating the Undine 7m. 36s. The Undine wins the Flag Officers' prize in this class, beating the Gracie 1m. 58s. The Lizzie L. wins the club prize for second class sloops, beating the America 10m. 47s. The America wins the Flag Officers' prize in this class, beating the Pirate 30m. 40s. The Susie S. wins the club prize for third class sloops, beating the William T. Lee 4m. 9s., and the William T. Lee wins the Flag Officers' prize in this class, beating the Cynthia 9m. 55s.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The Corinthian race for sloops belonging to this club was also sailed on Saturday, under the same favorable conditions which attended the Brooklyn club. The course was from a starting point off Fort Wadsworth to and around the Lightship and return over the same course. The following table shows the time of starting and fiuishing:—

Yachts.	Started. H.	M.	S.	Finished. H.	M.	S.	Corrected. Time. H.	M.	S.
Coming	11	43	50	4	25	35	4	31	55
Addie	11	43	20	4	25	45	4	32	11
Vindex	11	45	00	4	30	05	4	30	49
Madcap	11	43	33	4	42	10	4	34	38
Active	11	44	30	4	42	22	4	39	45
Windward	11	42	10	4	42	59	4	41	50
Sadie	11	46	50	4	45	18	4	37	55
Scamper	11	51	40	4	59	08	4	39	28

The Coming was first around the buoy and Lightship, but the Addie Voorhis pushed her very close on the home run, and finally passed her, coming in ten seconds ahead.

The Vindex was adjudged the winner of the first prize for first class yachts, and no second prize was awarded. The first second class prize was awarded to the Madcap, and the second to the Sadie. The prizes were elegant silverware. The only accident during the race was a momentary "foul" at the start between the Addie Voorhis and the Coming, and the carrying away of a spar from the Vindex on the home stretch. The whole regatta was admirably managed, and its conduct elicited many commendations from the spectators. The Brooklyu regatta was so nearly on the same course that the vessels were much intermingled, and one could most of the time note the progress of both regattas.

THE CENTENNIAL YACHT RACE.—Entries for the second day's race must be made to Mr. J. M. Sawyer, No. 85 South street, before noon June 22d. Yachts will be classified as follows:—

First Class—All cabin sloops under 15 tons, old New York Yacht Club measurement. Second class, all open yachts over 25 feet mean length. Third class, all open yachts of 25 feet mean length and under. Fourth class, all open yachts carrying pleasure or working sails. No restrictions as to sails for first class. Second and third class to carry jib and mainsail only. Fourth class will be restricted to working jib and mainsail, but may carry light sails. Time allowance will be based on length only for all classes, one-half of overhang included in measurement. The allowance will be two minutes to the foot in mean length.

Prizes—Medals and diplomas of the Centennial Commission and silver prize of Centennial Regatta Commission.

NASSAU BOAT CLUB.—The annual spriug regatta of this club was held on the Harlem on Saturday. Four races were on the programme, but only two were contested. Of them the first was for junior single sculls, one mile straight away. There were three contestants—James D. Fort, Wm. Robinson, and A. L. Heyn. Fort took the lead at the start, with Robinson second, the same order was continued through the race, Fort winuing by three lengths from Robinson in 6m. 25s. The prize was a silver cup presented by Mr. Daniel Appleton.

The second race was for pair oars, in which there were three entries. The crews were: Red—Frank G. Brown, bow, and John A. Walker, stroke; Blue—J. B. Robert, bow, and Lindsey Watson, stroke; White—A. B. Frost, bow, and G. S. Floyd-Jones, stroke.

Red led at the start, but blue came to the front after the first quarter, while White ran aground and was out of it. Red steered wild, and subsequently withdrew, leaving Messrs. Fort and Floyd-Jones to go over the course alone, which they did in 7m. 30s. against wind and tide.

COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB.—This Brooklyn club held its annual regatta in Gowanus Bay on Saturday. There was but one race—that between four-oared gigs—the course being from Delaplaine Point to a point below Bay Ridge, distant two miles and a quarter straightaway. The names of the crews are as follows:—

Dixie—Red.—J. S. Stokes, bow; C. O. Lewis, No. 2; W. J. Bruff, No. 3; R. Bleecker, stroke; P. E. Robinson, coxswain.

Dandy—Blue.—L. Avery, bow; H. H. Leland, No. 2; C. W. Lippitt, No. 3; H. T. Dunham, stroke; S. B. Hazard, coxswain.

The water was rather lumpy for shells, a considerable quantity of water at times coming inboard. The Dixie had the lead at the start, and the Dandy was unable to come up with them, the first named winning by twelve seconds in 15m. 33⅘s.

NEPTUNE ROWING CLUB.—The Neptune club of West Brighton, Staten Island, had their regatta on Saturday. There were four races on the card, all one mile and return. The first race was begun at four o'clock, the entries being as follows, the captain of the Nautilus club acting as referees and Walter Mann as timekeeper:—

Name.	Handicap.	Boats.	Weight, Pounds.
Robert L. Lefman	70 seconds	Aonie	152
T. R. Keator	30 seconds	Isaac Smith	173
James H. Riley	Scratch	H. P. Delafield	168

Lefman was sent away first, Keator forty seconds after, and Riley thirty seconds after Keator. Keator overtook Lefman at the stakeboat, when he unshipped his sliding seat and withdrew. Riley caught Lefman halfway home, and came in winner of the race in 16m. 18s. The entries for the second race were:—A. C. Sharp, A. B. Shand, and W. L. James. The latter had the lead until the stakeboat was turned, when he was passed by the other two, Shand coming in ahead in 19m. 16s., Sharp being twelve seconds later. The next race was for barges, in which the Judy, steered by Mr. Edward Smith, beat the Punch in 16m. 34s. The last race was between J. H. Riley, in a single shell, and a four oared crew, comprised of A. Bodine, bow; H. Martin, No. 2; W. Donald, No. 3; A. Childs, stroke, and B. S. Beckwith, stroke. They started two minutes before Riley, who waited on them until they were "pumped," and then spurted in ahead; time, 18m. 6s.

—We are to have something of an Intercollegiate race after all. Trinity College, Cambridge, has officially accepted the invitation and will send a four.

STILL ANOTHER PORTABLE BOAT.—Portable boats multiply. We have received from J. H. Rushton, boat builder of Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, whose advertisement we print, photographs of a boat built by him for parties in Louisville, Ky. It is built on the same general plan as his other styles of boat, but is lighter in weight, and cheaper. Its dimensions are as follows.—Length over all, thirteen feet; width amidship on top, twenty-eight inches, at bottom of top streak, thirty inches; depth amidship, eleven inches, at ends, twenty-one inches; weight, without seats, thirty-five pounds. Boat to be decked over with canvas. Copper fastened, and without seats or any fixings, it ought to bring $50 in order to pay. Such a boat as this, we think, would be much sought for by all living on or near lakes or streams. They are built on a keel—a piece of oak 1x1⅛ inches, rabbitted to receive the siding, which is of cedar, three sixteenths to one fourth inch thick. The stems are oak or elm, bent; ribs, oak or elm, three sixteenths to one fourth inch thick, and one half to five eighths inch wide, made oval, and are put in the boat one and a half inches apart. Three heavier ones are put in where the row locks come. Being lapstreak, eight to ten boards on a side, and ribbed so closely, makes them very strong for their weight, which is less than any other boat of like capacity, unless it be a birch canoe; and being very flat on the bottom are very steady and have great carrying capacity, and will run in very shallow water. They are well turned at the ends, both being alike, have considerable sheer, which gives them a trim, jaunty appearance on the water, and at the same time enables them to live in very rough water for boats so small and light.

A MODEL BOAT.—Wm. E. Bowditch, the popular florist at Grove Hall, Dorchester, Mass., has had a model boat built this season on an entirely new style. Starting from an oak keel, strips of pine three-quarters of an inch in thickness are nailed on one another until the sides were twenty-two inches high and twelve and a half feet long. The model is sharp at bow and stern. Her rig is of two styles—as a sloop and cat rigged. When used as a sloop her mast and boom, each thirteen feet long, are joined so they can be taken apart and stowed beneath her floor when not needed. A neat Italian awning can be spread when required. She has Grane's patent rowlocks, so that there will be no chance of losing an oar. She is fastened with composition nails throughout, and all her metal works are brass. Her weight is only 160 pounds, and she is intended for river navigation principally. The boat was built by Mr. George W. Wood, and is a decided credit to him and its owner. It is Mr. Wood's first attempt at boat building, and attracts deserved attention from all for her beauty and neat finish. Two men took her to the water one day last week, where she floated in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all.

The Horse.

BALKING.—As to the matter of "balking," no general direction can be given, or rule established. If the education of the colt has been conducted in accordance with correct principles, he will not balk. Balking on the part of colts is, for the most part, the result of the trainer's ignorance or passion. Yelling and whipping on the part of the trainer or driver, overloading, sore shoulders, or ill-fitting collars—these are the causes that make horses balk. But if you have a horse or colt that balks, while one cannot, without a personal knowledge of the subject, tell you what to do, we can tell you what *not* to do—never whip. If he won't go, let him stand still and think it over. He will very often think better of it, and after a few moments' reflection, and a few tosses of the head, go on of his own accord. Or, if this does not answer, get out of the wagon and pat him, and talk to him kindly. A horse is very susceptible to kindness; and we have known more than one quite vicious horse gentled into good behavior by a few pats from a lady's gloved hand on the moist neck and veined muzzle. Sometimes it is well to loosen a strap or start a buckle. We have known the mere act of unchecking and rechecking the animal answer the purpose. It took his attention off in another direction, you see, changed the current of his thought, and broke up his purpose and determination to rest st.

For this same reason an apple, or a bunch of grass from the roadside, or a handful of oats, or a few kernels of corn, will often accomplish what an hour of beating could never effect. The truth is, a man must govern himself before he can hope to govern lower animals. A man flushed with passion, his brain charged with heated blood, and eyes blazing with rage, is not in a condition to think clearly; and it is just this thinking clearly that is, above all else, needed in directing and controlling horses. Hence it is that coutact with horses, and an actual experience in teaching them, is one of the finest disciplines a man can have. He grows to love the colt he is teaching; and no nature is utterly depraved in which is going on the exercise of affection, no matter how humble the object may be. His employment makes it necessary for him to think; and this keeps intellect, which might otherwise have no development alive. The language of the stable is not, as many pious and ignorant people imagine, all slang. Care and anxiety are felt in the groom's room, and consultations held upon the issue of which the health and safety of valuable property depend. Plans are formed and methods of procedure adopted, upon which fame and vast sums of money come and go. Faults of nature and errors of education and practice are corrected, and the trainer discovers that in schooling God's creatures he is being schooled himself. Thus, as in all other branches of honorable industry, the horseman discovers that he is the point from which one current goes forth and another enters in. He bestows, and he receives; he educates, and is educated; and the life which so many thoughtless people despise closes, as in the case of Hiram Woodruff—the upright in heart and act—with honor, and a fame which can fail only when kindness towards animals and integrity among men are regarded as of no account.—*Golden Rule.*

PIEDMONT CLUB, OF VIRGINIA.—The Piedmont Fox-Hunting Club, of which Major Len. Anderson, of Stokes county, N. C., is President, is an organization which embraces among its members gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, and nearly all the Southern States. The club meets annually, generally in the month of November, and the hunt lasts for two weeks. Not a day passes during that time that they do not succeed in getting a race, and about half of the time in "tailing" the fox. They are mounted on thoroughbred horses, and the club controls for each hunt from forty to fifty trained hounds, selected from packs which number in the aggregate about two hundred thoroughbred beagles. This organization is in fact the most prominent hunting club in the country, if not in the world, and its sporting exploits take precedence, as regards thrilling excitement, unalloyed and health-giving pleasure, and manly exercise, over anything of the kind that has ever been attempted since the days when the noblemen of ancient Germany hunted wild boars in the forests of the Rhine.

TROTTING CENTENNIAL.—The Russian *Gazette de la Bourse* says: "This year will complete a century since Count Alexis Orlov Tchesmensky brought from Arabia the celebrated stallion Smetauka, the ancestor of the Russian blooded trotting horses. The owners of the stable of Khrenovsky purpose celebrating this centenuary by erecting to Count Orlov a monument surmounted by his statue in bronze. The Count will be represeuted driving a horse, after M. Svertchov's well-known picture. On the pedestal will be placed the arms of the Count with a commemorative inscription as follows: 'To Count Tchesmensky, by the proprietors of the Russian breeding stables, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the breed of trotting horses, and blood horses called the Orlovs. 1772-1875.'"

SNUFF BOXES.—The snuff box in the days when social formality was more rigid than it is now, bore an important part in the play of wits. An otherwise awkward pause, an occasion for momentarily avoiding the eyes of your interlocutor, or a desire to conceal an uncontrollable expression of your features, could be improved, remedied or guarded by gracefully taking a pinch of snuff as you looked out under the corner of your eyelid at the effect of your sally on the person with whom you were conversing. The snuff box played a great part in diplomacy for a century at least, and within our own day it has been regarded as a very appropriate gift for a statesman or a great soldier.—*Sun.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD SCHOONER.—In the display of the Gloucester fishermen at the Centennial, in addition to the models of fishing craft of every description, we find the following account of the origin of the word schooner:—

"Cotton Tufts, Esq., being in Gloucester, September 8th, 1790, writes: 'I was informed (and committed the same to writing) that the kind of vessels called schooners derived their name from this circumstance, viz: Mr. Andrew Robinson of that place, having constructed a vessel which he masted and rigged in the same manner as schooners are at this day, on her going off the stocks and passing into the water, a bystander cried out, "Oh! how she scoons!" Robinson instantly replied, "A schooner let her be!" From which time vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by the name of schooners; before which, vessels of this description were not known in Europe or America. This account was confirmed to me by a great number of persons in Gloucester.' The strongest negative evidence corroborates these statements. No marine dictionary, no commercial record, no merchant's inventory, of a date prior to 1713, containing the word *scooner* or *schooner*, has yet been discovered. Since that date no other seaport in the world has had so many schooners belonging to it as Gloucester, which had, in 1875, five hundred and eight."

Appropos of Gloucester, we learn from the *Cape Ann Advertiser* that on Tuesday last, if wind and weather were fair, one Alfred Johnsen, a native of Denmark, aged 30 years, was to have started to cross the Atlantic in a fishing "dory." The boat in which the perilous voyage is to be undertaken is built of pine, being 16 feet in length on the bottom, and 20 feet on top, 5½ feet in width, and 2½ feet in depth; is decked over, with the exception of standing room and hatch-way; has three water-tight compartments, and is provided with a mast ingeniously contrived to hoist or lower at will. She will carry a mainsail, two jibs and a square-sail. The accommodations for sleeping are in the hatchway, where he has fitted up a mattress; there is also a hatchway aft, where he will have an opportunity for rowing, if he should desire.

The craft is nothing more nor less than a common fisherman's dory decked over and provided with a mast and sails. He proposes to take the direct course across, which is followed by ocean steamers, and is provided with chart, compass, quadrant, and other nautical instruments. His provisions consist of canned meats, condensed milk, fruit, hard bread, tea, coffe, etc., and he has a stock sufficient to last him ninety days; also sixty gallons of water. He has an awning from which he expects to catch sufficient water to keep up the supply. He also has a stock of medicines which have been provided for him by Dr. Charles E. Cummings, of Lowell, who has been here on a visit, and taken a great interest in this trip. He is provided with a kerosene stove, on which he can cook, a powerful lantern to hoist at night, to keep vessels from running him down, which is, in our opinion, one of the greatest dangers attending the trip. He also has a drag with which to heave the dory to in case of a storm, and proposes to get the most of his sleep during the daytime, in order that he may be on the watch at night."

Our contemporary says:—

"The general impression is that the project is a foolhardy one, and will not be accomplished; but that he will be picked up by some vessel, after having tried the experiment to his heart's content. This, however, is only one side; there are others who feel confident that he will succeed, and if they only had the pluck and experience in managing a dory that Mr. Johnsen has, would like to try it themselves. There will be an immense desire to hear from him. He has the best month in all the year to make the attempt, and certainly we wish him and his little craft *bon voyage*. We shall have full particulars of the trip in due season. It will be remembered that some years ago the boat 'Red White and Blue,' of nine tons; made the passage across with two men; but that feat is hardly worth mentioning in comparison with the little dory 'Centennial' which is to start on Tuesday afternoon."

BULL-DOG COURAGE.—An evidence of the courage and pugnacity of the English bull-dog was shown in a remarkable manner a few days since, in England. A dog of this description, who had never been accustomed to see trains until lately, has taken a great aversion to them, and has made a point of chasing them whenever he has had an opportunity of doing so, but, of course, without being enable to catch them. On the morning in question, being out with his owner's brother, in the vicinity of the Somerset and Dorset Railways, between the Midford and Wellow station, the early train from Bath was heard to be rapidly approaching. The dog, as usual, was off directly. The gentleman, knowing they were in advance of the train and fearing the dog would be killed, called loudly to him to come back; but quite in vain. He then ran to see what would be the consequence of the brute's folly, and was just in time to see the dog boldly charge the cow-lifter of the engine and disappear. The gentleman then closed his eyes for for one moment, not wishing to see the dog's remains torns to pieces, and on opening them the next moment, much to his surprise, he distinctly saw the dog under the rapidly passing carriages, evidently waiting an opportunity to make a dash between the wheels; but their, to him, unusual velocity rather bothered him; he therefore remained until the last carriage had passed over him, and then emerged, wagging his tail as though he had done something to be talked about, and having only sustained a few cuts about the head, and losing all the hair from one side of his tail.

A HONEY FOUNTAIN.—They have everything on a grand scale in California. There is a hive on the eastern slope of the San Fernando range, in Los Angeles County, which men have tried several times to capture, and have as often failed. It is in a rift which penetrates the rock to a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. The opening is thirty feet long and seventeen feet wide, with two passages. The bees come and go in solid columns about one foot in diameter. Efforts have been made to descend to the store of honey in the rock, but the men were invariably driven back, and one man lost his life. The hive has been known four years, and it is estimated that there cannot be less than eight or ten tons of honey in it. A man who lives in a cabin not far from the spot gets more honey than his family can use from the leakage. It flows out of a small aperture in the the rock like a spring. He has a honey fountain at his door.

The Kennel.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPS.

Lot 1.—Orange and white, six weeks old, by Lark (No. 217 A. K. and S. F.), out of Reddie. Her sire and dam imported from Duke of Hamilton's kennel. Price $20 each.

Lot 2.—White, with liver colored marks; three months old; by Pride of the Border (No. 41 A. K. and S. F.), out of Dimity (No. 196 O. K. and S. F.) Price $50 each. Address

G. B. RAYMOND,
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FOR SALE—ONE SETTER DOG PUP; black and white; four months old; good native stock. Price $15. Address W. A. GALLOWAY, New Dorp, Staten Island. je8 2t

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID SETter Dog Pups; one orange and white, and two reds; seven months old; half Laverack; price $15 each. Address A. C. LOGAN, 4356 Germantown av., Philadelphia. may25 4t

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First-class accommodation; plenty of spring water; terms low. Address HENRY B. HURST, Rock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I., or 71 Green Ave., Brooklyn.

REFERENCES:

Robert Francis, 47 Broad street.
Thos. E. Smith, 425 Canal.
William A. Endly, 96 Wall.
T. Britton, 22 Burling.
Forest and Stream, 17 Chatham. apr27 3m

SPRATT'S
Patent Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes.

They contain meat and that anti-scorbutic fruit, the date (the only substitute for fresh vegetables), and the exclusive use of which in the manufacture of dog food is secured to us by patent; they will keep dogs in perfect condition without other food, and obviate worms. Every cake is stamped "Spratt's Patent." Be sure to observe this. For sale by F. O. de LUZE, 18 South William St., N. Y., in cases of 1 cwt. apl13

FOR SALE—FULL GORDON SETTER Pups, over four months old. Both sire, Tom, and dam, Jinnie, are very hard to beat on quail and grouse. Pedigree given. Imported Red Irish Setter DON will be allowed to serve bitches. Inquire of apl20 H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. Broadway and Fiftieth street. Oct 22

RIFLE FOR SALE.

A Remington, 40 calibre, 70 grains powder, weighing about nine pounds. This rifle has been used but once; has dead grip and full set of accoutrements, including 200 shells, 150 of which are loaded. Price for the lot, $50. Address this office. je15 tf

HIGHEST QUALITY DOUGALL Lock-fast Breech Loader, in case, with implements. No finer gun in the United States. Imported to order. Has never been shot, but must be sold. A bargain seldom offered. H. C. SQUIRES,
1 Cortlandt street,
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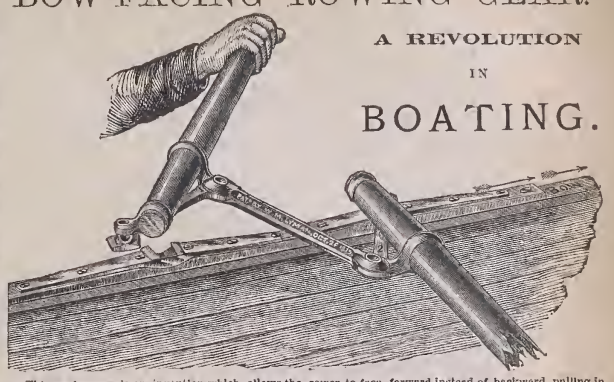
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BOW-FACING ROWING GEAR.

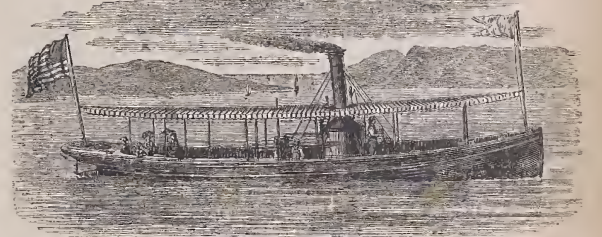
A REVOLUTION
IN
BOATING.



This rowing gear is an invention which allows the rower to face forward instead of backward, pulling in the same manner as with the ordinary oars. The oarsman faces the direction in which he goes, and rows faster and more easily than with any other oar. The stroke is longer than with ordinary oars. The oars can be closed up out of the way without detaching them from the gunwale. The boatman makes no more effort in steering than in directing his course while walking. These oars can be attached to and detached from the boat very quickly, and they can be closed up in a convenient form for carrying. Can be attached to any boat, and is especially adapted to hunting, fishing, and all kinds of pleasure boating. Address, during Centennial, "Hunter's Camp" of Forest and Stream, Centennial Branch P. O., Philadelphia.

WM. LYMAN, Patentee.
je15 6t MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.

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AND THEIR MACHINERY. Also, MACHINERY FOR TUGS, LIGHTERS, and STEAMERS,
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. apl6 3m

BUY IT Vanity Fair.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
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From Seth Green, Supt. N. Y. State Fisheries.

I find Vanity Fair to be the best article of tobacco adapted to the wants of the sportsman. Have used your tobaccos for many years, and know them all to be first-class.

For Sportsmen.

A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Frir. Best dealers have it.

From A. B. Lamberton, Rochester.

Having smoked your tobacco, Vanity Fair, by the camp fire and by the hearth, I believe it in point of fragrance and taste superior to all brands known to me. Being in search of a tobacco that would not fire the tongue and mouth, I was made acquainted with your Vanity Fair, and found it to be the *ne plus ultra* of natural leaf.

For Cigarettes.

A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

From Forest and Stream, N. Y.

We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated Vanity Fair tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and, after most thorough trial, do not hesitate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article, and a great comfort to discriminating smokers.

THE
PAPER STEM PIPE.
Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.

Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for $1 by

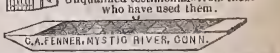
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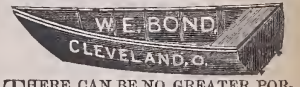
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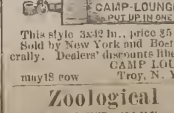
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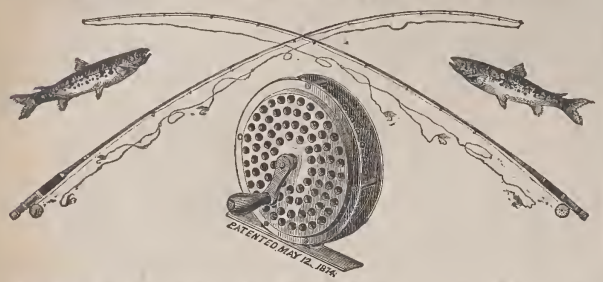
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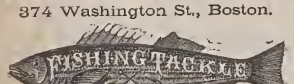
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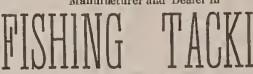
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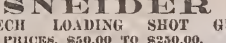
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Convenience, Regularity, and absolute Certainty, use KAY'S IMPROVED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

The perfected cartridges for 10 and 12 gauges now on the market. jy3

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FINE ENGLISH

BREECH LOADING GUNS,

Made to Order

OR

FROM STOCK.



These Guns, celebrated for genuine high class workmanship and No. 1 SHOOTING POWERS, are built in six qualities (or brands.) They are now imported direct to our NEW YORK OFFICE, and sold by the Manufacturers to SPORTSMEN at the following prices.

Pioneer,	$65 Gold.
Tolley,	90 "
Standard,	115 "
National,	140 "
Challenge,	180 "
Paragon,	225 "

TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

Without Extra Cost.

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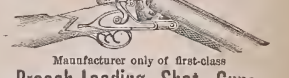


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DOUBLE CLOSE-SHOOTING GUNS. Winner of the Silver Cup, value 40 guineas, at the Great London Field Trial 1875, beating 33 competitors with 68 guns, also winning in all the other classes for the improved System of Boring. These guns will kill from 80 to 100 yards, loaded with large shot, and will shoot well with small shot with a less powder charge than guns bored upon the old system. For report of the Gun Trial apply to Messrs. McLaran, Williams & Co., Agents, St Louis, U. S. A. Address

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The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder

CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides, weighs but 1¼ pounds, and is only 1¼ inches wide. Holders flare at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being elastic, *securely* clasp the same.

For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

PRICE, C. O. D., $6.50.

I ordering, give the size of shells and a *loose* measurement outside of vest.

jy29-1y N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan.

Target made by C.W.RENNEL, Esq., Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 25.
Score, 25.

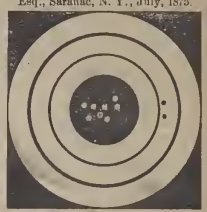
WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLE.

THE

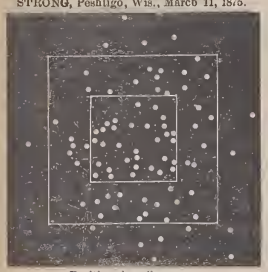
Hunter's and Sportsman's Favorite.

Target made by IRA FLANDERS, Esq., Saranac, N. Y., July, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 50.
Score, 46.

88 Consecutive Shots, made by Gen. W. E. STRONG, Peshtigo, Wis., March 11, 1875.

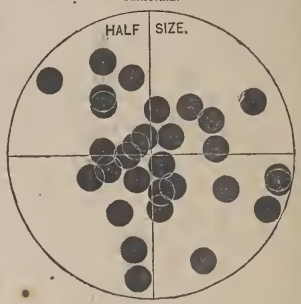


Position, kneeling.
Bullseye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.
31 Bullseyes.....124
43 Centres.....129
14 Outers..... 28
281 out of a posible 352.



The accompanying are authentic copies of targets made with the style of gun represented above.

Target made by Dr. E. H. PARDEE, San Francisco, California.



30 consecutive shots.
Distance, 110 yards.
String, 32¼ inches.
Average, 1 9-100.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Price List, address

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Passing through Saratoga, Whitehall, Crown Point, Port Henry, Westport, Port Kent, Ausable, Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point, to MONTREAL,

Along the West Shore of Lake Champlain.

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FOR TARGET PRACTICE.



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One of the many testimonials from the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army:—

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W. T. SHERMAN, General."

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SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM

19 Malden Lane, 20 & 22 John street, N. Y.

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DIXONS & HAWKSLEY'S SHOOTING TACKLE

STURTEVANT BRASS SHOT SHELLS.

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PRICE $7.50.

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Sportsmen are cautioned against imitations of these Guns.



Winners of International Gun Trial.

Agents for Genuine

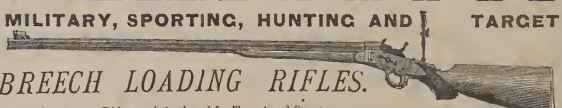
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BREECH-LOADERS.

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Red Irish Setter Dick.
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Black Pointer Whisky.
Liver and White Pointer Ranger.
Black Pointer Pete.

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PRICE, $100.

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Terms, Five Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 20. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

Selected.

AN ANGLER'S FIRST DAY OUT.

THE wild winds o' winter hae ceased a' their moanin',
The bleak, cheerless season o' winter has passed;
Nae mair the bare bough o' the forest are groanin',
When rent by the force o' the load roarin' blast.
There are buds on the trees, there are flowers by the river,
The lammies are gambollin' on the green lea;
And a' thing is feelin' the freshness that stealin'
On meadows and upland, on flowerst and tree.

The burnie that rushed tae the sea, as in anger,
When the snaws o' the winter came down from the hill,
Is feebtin' and boilin', and splashin' nae langer,
But murmurin' peacefnly, like its sin sel;
And the trooties are lonpin; that must be the reason
Why Tom is sae joyfu'—my crouies nae dear.
We're gaun tae the flshin', and ilk ane is wishin'
Tae catch the first troot, just tao hansel the year.

Ah! as we walk doon through the woodland together,
What mem'ries are crowdin' o' years gane awa,
O' days by the stream, on the lake, and the river,
Or on bonnie Loch Leven, the pride 'o them a';
And we see ourscls doon where the primrose and gowan
Are spanglin' the sward, maog the whin and the broom;
While zephyrs are wreathen' the ripple and breathin'
The fragrance they're gath'rin from bud and from bloom.

"See here's my auld wasp—d'ye mind when I caught him?
Yon braw saumon troot just below the mill-dam;
And here's the same flec that was killin' last autumn,
When naething else would. Are ye listenin', Tam?
When doon by that pool wi' the birk trees ourechangin',
I bookit a big—weel, ye've aye had yer doot.
He flew past the rushes, my line caught the bushes,
'Twas you knot on the gut, tho, that lost me the troot."

"Ye're ready. Ah! weel, I will try a black heckle,
Tosh, see how they're lonpin below the saugh tree;
A drake wing, a hare lug, they'll surely bo fickle,
If they wunna be takin' wi' aoe o' tbn three!"
Now lightly the casts skim the rippling water,
Under banks, under branches, warily thrown;
Till a strike! the line's pukit, a two pounder's hookit,
And the reel's thrillin' music proclaims he is on!"

Let sportsmen delight in the pleasure o' killin'
The wild whirrin paitricks and grouse by the brace,
The packs "deep-mouthed music" wi' joy may be thrillin',
The hearts bold and eager that joined in the chase;
Give me the brief moments o' blissful excitement,
When the strong "insty trout" struggles bravely and hard,
Bounding fleet as the swallow, through deep and through shallow,
Till in fairest proportions he's stretched on the sward.

The main wha thinks naething but what he himself says
Can ever be richt, and a' body's wrang,
The saints, that are saints because nacbody elan is,
Come muse by the river and hear the birds sang;
Come, hearts discontented wi' fortune's reverses,
Come minds dull and wearied wi' meaningless prate,
If fishin' no cures ye o' this it assures ye
That naethiog on earth will alter your state.

For Forest and Stream.

Life in Southern California.

BY this date you will have received, and I hope not quite forgotten, the long letter from Santa Barbara. It was an attempt to let you know how and what we do in California. No place has put this lovely land-locked nook out of our mind. We do not expect to come either again, but should we do the Overland Journey, for the purpose of wintering on the Pacific Slope, *nem. con.* the vote is given for our dear old Arlington, in case we should not be lucky enough to find a cottage. Even then, we should do our dining there. It gives one so many privileges, in its long piazzas, cozy drawing room, reading room, &c. The one great drawback is the tremendous distance between the two oceans.

I took a fourteen mile drive to see Col. H.'s ranch of 3,000 acres, famous for its proprietor, who sold wool enough, last year, to net $110,000. The place I visited has nothing to with sheep. The Colonel has a plantation of sweet (Languedoc) soft shelled almond trees in bearing; what that means you can calculate, when I tell you that he has thirty thousand amaudiers, and that they are, or soon will be, worth a half gold eagle per tree. The nuts we get at Los Angelos were very hard shelled, and not half as large as those produced on Col. H.'s place, very little larger than a filbert. They fetch ten cents per two pounds in market, whilst the Languedoc are worth thirty-five cents. Some old trees of the latter yield thirty dollars worth a year. They are sure for a crop; perhaps owing to their being budded on peach stocks. The other kind is grown as seedlings and fails, two out of five seasons. Col. H. has 10,000 peach, pear, and apricot trees, not to mention orange, lemon, citron, lime, guava, &c.

Dr. W. has a 1,200 acre ranch, on which he has 5,000 young almond trees, some of which are bearing finely. His place is a lovely valley, in which are seventy odd acres of level land, entirely shut in by the coast range of mountains and by high hills, except in the West, where it opens to the ocean, by a beautiful view, stretching across to the island of Santa Cruz, one of the great sheep raising districts, two miles away. Miss W. showed me where a thousand chickens roost every night; their eggs meet with ready sale in the next town. Her sister is a great botanist. In this land of flowers and vegetable wonders, she has ample resources for gratifying her amiable weakness. My journey would be made much more pleasant and profitable had I her knowledge of the names and properties of the vegetable productions I see in such endless profusion.

During my stay in Santa Barbara I read Dana's "Two years before the Mast." It is of greatly increased interest, when perused in the midst of scenes so well and truthfully described. In the edition I chanced to get from the Odd Fellows Library, he describes the marvellous change that had come over San Francisco, between his first and last visits. Of Santa Barbara, he had very little new to remark. Five years have completely transformed it. It is almost completely Americanized, has multiplied its population many fold, is an active business place and boasts, I suspect, the only very good hotel out of Frisco. I saw a piece of land which could have been bought for $5,000 three years ago; $37,000 was refused for it, just before we reached the place. Wealth is pouring in, and with it, people of cultivated mind and good taste, who wish to inhabit this "Loafer's Paradise," where every prospect pleases and man can scarce be vile. I am sure there is not such another *dolce far niente* spot in all Uncle Sam's dominions. If H. had been ordered here, six years ago, to build a depot, he might now have been rolling in luxury, behind a pair of horses of quality, along the beautiful Barbarian beach, which extends a mile to the east of the steamboat wharf. Its bathing advantages, equal to those of Newport or of Narragansett, are just now being enjoyed by the Californians. Of fishing, there is no end, in the channel formed by the island. Our days were so taken up with sight-seeing that we did not angle.

When Monday morning ushered in May day, we went down to an early breakfast, to be in readiness for our ambulance and its two powerful horses, driven by a small Tentonic Santa Barbara man. He is a little, wizened, wrinkled, russet-appled fellow of great intelligence, and an unsurpassable handler of the ribbons. The man who drove us up from Los Angeles was without consideration for peoples back-bones, such fearful bumps and thumps did he subject them to, in crossing gullies or rough ground. Our first station was fourteen miles from the Arlington. To reach it we took four hours, nor was this surprising, when we looked back from the summit of San Marcos Monntains, (one of the coast range) up the 1,800 feet we had just climbed. Henry and Brown—Charley's two steeds—made a superb pull. At some places, we went over solid stone, cut into parallel transverse groves and having an angle of 45°. Usually we walked, partly to enjoy the beautiful landscape, and partly to give our team 300 pounds less weight to pull. It is habitually foggy along the coast, at this season. Monday furnished no exception to the general rule. We missed much of the coast view, but enjoyed that of the beautiful ranches which lay spread so far beneath us.

At the summit "Pat's" stage station is the place at which the tired horses are permitted to rest whilst the traveler partaketh of refreshment. That same was stewed chicken, (and Charley says they always have it). Our fowl must have been that celebrated chicken that crowed in the morn to wake the maiden all forlorn. J. fell back against the breastwork engaged by her attacking knife and fork. She could make no impression on it. S. had an upper joint, but it was "one too many for her." I went lower down and being musically disposed, did essay a drumstick. Nothing but dynamite could have ever made an impression on it. I am sure that by judicious rechauffage, that dish could be made to do duty on Pat's table, for the next year. Many travelers pass the night at P.'s, in order to break the next day,s journey better and to have the morning view from the San Marcos summit. Had we done so, many of M.'s horrors—the flat patterns would have been found in possession of the beds, and the fog would have rendered the view an impossibility.

In descending the north side of the coast range, we found a densely wooded country, containing numberless crystal springs crossing our road, on their way to help form the Santa Ynez River. This flows by the foot of a mountain range bearing the same name. I won't attempt to tell you what superb scenery we beheld, as we looked East and North. Without words spoken to an intelligent ear and a little pictorial help, I could give you no idea of how rarely the grand and the beautiful were united in the panorama spread before our enchanted eyes. Some day I may try to tell you what I feel myself utterly powerless to write. By Monday evening, a little while before the sun disappeared, we reached Ballard's station, forty-five miles from the Arlington. It is a place like Deyton's, described in my last letter to G., at which the mail stage changes horses. It was not inviting, but we were of the begging, not of the choosing class, and made the best of it. The cook and waiter was a Chinaman named Charley, who grinned, laughed, welcomed us, in fine English, and almost offered to shake hands with me. His name and memory are endeared to us by reason of the bread he had made for supper. All four pronounced it the best we had eaten in California and scarcely inferior to the best batches we had even seen turned out in Paris or Vienna.

In coming down the mountain I was invited to ride with a chatty old Californian, who had stopped to lunch with us, at Pat's. He drove an uncommonly fine pair of blacks, to a stout road wagon. His history was interesting and romantic, as that of so many of the old settlers seems to be. Many years ago, he came out to Callao, with coal for use of Pacific Mail Steamship Co. After delivering his cargo, the vessel was found to be so damaged as to require very expensive repairs. No adequate amount could be borrowed on the ship's security, nor was it possible to have the work properly done. He waited until the port charges and other expenses *ate him up*, when he found himself obliged to carry coal, in sacs, for a living. He went to San Francisco and got command of a rickety old steamer, and worked on her until he cleared enough money to go into the distillation and rectifying of petroleum. Succeeding very fairly in this, he was burnt out one night, escaping only with a linen coat and plenty of pluck. In one way or another he drifted down the coast, where he bought (I think he married) a widow, with a 50,000 acre ranch. In the course of time he has grown very well off, by means of sheep, cattle, and grain. At the present he is considered a very rich man. His father was a captain in the English Navy, and he would have also entered the same service, had it not been for deafness of an incurable kind. I found him unusually intelligent and agreeable in conversation. Like most of the ranchers, he was never weary in extolling the unapproachably superiority of California, to all other countries. Now, Captain, there must be some drawback to your life. It is too good to be wholly true as you describe it, said I. "Wait a bit, I'll tell you something. In 1864 there commenced a drought which lasted twelve months and twenty-seven days. In all this time, not one drop of water fell on the earth, where I lived. I lost over 3,000 sheep, and nearly all my cattle,

by starvation. The sheep I had driven off in search of pasturage, only about 300 ever returning, from a distance of a hundred and forty miles to the south. My cattle I kept from perishing by having hundreds of oak trees cut down, from the evergreen leaves of which they managed to get subsistence, until the rains came. Then, as if by magic, green juicy grass seemed to spring up from apparently barren earth, which had been baked hard by more than a year's constant heat of the sun. I've never had a bad year since."

Another drawback I found to consist in the number of weary miles over which their produce must be taken to the nearest shipping point. To the farmer, his grain ceases to be valuable, when heavy transportation must be added to the expense incident to growing and harvesting it. So, too, with wool and with sheep. By reason of a change in our tariff laws, wool growing is now conducted at a merely nominal profit. I have known good sheep sold for one dollar a head. Many sheep farmers will gladly dispose of their flocks, for a dollar and a half. Two weeks ago, a man in St. Louis, Obispo county, sold his for fifty cents a piece. To such people as these, the hitherto golden fleece is not eighteen carat fine.

During the latter part of our first day we passed through miles and miles of the Oak Park country I described in my previous letter. Even after many leagues of it, I could not persuade myself, now and then, that we were not about to see some handsome dwelling that would be in keeping with the noble oaks and flowery lawns. None such appeared. When we did see a human habitation, it was, as often as not, that of a shepherd, who was out with his band of woolly one's, and in leaving his hut, had left it tenantless, so to remain, until he had brought back his charge to the corral, at night fall. The end of the second day found us at a small town called Guadalupe. It takes its name from a celebrated Rancho of that name, bought some years ago for $150,000. The present owner has already sold off property to realize the above amount and has done very little to diminish his acreage. Just before reaching G. we passed through 40,000 acres of beautiful barley, 10,000 acres of wheat, and a good many thousand acres of Irish potato land. All these fields were without intervening fences; moreover, the barley, in many of them, had not been planted for one and two years. It was what is called "volunteer," or grain that grows from the previous year's seed that had fallen upon the ground and been simply raked in, by having a heavy harrow driven over the field. That constitutes, absolutely, all the cultivation it receives. Near G. is a famous region for butter and cheese making. It is only four miles from the ocean and is never without a peculiar and abundant supply of grass. Many Swiss live hereabout and are considered the best people to manage the dairies. Honey is another product of the place. This year the yield is bountiful, floral supply being unusually great. In dry years the "little busy" makes nothing for his master. Fifteen miles before reaching Guadalupe, we left the hills and came down to the Santa Maria Valley. I pointed out the mist brought up from the Pacific by the Northwest wind. How we wished I had proved to be a true pointer! When we got into the haze, it turned out that the mist was of sand, whirled by the keen cold wind right in our faces, so as to sting the skin very sharply and to render it impossible to keep our eyes open. I need never to cross the Great African desert, to know what a "sand storm" means. I well remember how I used to pity the poor caravans, as pictured in my old "Jografly," with the camels kneeling down and their riders trying to seek safety by getting to their leeward and crouching on the sand. We were told that such an experiment as we enjoyed (?) was a sure thing for any one passing over those fifteen miles, after 11 A. M., from now until the rainy season. October is an early month for that desirable change of weather. As we mnffled ourselves up and I breathed through my overspread handkerchief or respirator, Charley said, "Oh! dese sand storms is very bad, somedimes. I was vunst herdin sheep for Mr. T. down by Ventura. Dey cum a sand storm an' lasted three days, ven it was oher I hat lost tree hundert sheep. Dey was perried up by de sant. De nex man to me, he had lost 'leven huudert."

The end of our second day's drive found us dirty as pigs and very much sunburnt and used up. Mr. J., landlord of the Revere House, matches his hotel for style and neatness. As is almost always the case, we sat down to the universal *fry*. No easy task did it prove to find out the worst thing set before us. According to custom, we decided to put our trust in eggs, as being the only food we could tackle with confidence as to cleauess and possible edibility. Wednesday's journey was toward San Luis Obispo, a place of note, in county of the same name. It contains about 1,500 people, and is an important business centre, in a country producing much grain and many cattle and horses. It is only eight miles from a sea-port of the same name. We stopped there to land and take on passengers, twenty-one hours from San Francisco on our way down the coast. Great stories had been told us of the great and comfortable satisfaction we should find at the C. Hotel. We met with disappointment in every thing, and were glad enough, when seven A. M., and Charley came on the following day. Out of town, up a long steep mountain of the coast range, we plodded our weary way. The disagreeable Northwest wind kept us company for seven or eight miles, but ceased to trouble us, after we turned eastward and left the mountain chain behind us. On our way we passed the "Rancho Santa Margnerita," an affair of 7,000 acres, used as a cattle range and belonging to Mr. P. M., a native of California. As we came through his broad acres, the annual "Rodero" was going on. We drove over to a stand, somewhat like that in which the judges were seen, on a race course. Here was the ranchero, looking on superintendingly, whilst his vacquoros were marking and branding the calves, constituting the increase of his herds, since last year. The vaequeros were mounted on finely broken mustangs, and used their riatas with a dexterity that left nothing between it and the marvelous. Two horsemen caught the animal to be insignified; one putting the lasso over the head, the other catches the calf by a hindfoot. The horses were made to put the cords on the strech, in opposite direction, when the victim soon tumbled over on the ground. So dexterous are the operators that a dozen of them can do all that's necessary in the premises in an hour, for a hundred incipient beeves and cows. In old times, what we were beholding was a great occasion. The rancheros family and friends were assembled on the stand, a band of music played and refreshments were served. When any Vacquero performed an unusually brilliant feat, the master would scatter handfuls of silver coin amongst those engaged in the carnival. After all the young critters wants had been attended to, Mr. M. was kind enough to let his quarter hundred mounted men make the rodero (Rodero) itself. This means a general gathering of cattle which feed in a particular neighborhood. Before going up to the hills and valley, wherein his herds were at pasture, the vacqueros wished to change some of their horses, for fresh ones. About fifty were driven into a corral, into which entered the men on foot. Each selected his steed he wished to hestride, and with one cast of the lariat had a halter on the animal's neck. The mount having been completed, away the cavaleade went, in every direction from which the herds were to be driven. From previous experience the old cows and beeves repaired, at once to the "stand," as Mr. M. called the place of assembly. In an hour or so, the last comers had joined those first to arrive. Probably there were gathered something like six hundred, all huddled together and kept in a compact body, by the living outer circle of horsemen. The work of "parting" now commenced. The cows and calves not previously marked were driven out of the great mass and put into a field by themselves. These remaining were allowed to go on with their quest for food. Now and then, an unruly member would break away and scamper off toward the hills and wooded places. Then one or two vacquoros would pursue and try to make him join the mass. If obstinate in refusing to do so, the riata would be thrown with unerring aim, encircle its head or heel, the cord would tighten, the mustang and rider brace themselves *per contra*. when over would thumble the pursued, a helpless heap of dust, hair, and bellow. Now and then, the rider dashes up by a running bullock, grasps its tail and with a dexterous jerk, both running at full speed, capsizes his prey. Mr. M. told me in reply to a question, "I don't know how many eattle we have. I am pretty sure of 12,000, but it may be n thousand or so out of the way. We have them grazing from here to eighty miles eastward of this ranch." He told me he had frequently lassoed grizzly bears. I'd give a hundred dollars to see *that* performance. M. has unbounded respect for his cowherds. He is a better vacquero than any of them, as was shown at a State contest, from which he emerged champion. At full speed he can lean from his saddle and pick up a whip, on the ground, or a half dollar from a peg three inches high; with the riata, they say he is wonderful.

After thanking our courteous master of the rancho, we drove on through the oak parks, until we reached "El Paso de Robles," a famous watering place, at which warm sulphur springs and baths of mud are found. Some years ago two shepherds bought many thousand acres for sheep pasture; it cost them twenty-five cents an acre. The sulphur water was used to dip and wash their flock for ere of scab. In time they came to hear how the natives and early Spanish settlers had found the spring water to cure rheumatism and other ailments. Then, they magnified the virtues and poteney thereof, got a sounding physician's certificate of endorsement, built a sort of tavern, (a la White Sulphur Springs) surrounded with cottages. For the spring alone they have refused $150,000.

After leaving P. R. we had an uneventful but very pleasant drive to Solidad, terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, our joy was not small to reach the end of the slow and dusty progress we had made, moreover to get to S. we had been obliged to leave our not very comfortable beds at Low's Station, between two and three A. M.

We have seen thousands of squirrels, hundreds of partridges, a few ground owls and one wild cat, not to speak of great and small hares. Now and then, ducks in pairs, and flocks of sand hill cranes would present themselves to view. Many magpies, California jays, birds with exquisitely beautiful shades of blue in their plumage, brilliantly feathered woodpeckers and a lovely little sparrow, inhabiting those great parks, constituted our aviary in addition to the gnmo birds already mentioned. From Los Angelos to Solidad, 334 miles, the traveler's experience becomes somewhat unpleasantly monotonous, with the exception of what is met with, in and about Santa Barbara, and what I have tried to describe as unusually attractive episodes. Those enormous ranches prevent people of small means from becoming landholders. Nor do the rancheros themselves indulge in cultivation of any thing asthetic. Their houses are such as one sees in the backwoods of our Western States—mere tenements for protection against the elements. We all, simultaneously, called each other's attention to one road-side dwelling, the enclosed front yard of which had been laid out as though a landscape gardner had had a voice in its arrangement, whilst on a rough Etagère, on the gallery rested a dozen flower pots. In those 334 miles we saw not another such by-the-way sight.

From Solidad, on Sunday morning, we gladly enough took the 9:35 train for San Jose, distant about eighty miles. Of this lovely place, I shall have somewhat to say in my next letter.

I am now writing from the Palace Hotel, on the morning of Wednesday, the opening day of your great Centennial show. We reached here yesterday. J. T. M.

For Forest and Stream.

BAY BIRD SHOOTING IN MAY.

"DON'T move a hair! Here they come to the left. Jerusalem, what a bunch! Down (whispering) down! Whistle, Jake (to our gunner). Remember now, both at once!" And as the flock of graceful birds swing over the stools, bang, bang, go the four barrels, sounding like two, and the survivors dart in different directions over the meadow.

"Little too soon that time. How many, Jake? There's one to your right, a little this way. So, did you get any the second time, M. ?"

"Thirteen," says Jake, tossing the birds into an oyster basket. "Mostly calicos, but some grayback and robin-breast. It was a good bunch, but scattered all apart. See yonder, that bullhead; he's coming this way (whistling softly as the bird sights the stools, louder as he mounts upward and hesitates, and then, as if satisfied by the imitation, sets his wings for the stools, and swooping downward leaves his life in the air to S.'s right barrel.)

"Strange these plover won't decoy on the bars, and yet will come in so on the meadows," remarks Jake. "I believe that bird come back from the bunch that just went away." Throwing him into the basket—"that makes six bullheads so far."

"See those curlew," exclaimed S., pointing upward; "a hundred at least! No use calling I suppose (resignedly); but don't I wish we could get into them. What a pretty note they have," as the tremulous call of these birds came floating downward. "We must come down next August for these curlew and willets. They decoy right well then, and are fatter than now. I've seen some of these robin snipe split open when killed then, they were so fat and tender; but the mosquitoes they were had then.

"Yonder's a nice lot of graybacks," broke in Jake. "See, this way, tother side of the thoroughfare; down they go again. Here! quick! kill this calico—whistling coolngly to a single bird that had come up unperceived, and was circling away.

"Take him, M.," and down he comes with a broken wing by an unkward hurried shot from the writer.

"Its the beginning of ebb," says Jake, after a pause and rising. "We must get fixed on the bar by then; the birds seem to be hungry, and we can reckon on some shooting this afternoon at low water. I'll bring the dinner from the boat, and we can eat it here." So the basket and jug of water are brought, and the long-lost appetite that was left in the woods last summer comes back and is heartily welcomed.

We are in "Ludden's Sound," Townsend's Inlet, N. J. Coming down from Philadelphia, summoned by the glad tidings "bay birds are here," my friend S. and myself are off for a couple of days' shooting. This kind of sport has often been described, and is almost universally enjoyed by gunners. There are exceptions, however, who affect to despise it, but then they are always pitied for lack of judgment. Banwell deligbted in Barnegat for his bay bird shooting as much as in Superior for his fishing. Brigantine Beach is a good place, but used a great deal. Beesley's Point, not quite as famous, yet affording good shooting; but lower down the Jersey coast than any of these, just above Cape May, where the marshes fairly begin and the birds first strike the meadows, is Capt. Bill Sutton's modest gunner's retreat, where one is always welcome, a retired sailor, who, by his honest, straightforward manner, has made hosts of friends among that class of undemonstrative men who like sport for its sake alone, and will always take their ease in their own inn, yet in a manner different from old Sir John's. Sutton is a Jerseyman of pure blood, honestly believes that he can kill forty-nine pigeons out of fifty at twenty-one yards, is down on all the Yankee emigrants into his beloved State, can sail a boat closer into the wind's eye than most of his class, and having made the subject his particular hobby, can, as a result, kill ducks with any "Spaniard of them all." His house is back from the waters of the Sound about three-quarters of a mile, commanding a good view of the same, together with the sand hills of the distant beach, and near enough to the ocean to have the sullen morning of the breakers ever present to the ear.

Leave Philadelphia at three P. M. and you can partake of his fish, sweet potatoes, and oysters at seven. Tuesday A. M. at five, S. and the writer, with our guns and shells, together with Jake Sutton (Captain's brother) carrying the lunch, decoys, etc., started for our day's shooting. The weather looked black and threatening, every sign that the northeastern storm would hold on. After traveling from place to place, looking for birds, we made our blind on the meadow, where we determined to stay until the "bars" closed at low water, when we would transfer our position to them, as from the fact that comparatively few birds were moving about on the meadows in the morning, the chances of having good shooting when they came to feed at low water were greatly increased.

At noon we had two birds—grayback, or as some call them "Jackson" snipe, correct name being "dowitcher." Our poor luck was disheartening, but about one o'clock it changed completely, and for some cause—we could not explain it—the birds came fast and furious—single birds, bunches of six or eight, and occasionally flocks of fifty and upwards of various kinds were all around us. First would come a single calico back, then three or four graybacks, followed by a flock of ten or twelve birds, led generally by a big "black breast" or bullhead plover, and containing among them, especially in the larger bunches, graybacks, robin, snipe, plover, calicos, little black breasts, with now and then a yellow leg. Some would pass us by resolutely, we three "charmers" charming never so wisely; others would circle around answering our call, but shy of the blind, while the single birds at once generally set their wings for the stools. There was great sport that afternoon; no tramping over sticks and stones under a hot sun, and if there was a little rain and coolish wind there were no mosquitoes, and we sat in comparative comfort and took our shots as they came.

Scattered over these meadows in every direction are small irregular pouds half an acre or so in extent; these in winter are the regular roosting places at night for ducks, and in summer the best spots for bay birds next to the bars at low water. From our blind that afternoon at one of these pouds, looking towards the ocean the sails of vessels far at sea could be seen like white gulls against the dark horizon's line. Last night they were buffeted hither and yon by the fierce northeastern storm, but now move stately by with scarcely a perceptible motion, although by the roar of the surf they must still be plunging through the waves. The beach in this vicinity is strewn with the bones of vessels that have been too venturous, the last victim being a schooner wrecked a week ago. As she was old, and trade at present in her line very dull, the Jersey mind is pregnant with misgiving and suspicion, and no doubt at the "veudoo" just held where her remains were "hammered" away the subject of insurance was fully discussed.

It is very pleasant to camp among the hills of New York or Pennsylvania, or paddle over the lakes of wild Canada and take the trout and deer in plenty, the lights and shadows on the lakes and mountains, the song of the bird and murmur of the forest make such recreation thoroughly enjoyable and ever to be remembered with delight. I remember of telling my guide last July, away up in the forests of Muskoka, about this bay bird shooting, where the water rose and fell twice in the twenty-four hours full five and six feet; where the bottom of the bays was covered with multitudes of fine oysters, to be had for the picking up at low water; how we had caught weak and bluefish by the boat load in a morning's fishing during their season, together with sundry other marvelous (to him) accounts of crabs, eels, etc., all of which was within seventy miles of my home, and of laughing heartily at his profane expression of utter disbelief in the statement When we are enjoying the mountains we think of the shore and *vice versa*, both are worth living for in their way.

After our lunch, and while waiting for the tide to fall, Jake's back was brought into requisition to keep off the wind, and leaning against him cigars were produced to aid

us in our watch for birds(!) S. never smokes, and thereby has nothing to console him when the flights are slow—at least nothing apparent, but he certainly makes up for the loss when they do come, distracting his thoughts by the destruction of birds. One good thing about this bay bird shooting is that the more gunners there are on the marshes the better the sport is apt to be, as the birds are thus kept moving all the time; there are also, as a consequence, more faces at the table at the house, and a corresponding amount of "chinning" about guns, etc., in the wide "reception-room" when supper is over. Robinson Crusoe, nervous chap that he was, received no severer shock at the sight of the footprint on the shores than the writer has felt at beholding, in the sand of the trout brook, the print of "some feller's" shoe that had just got in ahead; so while trout fishing is to be enjoyed best by not more than two at once on the same stream, bay bird shooting affords ample room for scores of gunners on the same meadow—but I forget, those vessels.

From our boat resting on the bar that afternoon, while the tide was coming down, we could see, as in the morning, the white sheen of the sails of numerous ships and coasters, large and small; there were traders from neighboring ports running close inshore, and the fruit and oyster boats of the coast below, while further out, dimly showing their upper rigging, were the greater ships bound for a distant sea, steering out over the surface of the ocean that was looking that day as forbidding and wild and savage as when of old the timid navigators of Italy and the North crept along within sight of their coasts for fear of the fabled "sirens" of the deep. It was frowning and roaring, when we looked across the sand hills, as when later in history sailors were growing bolder, and steering by the stars out of sight of land, were talking with wonder of him of Genoa, the master spirit of that age, who had just shown the way across the sea. Lying in the boat watching the sails was lazy work, but there were no birds flying as yet, so we could do nothing but wait for the tide to fall.

"I have ships that went to sea more than fifty years ago,
None have yet come back to me, but keep sailing to and fro;
I have seen them in my sleep, plunging through the shoreless deep,
With tattered sails and battered hulls,
While around them screamed the gulls,
Flying low, flying low!

* * * * *

"I have waited on the piers, gazing for them down the bars,
Days and nights for many years, till I turned heartsick away;
But the pilots when they land, come and take me by the hand,
Saying, 'You will live to see
Your proud vessels come from sea,
One and all, one and all!'"

* * * * *

That poem is a metaphor that goes straight to the hearts of its readers; it is a song as old as language, and the passion expressed as common to us all as the hunger and thirst of physical life. We send out our ambitions and hopes and desires very early, some as far back as school time, and they leave us every year; some that should take but little time for the journey, and others that if returned at all, may come when their arrival will bring no joy for us. The complaint of a lifetime is in those six verses, and the fulfillment of the desires of the heart can be spoken with truth, as of ships at sea. The sailors of the port who have, likewise, their ventures on the same sea, if they be friends will comfort us in time of wreck all they can, for they have passed through the same storms; the waiting and watching during the long nights; *this* vessel that brought back no return for the long voyage, and *that* one in particular, with its rich promise, that was utterly wrecked just in sight of port. Some of us have known it all, and the occasional wanderer that returns only makes the delay less dreary for a moment, and then we return to hoping and watching for one more that perchance was wrecked while we slept but an hour. How they have wandered since they sailed away! Although we have dreamt of some of them many times, present with us asleep as well as awake, they are absent still the same.

The gulls hovered over us continually during the morning on the meadows, and offered good practice at their elevation. Very soon little patches of mud began to show above the water, and the birds commenced to stir about; little flocks of beach birds were the spies sent out to see if the tide was down, and then the shooting began. At one time S. and myself were out of shells, our boxes being in the boat that Jake was using to gather the floating birds, while we stood in the mud on the bar, little concealment being necessary, as the birds were very tame.

We killed that day 108 birds, embracing robin snipes, graybacks, bullhead plovers, and black-breasted snipe—that is, we gathered that number, besides losing about twenty that fell in the grass and water. Wednesday, shooting only five hours, we got 38, and Thursday afternoon I came up to the city. S. killed 64 alone. Next August will be the time, and I hope that month will find me there.

MUSIC.

For Forest and Stream.

JACKING IN THE NORTH WOODS.

AS I sat at my desk this afternoon, worn out from the effects of a very busy day, my thoughts were irresistably turned toward the old North Woods in general, and to one memorable night in particular. Half closing my eyes I could see the little bark shanty on the side of the lake, the sun gradually sinking in the west, the pork frying in the pan, and the trout all ready on a clean chip awaiting their introduction to the hot lard and afterwards to my expectant palate. The boat, drawn half way up the beach, was having the jack pole fitted to the hole in the bow, and the last touches of the experienced hand of old John were given to the two candles, so that there should be no mistake when the signal of light-up was given, when we should hear the "swash-swashing" of the old fellow whose tracks we saw in the inlet while we were catching our supper. The sun has gone and the trout are safely stowed away under our jackets; we fill our pipes and wait until it is sufficiently dark to warrant our starting out. It is nine o'clock, the moon has gone, and the slight breeze which had for a time kept the leaves of the tall poplar that stood among the cedars on the margin of the lake quivering and rattling died away, and nothing save an occasional hoi hoi ho——al of an owl or the croaking of a frog broke the stillness of the night. I knock the ashes from my pipe, and putting two fresh cartridges in my gun, I call John. Groping our way to the boat, we get in and silently paddle across the lake to the marsh on the other side. Stopping to to listen my heart gives a jump as the muskrats, frightened by the sight of the boat, dive below the surface and make such a splashing that I surely think it must be a deer, but a minute's consideration convinces me that it is a false alarm, and waiting long enough to be satisfied that I am mistaken, I whisper to John to try the head of the lake. Backing out from the shore he turns the bow toward the inlet, while I, making myself as comfortable as my cramped up legs and now aching back will allow, take lessons in astronomy from the reflections of the stars in the water. For fifteen or twenty minutes nothing is heard but the stealthy dip of the paddle as we work our way toward the head; on rounding a point the momentum of the boat is stopped, as we are now nearing one of the favorite feeding grounds for deer. A suppressed hist from John tells me he hears our game; waiting long enough to satisfy myself that I am not mistaken this time, I strike a match and gently raise the blazing splinter toward the jack, fearing every instant that it will go out, or that the deer, startled by the sound of the scratching, may take alarm and whistle us his good-bye as he bounds away to a safe retreat up the side of the mountain. The candles flicker and snap as the heat touches their damp wicks, but finally burn up bright and clear. I slowly turn the jack shoreward, and, through the fog which has commenced to form on the surface the water, I can see the ghostly form of a deer, his eyes shining like two balls of fire, his head up, and ears thrown back gauging at the lights that were, to him, sailing over the water. Bringing my gun to bear so as to cover his shoulder, I pull the trigger. The loud report dies away in a hundred echoes, and then all is still. When the smoke has drifted away we land the boat, take out the jack, and search for our game. In a few minutes we come upon him where he fell. It takes but a minute to bleed and drag him down to the boat. Blowing out the lights, we put out the oars and return to camp. His heart broiled over the embers, together with a cup of hot tea, takes the chill from our bones, and wrapping our blankets around us we lie down on our hemlock couch well satisfied with our night's adventure. TAHAWUS.

New York, May 22d.

For Forest and Stream.

THE BEAVER RIVER.

FOR pure air and water, beauty of scenery, fair speckled trout fishing, neat and cleanly quarters, good boating and good board at low prices, I know of no better place for a family to spend one or two of the summer months than at C. A. Fenton's, No. 4, Watson, Lewis county, N. Y. Owing to Fenton's great popularity with his guests, he has found it necessary this year to increase his accommodations by the addition of another house.

Six years ago, while wandering with my guide, the noted John Sabattis (now dead), in search of new ground, where we might enjoy wilder scenes and have better angling than we had been in the habit of having, we stumbled upon Fenton's. So impressed was I with the beauties surrounding the place, and so pleased with its near proximity to the railroad—the distance to Lowville, on the Black River Railroad, being only fourteen miles of good and four miles of bad road—that I entertained strong hopes of inducing my family to accompany me on my future trips to the wilderness. For several years previous they had refused to go in consequence of the hardship (to them) of making the journey in and out of the woods. After much urging a bargain was made that we were to go, and I was to bring them home in ten days if they said so; but they said no, but willingly stayed six weeks, and have gone every season since but one, when I went alone to explore, and we have engaged accommodations for this summer also.

There are any number of streams, ponds, and lakes in the neighborhood, where speckled trout can be caught by starting from the house in the morning and returning the same night, but if one prefers to stay longer new trips can be enjoyed without number. A short day's trip down the Beaver River will take one over a succession of rapids and falls to the noted Eagle Falls—a delightful trip, which can hardly be excelled—while up the river for fifteen miles there are seventeen rapids and falls, and fine fishing.

I would advise any visitor to Fenton's to make this trip, if he go nowhere else. I have walked up and down both banks, and some years since went down in a boat, making a trip of three days from Fenton's. My guide, Boyd, Sylvester Edwards, and myself walked by wagon road up the river eleven miles to Stillwater (Mr. Wardwell's), took dinner at his house, which is the last human habitation in this direction for sixty-two miles by "carries" and water courses, took our boat, blankets, some few camp utensils and provisions, and moved down the river. By dusk we had gone over the "carry" and down four rapids, and had a fine lot of speckled trout, all killed on the fly. Not wishing to be encumbered with anything that we could get along without, we brought no tent, and having fished too late to peel bark and construct a shanty by dark, we resorted to the very common device in the wilderness of sleeping under our boat. Turning the boat bottom up, one end was placed on slightly elevated ground, and the other raised by a stick about seven feet; two crotched sticks were cut and pushed into the ground about three feet from the boat, and a side pole laid on top parallel with the keel, then a rubber blanket was laid from the keel to the ridge pole, making a shelter from dew about six feet wide. As an additional protection against wind and rain, large branches and saplings of spruce and balsam fir were cut and planted against the side of our house. Cutting enough balsam boughs for our bed, and wood to keep us warm during the night, after partaking of a delicious supper of trout, fried potatoes, wheat cakes, with maple sugar and butter, and tea, was to lie down and dream sweetly of the morrow.

The second day we made but about three miles, as the river was generally shallow, and filled with huge rocks.

In order to get over this part without damage to our boat, the guide waded in the river, holding fast to the stern, while I in the bow covered every spot of water with my flies where a trout was supposed to lurk. We met with good success again, and landed for the night at the outlet of Mosher's ponds, where we again rested under our boat.

The third day's fishing was not so good, as it never is in this part of the river. The rapid became more precipitous and heavier in consequence of being contracted in less space, and for some two miles we had to carry boat and baggage. Home was reached at ten P. M. We were not over tired or hungry, but were very happy. I might write for a week, giving you detail of pleasurable trips in this section, but cannot spare time to say more at present.

W. W. HILL.

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Fish Commissioners of Canada are making vigorous efforts to restock the rivers of Nova Scotia, and the new Hatch House at Bedford, near Halifax, under charge of Mr. A. B. Wilmot, has produced over 400,000 salmon ova this season, which have been distributed among various rivers in the Province, 25,000 and more to River Philip, Cumberland county, from whence the ova were originally procured, and some to Gold River, and some to Sackville River, which is now preserved against all fishing. We would suggest that some be sent to the Indian and Ingram Rivers, St. Margaret's Bay, once the favorite resort of salmon, but now somewhat depleted by over fishing and obstructions from dams and saw-dust. The Nova Scotia rivers, as soon as rehabilitated will take precedence of those that empty into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as they are not only already more accessible, but will be made more so by the new railway to run across the peninsula from Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, to Lunenbury, on the Atlantic, which is now being constructed.

FISH AS A FARM CROP.

SETH GREEN likens the raising and killing of fish to the raising and killing of chickens, or any other domestic animal, and urges fishermen to spare the little ones. The idea is a novel one, but most sensible. There is no more sense in taking fingerlings for the table than there is in making pot-pies of chicks a few weeks old. We copy Mr. Green's letter from the Rochester papers:—

"ROCHESTER, May 30th, 1876.

"Nearly every farmer raises chickens, and in the fall he counts them and makes up his mind how many he can kill. If he is a good manager he will have a chicken dinner when he feels like it the year round, and will have some left to raise him another stock the next year. But if he kills them all as soon as they are large enough, he will go without chickens the balance of the year."

"The same is the case with regard to fish. Although you cannot see the fish to count them as you do your chickens, yet the fact remains that there are a certain number of fish in each locality, and when that family of fish is caught in its respective locality they are all gone. You can no more expect to have fish dinners from those waters thereafter, than you would chicken dinners after your chickens were all killed. Now let me tell you how to manage, and you will have a fish dinner whenever you please. Never take any more than you want for your present use, and perhaps, if they bite well, take a mess for your friend, and then stop fishing when you have got enough. If you catch a small one, take him carefully off from your hook and put him back in the water; don't throw him down in your boat and take him ashore for the purpose of counting him, and then throw him away. That little fish, if put back, would grow to be a large one in time; and the man, woman, or child, that does not put that little fish back, is worse than a brute; for the brute, with few exceptions, will not kill anything for fun. I want the readers of this letter to ask themselves whether they ever left in a boat any little fish that were too small to cook? If you have, never do it again. Show your manhood, too, by informing other parties that you may see doing it that in the gratification of their pride they are wantonly destroying the lives of little fish. Say to them (If you do not feel too indignant to pucker your mouth to say it), "Please do not do it again." Do not expostulate with them harshly, for kinds words will be more likely to be remembered."

"If parties living near the lakes that were stocked with salmon trout in the years 1872 and 1873, will anchor a buoy in the deep water and bait with small fish twice a week they can go to that buoy and drop a hook baited with a piece of the same kind of fish that you have been in the habit of scattering around it, and take a mess of fish whenever you please. This fish will last the season through, provided you manage taking the fish with the same judgment that you do your stock of chickens, and stop killing when you have got a mess."

"Fish are local, and there is a certain number of fish that live in the neighborhood of your farm, and they do not go further from it than your chickens do from your barn; and there is a rule among fishermen that is generally observed: If a man sets a buoy and keeps it baited it belongs to him, and no well-meaning man will fish near his neighbor's buoy. "SETH GREEN."

CONNECTICUT RIVER SALMON—THE EFFORTS TO PROPAGATE THEM SUCCESSFUL.

HIGGANUM, Ct., June 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The gentleman I spoke about in my former letter—the one who thought "stocking the river with salmon a humbug"—wrote a few lines to that effect and inserted them in the Hartford *Post*. The inclosed, taken from the *Post*, is in answer to him, and a good one I think, and equally as good to the rest of the *few* old fogies we have among us:

"INFORMATION ASKED AND GIVEN.—An apology is due to the Higganum reporter, who, on Monday last propounded a series of question in regard to salmon. The absence from the city of Robert G. Pike, Esq., Fish Commissioner, from whom the information was obtained, must be our apology for this seeming neglect. Mr. Pike having returned Friday, we have obtained the desired information, and proceed to remark that it is the privilege of children and simpletons to ask foolish questions, such as the Higganum correspondent unconsciously airs his ignorance. He is probably belongs to that formerly numerous class 'down it, river' who ridiculed the idea of increasing shad in our rivers, who poked fun at the Commissioners for trying to improve on (to quote their refined language) 'to improve on the Almighty's works.' Now that a grand success has crowned the efforts of the Commissioners, and shad have multiplied beyond our waters beyond the most sanguine anticipations, some people have all they want at reasonable prices, instead of being wounded or mistake is

carping geniuses are silenced in regard to shad, and in their chagrin turn their pop guns against the salmon. But it will be all in vain. The Commissioners are men of character and ability, and know what they are about; they have thoroughly investigated the subject and are quite as likely to be right about it as our Higganum critic. We do not know how we can state more definitely the fact that salmon were caught down the river than we have done. We have read the letter of Commissioner Bill, of Lyme, to the effect that, during the week ending 28th May, quite a number were caught by the gill net fishermen at Lyme, that they were seen and examined by him, that he preserved and showed them to numerous persons, and they were finny salmon, and were admitted to be such. They were from six to nine inches long, and were entangled in the fine twine of the net and brought in in its fold. Such fish had never been caught before, and the fishermen did not know at first what they were. If Hagganum wants more information, Commissioner Bill will give it, with the names of the fishermen, and if he has not parted with the "sample salmon" will, doubtless, show it to him. But we will not undertake to "convince" those people unless we have some better assurance that they have brains to comprehend.

"The Higgaoum correspondent shows his utter ignorance of what he is talking about when he asks the question: "Do salmon have teeth on their tongues?" He evidently did not know that salmon do have teeth on their tongues—a fact koown to everybody who ever examined a salmon. If he don't believe it, let him thrust his finger into the first salmon's mouth he sees, and he will have a realizing sense of teeth before he gets it out again. If this correspondent had read the last report of the Fish Commissioners he would know a great deal more about these fish than he now knows. The first great planting of salmon fry in the Connecticut River by the Commissioners was in 1874; about two years elapse before their scales appear, and then they go to the salt water. They are then known as "smouts." And these were the fish caught and given to Commissioner Bill. Those that escaped the gill nets and reached salt water will return next year, or perhaps a part of them the year after; the time of absence in salt water differs in different rivers, and the Commissioners have yet to discover their habit in the Connecticut. In answer to Higganum's final question we have made inquiry, and learn that $3,000 will be needed this year for the work, and that the Fish Committee of the Legislature have reported and recommended that sum, and it will doubtless be voted without any great show of oppositioo. The people of this State are too well pleased with the success of the Fish Commissioners thus far to deny any sum they may ask. So the 'good work' will not lag for want of liberal appropriation; and the car of progress will sweep along on its track, in spite of all the carping and growling of our Higgannm Tricod and his friends down the river."

I hope we shall hear more from both sides, for by keeping the matter open, and getting the people interested in the subject, will help along our fishiog interest greatly, I believe. C. O. G.

THE DISPLAY OF AQUARIA IN THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

[*From the Philadelphia Bulletin.*]

Among the many attractive displays is that of the Department of Aquaria on the west side of the building. It is in charge of Prof. Fred. Mather, who is thoroughly posted in fish culture, and it has been arraoged not only for the interest of the fish-breeder, but for the gratificatiou of the people and the study of the naturalist. The display is contained in thirty-five large tanks and aquaria, one tank alone being twenty-three feet long by seven wide and four deep. They are divided in three classes—those for salt water specimeos, those for fresh water, and the third for cold water fish. To supply salt water, a tank, capable of holding some ten thousand gallons, has been built outside the building, and brought from the Atlantic by way of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Frosh water, of course, is plentiful, but to keep cold water fishes properly, the water before reaching the aquarium passes through a coil of lead pipe packed in a box of ice.

The specimens of fish include not only the edible but other species, and some of them quite singular lookiog. The water in the tanks, etc., is kept properly replenished by means of a small steam engine, while several of the aquaria contain plants in such quantities as to preserve a perfect adjustment of the relations between the animal and vegetable kingdom, so that there is no need of replenishing the water.

The collection of fish is not quite complete, but will be in a short time. The British Commission have despatched a large tank to Bermuda to bring back some of the curious fishes and corals found there. Amoog them will be angel sharks, brainstones, madrapores, and other corals, etc. A tank has also been sent to the Atlantic coast, and will return with specimens of sharks and other sea-water fish. Besides these it is expected shortly to have a specimen of a catfish weighing over one hundred pounds, and other fish from the Mississippi basio, to be furnished by Messrs. J. W. Peters & Co., of St. Louis, while the local (Delaware) fishes will be furnished by Mr. Rutan, of Gloucester.

Later in the season the hatching process will be illustrated, when trout and salmon begin to spawn. Several of the foreiog machines are already on exhibition.

Among the specimens now on exhibitiou is an aquarium containing about a dozen crabs, and the creatures seem to skip around as if there were no cares nor Centennials in the world. Then come specimens of the big king crab, or horse-foot, so-called from its resemblnoce to the horse's hoof. Its movements can be easily seen through the glass, and its habits well studied.

After these come numerous specimens of terrapin, one aquarium alone containing about twenty-five, who from their lazy movements seem to take the world easy. In the largest tank are kept a number of green turtles, the heaviest weighing over three hundred pounds—an immense fellow, with a big thick head, and long, white flappers. In the line of toad fish there are about a dozen specimens. They are curious enough looking, and yet seem just as contented as the Centennial as when taken from their homes.

Of the fresh water eels, some very fine specimens are shown; also, of lake sheepshead or fresh water drum, and rock bass. Then come specimens of graylings in large numbers from Michigan, and Oswego bass or Southern chub.

Perhaps the most curious looking creature is a specimen of the hell-bender, an ugly, repulsive-looking establishmeot belonging to the family of salamandridæ. The ooe on exhibition is about twelve or fifteeo inches long, and has no sturnum. The ribs are rudimeotary, the legs or fios are four in oumber with four fingers each. The salamaodridæ have wonderful recuperative powers. The limbs may be removed, and in less than a year they will grow agaio.

There are shown long-finned chub-suekers, black gill sun-fish, large black bass, and moon-eye fish or lake herring. In one aquarium are gathered hundreds of small specimens of California salmoo, the eggs of which were sent from Califoroia to the United States Commissioner, and hatched at Marietta, in Pennsylvania.

In addition to those named, there will soon be exhibited specimens of sturgeon; also trout from the great lakes, and a lot of fresh water fish, to be furnished by the Ohio and Michigan Fish Commissioners. An assistant of the Aquaria Department of the Exhibition is now in Ohio in connection with the matter.

Prof. Mather also has in charge a number of bottles containing the spawn of shad, youog lobsters, and a number of specimens of fresh water insects injurious to fish culture.

The exhibit already attracts large numbers of visitors, and when it is completed it will be one of the most interesting features of the Agricultural Building.

TROUT CULTURE IN A NEW FIELD WITH FAIR SUCCESS.

BOSCOBEL, Wis.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In January, 1875, Mr. A. Wall left my ponds with twenty thousand trout eggs for Knoxville, Tenn. Owing to preparations for hatching he lost a large number of them. In January, 1876, I sent him twenty-five thousand more. I received a letter from him a few weeks since, saying that he had from six to eight thousand trout from the eggs running from five to ten inches long, and twenty thousand healthy fry from the last lot of spawn. It will be noticed by fish culturists that the yearlings had grown more rapidly than they do farther north. This I attribute to a higher degree of temperature in his water, the spring running as high as fifty-six in cold weather.

To show me how rapidly fish grew there he sent a California salmon five months old nearly five inches long and fully twice as large as my largest thongh of the same age. A. PALMER.

Natural History.

[*This Department is under the charge of a competent Naturalist, tutored by the Smithsonian Institution, and will henceforth be made a special feature of this paper. All communications, notes, queries, remarks, and seasonal observations will receive careful attention.*]

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR.

(*Continued from Page* 266.)

FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ.

Tyrannus carolinensis. Kingbird. A common visitor, arriving from the south about April 20th. The nest is built by June 10th. It departs southward by the middle of September.

Myiarchus crinitus. Great-crested flycatcher. Very common in summer, arriving from the south by the 10th of May. The eggs are laid about June 10th. It sometimes rears two broods in the seasoo, and departs in the fall by October 15th.

Sayornis fuscus. Phœbe-bird. Very commoo, coming from the south about the 1st of April. The nest is built about June 1st. It rears two broods in the season, and leaves us for its southern home by the middle of Octoher.

? Contopus borealis. Olive-sided flycatcher. Rare, and not seen before May 20th. The nest is built by the 10th of June. By September 1st it goes south.

Contopus virens. Wood pewee. Abundant after first or second week in June. It remains a little later in autumn than the olive-sided.

? Empidonax acadicus. Green crested flycatcher. Very rare; one specimen taken Juoe 17th, 1874; no instanee recorded of its nest being found.

? Empidonax Traillii. Traill's flycateher. Not common, but arrives from the south by the middle of of May. The oest is built about June 10th, and early in September it moves southward.

? Empidonax minimus. Least flycatcher. Very common, arriving about the middle of April. The nest is built about May 25th.

? Empidonax flaviventris. Yellow-bellied flycatcher. Very rare; arrives about the 20th of April. Ooe nest was found by J. J. Jones, June 5th, 1873. It migrates southward in September with the precediog.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Antrostomus vociferus. Whippoorwill. Common after the middle of May. The eggs are laid about June 1st, and it departs for the south by the last of August.

Chordeiles virginianus. Night-hawk, or bull-bat. Also very common, arriving by the 10th of May, breeding about June 1st, and following the whippoorwill south.

FAMILY CYPSELIDÆ.

Chætura pelasgia. Chimney swift. Abundant after its arrival on the last days of April. Its home is finished by the last week in May. It early leaves for the south, few being seeo after September 1st.

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ.

Trochilus colubris. Ruby-throated humming-bird. This beautiful little gem is a very common summer visitor, arriving here by the middle of May. The nest is built about the 10th of Juoe. About the middle of September they depart in parties of four to six for their southern home, from which they seem while here hardly more than wanderers, so commonly do we associate gaudy plumage with a tropical clime.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted kingfisher. In pleuty, arriving by April 1st. The eggs are laid about the 1st of May. Departing mainly for the south about the middle of September, a few remain still later, and sometimes all winter.

FAMILY CUCULIDÆ.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-hilled cuckoo. Very common after May 10, the males preceding the females about ten days. The nest is built by May 20th, and the cuckoo is ready to start south by the middle of September.

Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed-cuekoo. Very rare; arrives from the south by May 1st, the males preeeding the females as with the black-billed. The young appear about the 10th of June, and all go southward by the middle of September.

MAXIMUM LENGTH OF THE BLACK SNAKE.—In the last number of FOREST AND STREAM Dr. Abbott inquires as to the maximum length of the black snake (*Bascanion constrictor*). In Southern Illinois, where a few years ago many species of snake were abundant, this species was one of the most numerous; specimens of six feet in length were not uncommon, but I cannot affirm that this length was much exceeded. I have, however, information from an entirely trustworthy friend of the capture of a black snake which measured ten feet or thereabouts in length, it having been picked up by the informant, who mistook it for a charred fence rail. It is probable, however, that the specimen referred to was an Alleghany black snake (*Coluber obsoletus* Say; *Scotophis alleghaniensis* Baird and Girard*), which measured eleven feet in length†. My father killed one in Southern Illinois which measured nine feet in length, and I have killed several which were upwards of eight feet long, one of them having a half grown hare (*Lepus sylvestris*) in his stomach. R. RIDGWAY.

—In respect to the greatest length of the black snake, I would state that I have a specimen that measures a little over seven feet; and that I saw one killed that measured eight feet. These are the longest that I have ever seen, although I have heard of much longer ones being killed.—W. F. H. GETTY (Yonkers, N. Y.)

—In the summer of 1867 I found in woodcock coverts a black snake coiled in a circle and showing fight. Having shot the snake I picked him up, but although I stand six feet in my stockiogs, I could not hold him high enough by his tail for his head to clear the ground. I estimated the snake's length at seven feet and nine inches, and it was larger round than my wrist, I have since then killed a few over six feet in length.—E. H. A. (Litchfield Co., Conn.)

—A black soake was killed by Prof. Horsford upon Mt. Tom near this city a few years ago which measured a trifle over eight feet in length. Seven red squirrels were taken from its stomach. The skiu has been preserved.—FRED H. KEYES (Springfield, Mass.)

*See "Check List of North American Batrachia and Reptilia by Edward Cope."

†In the text the length is stated as "eleven *inches*—the largest I ever saw"—an evident error. [See Smithsonian Report, 1874, p. 433.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—It is proposed to hold an International Convention of Archæologists at Philadelphia during the Expositioo, for the purpose of promoting acquaintance and increasing the means of information in American archæology and ethoology. The first meeting will be held in the Ohio buildiog on September 4th, at the closo of the American Association for the Advancement of Seience in Buffalo. Addresses from prominent anthropologists will be delivered, and it is hoped that a great impetus to investigations in this country will be gained. The call is signed by Dr. C. C. Abbott, Prof. Baird, F. W. Putnam, S. S. Haldman, Charles Rau, J. W. Dawson, C. C. Jones, S. D. Peet, Wm. B. Sloan, and others.

—Dr. Coues writes to the "American Naturalist" that Dr. Rufus Raymond, of Brookeville, Ind., has found a bank swallow buildiog her nest under a building which was built over the water, enteriog to her nest through a two-inch auger hole. This is the first recorded instance of its abandooing its fossorial habit, although its brother, the rough-winged swallow, frequently does so.

SPRING BIRDS OF VERMONT.

FERRISBURGH, Addis on Co., Vt., May 31st.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you the appended notes of my observations of the coming of the birds. Being no ornithologist, I have seen several which I could not name, and have set down none but those whose identity I was sure of:—

March 14th.—Cold north wind; saw 30 or 40 crows flying northward; in ordinary winters we have no crows here, but the past one having been unusually mild, individuals have been seen from time to time. 17th—Snowing a great deal; have seen more snow buntings this afternoon than in all winter. 27th—Saw a song sparrow. 28th—Saw five wild geese going north. 30th—Heard a blue-bird, and saw a robin. My brother saw 80 or 90 wild geese flying *southward*.

April 1st.—Saw another song sparrow about a bush heap, tuning his pipes in spite of northerly wind and snowy weather. 4th—A good many robins about, although it is snowing fast; a flock of black-birds. 5th—Saw a phœbe-bird; song sparrows plenty. 9th—Heard a meadow lark, and a downy woodpecker with strange voice almost exactly like the chuckling of a red squirrel; a sparrow hawk seen. 12th—Saw many swallows about Little Otter Creek; J. Birket, who was trapping there, said he saw the first yesterday. 13th—Heard frogs and saw a snipe. 14th—Saw many song-birds, and at evening heard one hylu. 16th—Flushed a woodcock in the orchard. 18th—Saw a golden-winged woodpecker; heard ruffed grouse drumming. 22d—Snow-birds and tree sparrows are becoming less plenty. 22d—Saw a grouse drumming, and watched him till some noise alarmed him, when he walked away; it was after 4 P. M., and soon no more drumming was heard in the woods. No trailing arbutus is in blossom yet, but liver-leaf is in bloom

May 8th.—First bobolink heard. 9th—Baltimore oriole and Bartram's tattler; yellow-crowned warblers have been plenty for a week. 14th—Heard a wood or hermit thrush; liver-leaf is almost out of bloom; violets, Dutchmen's breeches and adder-tongues are in bluom. 20th—Saw a great-crested flycatcher. 21st—Dandelions beginning to blossom. Male bobolinks plenty, but saw no females yet. 23d—Saw two pairs of scarlet tanagers; heard a ruffed grouse drumming. 25th—Heard a night hawk. 28th—Saw a humming-bird, and heard of one being seen a week ago. 31st.—Saw a red-headed woodpecker, the first I have seen for three or four years. Twenty-five years ago it was not at all uncommon here. The golden-winged, hairy, and downy woodpeckers are not nearly so plenty as they need to be, but are still not uncommon. It is easier to account for the decrease of these birds than of some others, such as the common wren, which was once as plenty here as almost any of our small birds, but is now never seen, and the Bartram's tattler, which not many years ago bred in goodly numbers in our meadows and pastures, but is becoming scarcer [illegible] year. The cutting off of the forests has greatly shortened [illegible] many of the woodpeckers, but

there can be no lack of food for wrens, nor for tatlers. Baltimore orioles are much plentier of late years than they were thirty years ago, when the sight of one was an event in the lives of us youngsters. At least half a dozen pairs build within thirty rods of our house every year now.

June 1st.—Heard a cuckoo. R. E. ROBINSON.

A PERSECUTED ORNITHOLOGIST.

MACHIAS, June 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I write to tell you of the scrape you have got me into by publishing my letter, and also the advantage of advertising in your columns. Every mail I receive, which is once a week, brings me from three to five letters from persons wanting eggs. My farm takes up my time so that I am not able to get them for them, but I have spoken to several fishermen to get them for me, and will supply them so far as I am able. But it is too late for most kinds. I believe I wrote something about the "flying place." I have made inquiry, and can tell more about it. A friend of mine was there one day last April, and he said he saw birds enough fly through that day to load a vessel of 200 tons. This is a large story, but from all I have heard about the place large numbers of birds fly through. The first that come, they say, are old, strong birds that fly high so that few are killed. Later in the season the young birds come along that do not fly so high and more are shot. I hear that a party from Portland were there a few days week before last, and bagged 340 birds. One of them, I hear, was President of the Grand Trunk Railroad. GILBERT LONGFELLOW.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Eleven gray gophers (*Spermophilus Franklini*). Presented. One screech owl (*Scops asio*). Presented by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Phila. One alligator (*A lississippiensis*). Presented. One water snake (*Nerodia fasciata*). Presented by Jos. M. Wilson, Washington, D. C. Nine prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*). Born in the Garden. One manatee or sea-cow (*Manatus americanus*). Presented. Forty-eight large bull frogs (*Rana pipiens*). Presented by Jno. H. Dusenbury, Phila. One loon (*Colymbus torquatus*). Presented by Adam Matsinger, Phila. Four beavers (*Castor canadensis*). Presented. ARTHUR E. BROWN, General Superintendent.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a larger number of cases than half a dozen medicines we can now think of, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of a poison however small, let the white of an egg, or a teacup of strong coffee, be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus nigricans.*
Shad, *Alosa.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*

For list of seasonable flies for June see our issue of June 8th.

FISH IN MARKET.—An inspection of the slabs in our various markets shows that choice fish of all kinds are in great abundance and selling at low prices. The new Intercolonial Railway now brings us salmon direct from the Restigouche. The first were received in refrigerator cars on Tuesday, coming consigned to E. G. Blackford. They were superb fish, weighing 15 pounds each, and as fresh as though out of the Penobscot. We quote: Striped bass, 15 to 20 cents per pound; bluefish, 10 cents; salmon, 18 cents; mackerel, 10 to 15 cents each; weakfish, 10 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 25 cents; green turtle, 12½ cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 15 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, 8 cents; blackfish, 10 to 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 12 cents; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; brook trout, $1 per pound; hard-shell crabs, $4 per 100; soft crabs, $1.25 per dozen; frog's legs, 45 cents per pound.

—Some fair catches of large weakfish have been made off Robin's Reef during the week. Bluefish have entered the Great South Bay in immense numbers, and large catches have been made both with squid and chum.

—The United States Centennial Commission announce an International Fly-casting Tournament on or about August 15th, to be held on the border of the lake in the Centennial grounds. An extended list of prizes, none of less value the $20 will be offered under the regulations of the New York State Sportsman's Association. It is proposed to have three separate tournaments, the first with single-handed trout rods; the second with two-handed salmon rods; and the third with the squid or spoon. The affair will be in charge of Mr. Fred Mather, Superintendent of Aquaria, Agricultural Department, Centennial Commission, who invites correspondence from all interested.

FISHING IN CANADA.—Certain persons in Rochester and elsewhere are making much ado, with many disparaging reflections upon the Canadians, because the Dominion Government charges one dollar for a permit to fish in Rice Lake and the lakes back of Peterborough, in Canada. We see no cause of objection to the charge. As Seth Green says in a letter to us, we have better fishing in our own waters. There will be good salmon-trout fishing in Cayuga, Seneca, Hemlock, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Otsego, and Crooked lakes, and many others that have been stocked within the last three or four years. If the Canadians deem it politic to charge for their fishing they have a right to do so, and outsiders have no just cause of complaint. The fact is, that a permit is required by law for fishing in any Canadian waters in charge of overseers. A permit is required for the Nepigon, for instance, although it may not always be demanded. But the real cause for this action is lost sight of by the malcontents, namely: to prevent pot hunting, which has been carried on to a ruinous extent, in season and out of season, even in the far off Nepigon. By bringing all fishermen under surveillance, these abuses can be in part prevented. The regulation is certainly not more arbitrary than the laws of Kansas, Florida, and, we believe, of Maine, which prohibits the carrying of certain kinds of game out of the State. We could wish our own Government were more alert and efficient in the protection of our own rivers. Rice Lake is a charming place to visit, but as the muscalonge and black bass—its only game fishes—spawn in spring, they are not in good condition until August, and better in September.

AN AQUA-SCUTEM.—A small water-proof cape, such as can be folded into a small compass and carried comfortably in the pocket is sometimes a great comfort while fishing. The lower portion of the body is either wet intentionally or protected by wading stockings; but in case of sudden showers the shoulders suffer. Mr. Wakeman Holberton, of Messrs. Eaton, Holberton, & Co., has invented a water-proof cape which is manufactured by his firm and which seems to answer the purpose exactly.

A CHANCE FOR A PRIZE.—Messrs. Conroy Bissett & Mallison offer as premiums for the largest weak-fish and striped bass caught with rod and reel (not trolling) in the waters adjacent to New York during this season, a handsome German silver 200 yard reel, and a fine German silver bass rod. All fish are to be taken to their store and weighed. The prizes are now on exhibition and gentlemen are invited to call at No. 65 Fulton street, and register their names.

—Restigouche salmon are finding their way into the Boston market in large quantities since the opening of the Intercolonial Railway.

—Shad have been very plentiful in the Lower Miramichi the present spring.

—The Key West *Dispatch* claims that the entire fishing trade of that port amounts to $125,000 a year.

—Black-bass are taken to some extent in the Delaware at Milford, Pike county, about fifty miles above Easton.

—The jury on agricultural machinery at the Centennial Exhibition have decided to abandon the old practice of field trials, believing that no fair estimate of the value of machines can be formed from such trials. The quality of durability, for instance, which is one of the most important in a competition of reapers, plows, &c., cannot be ascertained at all by a single exhibition of their working. The jury will therefore merely examine the machines as they stand in Agricultural Hall, and will recommend such makes as seem to them to combine the most improvements.

For like reasons it is equally difficult, as we have already stated, to determine the superiority of fishing rods by fly-casting contests only.

—The schooner Golden West arrived at New London the 6th from the South Sea, with 2,600 South Sea seal skins and 460 Cape Horn skins. Her owners are happy. She has been out eleven months, and has not lost a single man or met with a disaster. The South Sea seal skins are considered equal to the South Shetland skins, and are worth $20 each, while the Cape Horn skins only sell from $7 to $8. Nearly all the seal skins are exported to London, England being the best market.

—The herring fishery off the Canada coast this spring has been most successful, the fish being more abundant than for many years. Ninety vessels loaded in a short time, thirty-two cargoes being shipped to the United States and fifty-seven to Denmark. Codfish and mackerel have replaced the herring and are plentiful.

MAINE—*Machias, June.*—Black fish and brook trout plenty. Game Association about putting black bass in the lakes now filled with pickerel. One salmon caught with fly at Dennysville last week, several at East Machias with dip net. Good season thus far for grouse, deer signs plenty in woods. We hope for more fun in future, for sportsmen seem now to be interested in game protection.

S. B. H.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, June 16th,*—Blue-fish are plenty and our lower harbor affords fine sport in taking them. Sword fishing is now in season. The smack D. B. Mayhew, brought in seventeen, caught yesterday. The Cuttyhunk Club house opens this week and then there will be large bass to be seen coming over on the little steamer that runs from here to Cuttyhunk twice a week.

CONCHA.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport, June 16th.*—A friend of mine tried the striped bass at Niantic, Ct., a few days since—caught five fish—one four pounds, one four and a quarter pounds, one five pounds, and two six pounds weight each. They have not struck in very much yet, but soon there will be fine fishing there. Three gentlemen went Friday last to Deep Water Rock, near the light house in Black Rock Harbor, for black-fish. They brought home fifty-two fish ranging from one to four pounds. One was caught which turned the scales at eight and a half pounds. We called this very fair fishing. A blue-fish was caught in a seine last week in our harbor weighing ten and a half pounds. This is extraordinary for this part of the Sound.

J.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat Inlet—Kinsey's Ashley House, June 12th.*—A Purvis, Philadelphia, 4 sheepshead, 26 sea bass, being first sheepshead of the season. June 13th. A Purvis, 66 sea bass and black-fish, 12 sheepshead; John P. Tunddell, E. B. Tunddell, J. L. Tunddell, Philadelphia, 26 blue fish; Joel Ridgeway and party, 55 blue-fish; J. C. McCurdy & Co., of Philadelphia, 60 blue-fish; Jr. R. Agnew & Co., Philadelphia, 68 blue-fish. June 14th. A Purvis, 13 sheepshead; professional fisherman, from 5 to 12 sheepshead each. June 15th. A Purvis, 20 sheepshead; professionals, from 5 to 17 each; blue-fish not biting, best boat, West & Co., Philadelphia, 13. June 16th. J. C. McCurdy & Co., 29 blue-fish, the only catch worth reporting; R. S. Laquier, N. Y., and A. Purvis, 7 sheepshead; P. P. Gustine, Jacob Fries, and H. Myers, Philadelphia, 26 sheepshead; about 125 by professionals. June 17th. W. P. Biddle, J. A. Jones, S. Law, and Capt. Grim, 50 blue-fish; Jas. Willcox, Philadelphia, 30 blue-fish; R. Laquier, N. Y., 7 sheepshead; P. P. Gustine & Co., Philadelphia, 45 sheepshead; by professionals about 150 sheepshead. Mr. John Krider has established a bulletin board at his sportsmen's depot, 2d and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, where daily telegrams are received from Barnegat Inlet, quoting the catches of fish at that point. It will be of great benefit to the Philadelphia sportsmen. B.

—As far as I can learn there seems to be little disposition to violate the shad fishing law on the Delaware. I believe further that this arises from a *decided disposition* on the part of fish wardens and a few others to make it hot for violators. The disposition to enforce the law is stronger, I think, in Jersey than Pennsylvania. Small rock and perch bite freely in the streams flowing into the Delaware from the Bay to Trenton. Bass are more plentiful in the Schuylkill this year than last, the average catch being better in numbers and weight. SCULLS.

CANADA—*Chatham, N. B., June 17th.*—Quite a large number of anglers have evisited Indiantown within the past fortnight for the purpose of killing the famous sea trout that frequent the waters of the Southwest Miramichi at that place. On Friday and Saturday last about a dozen rods could be counted within a distance of half a mile along the bank of the river. The weather was not favorable as there was more or less rain both days, and the run of fish was the poorest that has been known at Indiantown for several years at a corresponding date. A good many trout and salmon were taken, however, the trout being of fair average size and the salmon of mixed quality—black and spring. The luckiest rods killed fifteen to eighteen trout and one or two salmon a day, while the others did not get satisfactory fares. The trout caught during the two days ranged from one to three and a half pounds in weight, and the salmon, of which Mr. Orr captured four or five with his own rod, averaged about ten pounds each. We believe that the comparative scarcity of trout at Indiantown is due to the fact that the season has been very backward.

FISHING MOVEMENTS.—We notice considerable activity in the mackerel market the past week, the number of arrivals being 22, with fares ranging from 50 to 300 barrels. Mackerel have put in an appearance off shore, and operations were quite lively the first of this week. The receipts for the week have been about 2,000 bbls., with a lively demand and a competition among commission buyers that gave a healthy tone to the market, prices ranging from $8 to $11 per bbl., as to quality. The receipts of Bank fish have been small, the number of arrivals reported being 5 from Grand and 1 from Western Banks, with a total catch of 65,000 lbs. cod and 320,000 lbs. halibut. Prices have been well maintained. Georges have been in fair receipt, but the weather has been unfavorable for curing. We notice a slight downward tendency in prices, but no break of any consequence yet, and shipments are made daily at former quotations. The number of Georges arrivals for the week has been 63, and the receipts 930,000 lbs. cod-fish and 130,000 lbs. halibut. One vessel has arrived from the Magdalen Islands, with a full fare of pickled herring. Total number of fishing arrivals for the week, 91.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, June 16th.*

COCK-ROACHES FOR BASS BAIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Thinking you would like to hear a good joke, I send the following. While fishing for bass near Washington, a gentleman who I think never fished for bass before, asked if we ever used roach for bait. We answered yes, and forthwith he pulled out of his pocket a bottle filled with cock-roaches. Well, if we did'nt yell, you bet. He asked why we were laughing. We told him, and showed him the difference. He wiped his face and packed up, and went home to whip some one. G. W

The Kennel.

RETRIEVING.

AMONG the most important matters in the breaking of dogs to shoot over is, that they should be properly find and retrieve the fallen birds. Nothing mars the pleasure of a day's shooting more than to be compelled to leave behind us a dead or wounded bird; and this trouble would very rarely arise if proper judgment is exercised in breaking. The mistake that most shooters make is, that in their haste to secure the fallen bird they will walk directly over the ground where it has fallen with game about them which fills the air with the scent, and consequently the dog at once becomes confused with it, and may run directly over the dead bird without finding it.

A skillful sportsman never makes an attempt to secure a fallen bird until he has reloaded his gun, and then he never walks over the ground to help his dog find it, but will keep him down, or standing quietly near him until he is ordered to "seek dead." If the bird is shot directly down wind, the shooter should, by all means, get to leeward of the shot before he sends his dog for it. And then, too, he should be very careful by no word or movement to excite his dog to quick action. When a dog is near the place where the bird has fallen the slower he moves the sooner he will find it; we mean with dogs which have been properly broken to this accomplishment. No one can ever have a first-class retrieving dog who will walk over the ground and help his dog look for the bird, because a dog thus improperly worked will soon neglect to use his nose, and depend, in a great measure, upon his master to find his birds. And then again, another very great mistake is frequently made by shooters which is, while the dog is trying to find the bird, to pick it up and walk off with it, leaving the dog looking for it. We have seen this done over and over again. No dog thus managed ever becomes a first-class retriever. We have owned many setters and pointers who would never fail to find a dead or wounded bird, unless it got under a rack, stump, or some place where the dog could not go. Another great mistake is

made by most sportsmen, which is to send two or three dogs to find a dead or wounded bird; no two or three dogs can find a bird in one-fourth the time that one good dog will do it, as they become jealous of each other, and instead of using their noses they watch each other, and if the bird is found at all they waste much time in doing it. A dog with a good nose, skillfully broken to retrieve, never uses his eyes to find the fallen bird, but steadily applies his nose to wind it, and never fails. If a bird is only wounded, as many are, and runs to cover and hides, the eyes of the dog or shooter are of no use in finding it. Everything depends upon the dog's nose, and nothing whatever should be done to confuse him while at his difficult task, for if left to his own instinct a good dog will surely succeed.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.

THE following is a list of dogs entered in the Kennel Register since the publication of the last list and up to Tuesday last. We have certificates ready to forward for Mr. Topham's Brisk, Mr. E. H. Nicoll's Bang, and Mr. D. G. Elliot's Left, but have not the addresses of those gentlemen.—

SETTERS.

Ethan Allin's Clum, Cosey, Pansy and Trusty.
Dr. Aten's Belle, Fanny, Glen, Ned.
Mr. D. C. Sanborn's Neli.
Mr. H. A. Topham's Brisk.
Dr. H. A. Rosenthal's Sport, Dash and Flora.
Mr. E. M. Huff's May.
Mr. E. A. Herzberg's Ace and Jessie.
Mr. W. J. Conover's Vic.
Dr. W. E. Burger's Lady.
Mr. Lawrence Sinster, Jr.'s Jerry.
Mr. J. Aretas Clark's Frank.
Mr. E. Haidekoper's San Migne1.
Mr. A. Branshaw's (late Mr. Wm. Jarvis') Shamrock.
Messrs. Tousey & Graves' Tip, Port Hudson and Neptune.

POINTERS.

Mr. D. Knoble, Jr.'s Viley.
Mr. D. B. Fuller's Queen.
Mr. Charles S. Austin's Pete II.

CLUMBERS

Mr. Benjamin Smith's Bess and Buster.

RETRIEVERS.

Mr. D. G. Elliott's Left.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Mr. John E. Develin's, imported red Irish setter bitch, Moya, who visited Plunkitt in March, as mentioned in our paper, whelped eleven fine pups on the 26th ult., at the kennel of Mr. David G. Hartt, North Port, L. I., and on the 9th inst. Mr. D.'s red Irish setter bitch Mollie visited Plunkitt at Bennington, Vt.

— Mr. A. Branshaw, of Fon du lac, Wis., has purchased from Mr. Wm. Jarvis his red Irish setter dog Shamrock. Mr. Branshaw takes Shamrock to Texas with him in the fall, together with an equally good bitch to mate with him. The Texans are to be congratulated upon this importation of pure blood, the results of which will no doubt soon be manifest. The Irish setter is well adapted for Texan shooting, having both high courage and great endurance.

REMEDY FOR FLEAS.—A corrsspondent writes:—

"In your Answers to Correspondents, Geo. H., Grantville, Mass., asks for the easiest and surest remedy for fleas on dogs. Five cents worth of Persian insect powder will rid a large dog of every flea, and it requires no washing."

DOG POISONING IN CONNECTICUT.—A Bridgeport correspondent writes, June 16th:—

"Some one has taken upon himself to poison every dog hereabouts. He scatters meat with poison in it at night, and during the day; any unfortunate dog that picks it up forthwith 'turns his toes up.' Several very valuable dogs have been destroyed already. This has been going on for three weeks, and fifty or sixty dogs have vanished. Large rewards are offered to find out who does it, but to no avail. Various speculations are afloat as to the objects of such wholesale slaughter.

DOCKING DOG'S TAILS.

NEW YORK, June 16th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Allow me to make a suggestion in reference to the docking of dog's tails, and especially those of pointers. In the issue of June 8th you say: "There is nothing which detracts so much from the beauty of a pointer as a very long crooked tail. We have met with pointers having very long tails, with the skin completely whipped off the end for two or three inches. To work a dog thus is not only cruelty, but the dog being in constant pain does not work as well as he would with a good sound tail of proper length." With the above I agree perfectly; but when you suggest as a remedy the docking of the dog's tail, I beg leave to differ. To be sure it is a remedy but only palliative, for in the progeny it will again occur, and continue to occur as dogs are bred now days. A better remedy is, I think, to endeavor to improve the tails by breeding, as we now improve the nose, color, pace, style, etc. It is a slow method, but if persevered in one that will be likely to succeed; and after all what is the trouble when compared to the magnificent result? Now, as to the mode of compelling people to breed such dogs. At present two methods appear to me, both of which are feasible—one is, let the managers of our future bench shows refuse to award a first prize to any dog with docked tail; five years from now they can refuse second premium, and ten years hence third premium. The other is to let a dog compete; but should his tail be docked, let him receive 0 number of mark for it. The result would be that persons having a bitch to breed would look about for a dog with a short straight tail, and not as is too frequently now done, breed to any club-tailed animal that has good action and a good nose. The very word bench show means that a dog shall be judged upon according to his looks, and not for his qualities in the field. For those dogs we have the field trials, in which a dog may compete and win no matter how ugly and deformed he is; but in a bench show no dog with docked tail should be allowed first prize, or else he should receive a number of marks for it; for it was undoubtedly taken off to conceal a long, crooked, turned up tail, which to me is a clear evidence of impure breeding among some of his ancestors. The little care and regard given to the appearance of a dog's tail was most forcibly brought to my mind at the last Springfield Bench Show in this manner: A prominent gentleman of the Rod and Gun Club said to me: "How is your black pointer pup?" I replied, "He has turned out very poorly, he has the ugliest crook in his tail I ever saw, but in every other respect is all I could wish." He remarked: "Pshaw! a dog don't hunt with his tail, does he? What do you care, provided he does his work well?" Now, I would not care, provided that was the only virtue I required in a dog; but as I can only shoot a few months, and sometimes only a few weeks in the year, and as a dog is a constant companion I would not wish him to be a constant eye-sore to both myself and friends. Many persons remarked during the bench show and since that if I had only cut my black pointer's tail he would have stood a good chance of taking a prize, and I think myself he would; but certainly he would not have been entitled to it, because I had hidden his defect by amputation, any more than if I had exhibited a dropper and pulled out the long hair in his neck, stern, and tail to hide his breed. In England they will not allow a dog with a docked tail to compete, and the result is that they have plenty of dogs with good tails.

Mr. Editor, if my suggestions be not acceptable to the majority of careful-thinking sportsmen, I hope you will make one which will compel those who breed dogs to breed a better specimen of the American pointer. As to their working qualities there are none better, and it is to be expected, as they have been bred solely with that end in view and no attention whatever paid to their appearance. GROUSE.

The remedy suggested by our correspondent should be adopted when breeding, not only with pointers but with setters, as we are fully convinced that by adopting this course we will get rid of the unseemly appendage that too many of the high-bred dogs of the present day are affected with. This is a matter we have always taken into consideration in breeding dogs, and with much success. From our old Bruce, a famous orange and white Gildersleeve setter, from Old Grouse and Chief Justice Beasley's Rolla, from R. A. Drake's Rock, from Hammitt's Echo, and our fine imported bitches Cora and Fly we bred for years, and their progeny scarcely ever failed to have straight, well-feathered tails which required no docking. It is true a dog does not hunt with his tail; yet certainly he does not hunt any better from having a long, crooked, coarse, ungainly one, and with our correspondent we could hardly be conteuted to have such an animal about us.

THE CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.

PORTLAND, Me., June, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to indorse your criticism of the clause in the programme of the International Bench Show that makes a pedigree obligatory, for the same reason that I advocate the prizes being awarded before the show is open to the public—that is, it is one more element conducive to the awards being made exclusively upon the personal merits of the animals, and not upon the reputation of ancestors, nor upon the opinions of others, even though they may have been judges at previous bench shows. The questions asked by "Doubter;" in FOREST AND STREAM of June 15th were suggested by the idea of entering dogs as American setters or pointers, no pedigrees being given below awards, and in no case obligatory. After awards are made it should be optional with owners to give pedigrees. In the programme referred to there is no class for American setters to be entered under except Class 5; yet Gordon setters and Irish setters have each a class, and if English setters and Russian setters include only those bred in England or Russia, or whose pedigrees were born there, what insignificant place is left to enter dogs bred in the United States, or I would say in North America, (not losing sight of the many fine dogs owned by our Canadian neighbors) and so bred as to produce a strain of fine form, color, and other qualities, yet whose pedigrees can only be correctly given for one or two generations. The result would be inevitable, if every pedigree in this country could be traced back far enough, that the ancestors were brought from England; and in case of a strain being produced of marked desirable peculiarities the owner of the kennel might not wish to give away his secret by publishing pedigrees. Let us not, then, make it obligatory to give pedigrees at our bench shows, and I would also make pedigrees inadmissible until after the awards are made, agreeing with you that the standpoint of excellence should be formed and judged upon "by the appearance and points of the animal exhibited," and if "descent from a celebrity is to be the standpoint of excellence, why not send the pedigree as a proxy and keep the dog at home?" How few sportsmen owning fine dogs feel fully competent to judge of their respective merits as seen on the bench, and with the mind in doubt a rose-colored pedigree would have influence; yet the *couleur de rose* may be artificial. In fact, there is so much room for deception in the matter of pedigrees that they should not be allowed to influence the awards, intentionally or otherwise, except it be in a special class making them admissible; and I hope that the entire absence of pedigrees until after the awards are made may be a feature of future bench shows. ROAMER.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June 22	11 27	9 10	7 27
June 23	eve. 22	10 6	8 28
June 24	1 20	10 54	9 10
June 25	2 12	11 45	10 12
June 26	3 0	morn. 11	0
June 27	3 47	0 39	11 47
June 28	4 36	1 24	morn. 36

WILLIAMSBURGH YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club was sailed on Tuesday week, the course being from the anchorage off the club house at the foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint, up the east side of Blackwell's Island, through Hell Gate, between the North and South Brother Islands to the Stepping Stones Buoy and return, the entire distance being twenty-four miles. The judges were Hon. Bernard Silverman, Mr. John Orr, and Mr. Joseph A. Lyons. The entries and results of the race are shown in the following table:—

CABIN SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Actual time.	Corrected time.
Favorita	3 32 15	3 32 15
Chester Arthur	3 51 45	3 33 45
OPEN SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.		
Greenpoint	3 26 15	3 26 15
Nettie	3 32 15	3 32 15
Endeavor	3 52 00	3 52 00
SECOND CLASS.		
Pluck and Luck	3 28 30	3 28 30
Artful Dodger	3 54 00	3 32 00
THIRD CLASS.		
Mary Gibson	3 49 15	3 49 15
J. N. Lauther	4 03 30	4 03 30
Rosina	4 05 00	4 05 00

The race and club colors were won by the Pluck and Luck, while the Favorita, Greenpoint and Mary Gibson won in the other three classes.

—The annual regatta of the Toms River Yacht Club takes place July 5th. The prizes consist of, first, the challenge cup (now held by the yacht Cynthia, of New York); second prize, $20 gold piece; third, $20 gold piece; fourth, $10 gold piece.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—It having been decided to sail the race between the first class yachts of the Jersey City Club again, owing to two of them having run aground on the occasion of the regatta on the 6th inst., the Plover, Mary, and Sea Spray sailed over the course again last week, with the following result:—

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Time.	Cor. Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Plover	11 21 00	5 13 30	5 52 30	5 52 30
Mary	11 26 101	2 12 30	5 46 30	5 50 40
Sea Spray	11 21 30	Not timed.		

The Plover, when nearly up to Bedloe's Island, parted her preventer backstay, and the gauge carried her topmast over the side, which destroyed the chances.

—A match race for $200, was to have been sailed yesterday between the yachts Gilbert J. Orr of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, and the Jane of the Manhattan Yacht Club, the course being from foot of 104th street East River, to and around the Stepping Stone buoy.

—The statement made in our issue last week that the Idler had won the second prize in the first class in the recent schooner regatta of the Sewanhaka Yacht Club, was erroneous. The prize was really won by the Dreadnaught, beating the Idler 2m. and 2s. The mistake was owing to an error in noting the time of the latter yacht at the finish.

CENTRAL HUDSON YACHT CLUB.—The opening regatta of this club will be sailed on the 29th inst., and will be on the Corinthian principle. In addition to the regular prizes in each class, there will be given to the boat, irrespective of class, making the best corrected time over the entire course an extra prize, the gift of Mr. Philip Schuyler, of New York. It is a beautiful silk pennant twenty-five feet long, with the words "Corinthian Challenge Pennant, C. H. Y. C.," in white letters on a blue field, and it is to take the place in the club of the old challenge flag, known as the "Champion Pennant," to be always sailed for as a challenge flag, like the old one, but upon Corinthian principles.

The following yachts have been added to the club this season:—

W. R. Brown, 27 feet 5 inches; owned by C. F. Brown, W. R. Brown, and H. C. Higginson, Newburg. Belle, 35 feet; owned by B. Prince, Peekskill. Julie, 16 feet; owned by P. C. Rogers, Poughkeepsie. Osprey, 19 feet; owned by T. F. Balle, Newburg.

At the last general meeting the following officers were elected:—Commodore, Irving Grinnell, New Hamburg; Vice-Commodore, C. F. Brown, Newburg; Rear Commodore, J. R. Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie; Secretary, F. Schuchardt, New Hamburg; Treasurer, J. Van Wyck, Jr., New Hamburg; Measurer, A. Van Wyck, New Hamburg; Regatta Committee, Philip Schuyler, New York, James Roosevelt, Hyde Park, G. L. Rives, New Hamburg.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.—The first of the series of Centennial regattas, to be sailed under the supervision of the Centennial Regatta Committee, occurs to-day over the New York Yacht Club course. To-morrow (Friday) there will be another regatta for yachts under fifteen tons, and on Monday an ocean race from Sandy Hook to Cape May.

The yachts entered for the first race up to our going to press was the schooners Eva, Estelle, Alarm, and Tidal Wave; sloops Arrow, Windward, and Gracie. For Friday's race there are already twenty-one entries. For the ocean race the celebrated America is entered, as well as the Alarm, and Tidal Wave; also the sloops Arrow, Windward, and Gracie.

THE HARLEM REGATTA.—The fourth annual regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association was held on the Harlem River on Saturday last. Nearly all the clubs who have their headquarters at this point were entered, and sent their best representatives to row. The course for all the seven events on the programme was one mile straightaway from Gate's lumber dock to Florence's dock, McComb's Dam Bridge. Stake-boat No. 1 was anchored on the New York shore. No. 2, in mid-stream, and No. 3 on the Westchester shore, each contestant taking his position according to his entry. The referee was R. S. Bussing, Jr., of the Nereid Boat Club; the time-keeper and starter, C. G. Peters. The first race was for the junior sculls, rowed in heats, bringing out: H. W. Rodgers, of the Atalanta Club, white; W. Robinson, of the Nassau Club, red; D. W. Hernon, of the Nautilus Club, light blue. Rodgers was the favorite 2 to 1, and taking it very easily until near the finish he spurted ahead of Robinson and won in 6m. 51s.

The second race was for pair-oars, the Athletic, Atalanta, and Nautilus clubs each sending representatives. Downs and Eustis of the Atalantas winning in 6m. 7¾s.; Nautilus second, and Athletics third.

The third race was the second trial for the junior sculls, the contestants being J. D. Foot, of the Nassaus, Waldo Sprague, of the Athletics, Thos. Scanlon, and E. Mills, Jr., of the Atalantas. Sprague had the lead at the start, but was soon passed by Foot and Mills, the latter winning in 6m. 40s.

Three crews appeared for the four oared race, representing the Columbia, Atalanta and Athletic crews. This was a very closely contested race, the crews being as follows: Columbia—J. A. Sprague, bow; E. E. Sage, No. 2; C. S. Boyd, No. 3; J. T. Goodwin, stroke. Atalanta—Edward Blake, bow; H. W. Rodgers, No. 2; W. H. Downs, No. 3; J. E. Eustis, stroke. Athletic—R. W. Rathburn, bow; L. S. Mack, No. 2; H. C. West, No. 3; C. H. Cone, stroke. The Athletics had rather the best of the start, followed by the Columbias. The Atalantas, however, soon went to the front and the race was between them and the Columbias. Just before the finish the boats were almost side by side when a small steam launch ran into the Columbia's shell, crashing in the bow and bringing the boat to a full stop. This unfortunate accident occurred just at the most critical moment, and lost the Columbias the race, although they have appealed from the referee's decision to the Examining Committee. The Atalantas time was 5m. 20s.

The race for the diamond sculls brought out three well known oarsmen: Eben Losee, Atalanta; James Wills, Nassau; P. C. Ackerman, Atalanta. Ackerman won in 6m. 20s.

In the six-oared gig race, the Dauntless, N. Y. Rowing and Athletic Clubs, contested, the N. Y. Rowing Club winning in 5m. 27s. The Athletics only one second behind. In the final heat of the junior sculls, Rodgers, Foot, and Mills rowed, the first named winning in 6m. 23s.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY REGATTA.—The regatta of the Schuylkill Navy was held on Saturday, 17th instant, and the easier way to give your reader an idea of it would be to copy the New York *Herald*'s account of the Harlem regatta of

the same day. It was a failure, but I cannot see that for the failure the management is responsible. There was a strong southwest wind blowing all the afternoon, and the water was in no condition for shell rowing from the time announced for the regatta to commence. First on the programme was the single scull contest—a race promising much interest, but instead of seven starters, as I predicted last week, there were but five, all of whom were in position when the Umpire's boat came to the start. It was at once seen that it was impossible to row, the boats being already half filled with water, so the gig race was ordered. Only Quaker City and Crescents came to stake-boats, the Malta withdrawing. The Quakers' crew was as follows:—Stinson, stroke; Pleasonton; Ferguson; Wise, bow; Maybin, coxswain. Crescent's—Hinchman, stroke; Barnhurst; Terry; Ridgway, bow; Steel, coxswain. The Quakers seemed to have the advantage of the start, and held a slight lead until off Wm. Tell Rock, the boats met a canal barge. Maybin wisely decided to go under the rope, and kept close to the canal boat, but by bad steering he lost a couple of lengths. The Crescents, now with the race in hand, struck right across the river to find smooth water, and under any ordinary circumstances would have lost the race. The wind changing did flatten the water on the eastern side, (perhaps Steel is a friend of old Prob's), but still more in their favor was the perfectly reckless manner in which the coxswain of the Quakers' boat put his rudder first hard to port and then hard to starboard. No crew could stand pulling against a rudder all the time, and when the crews came past the island the Crescents were well ahead, winning by a couple of clear lengths.

There were no entries for either the double-scull or barge race except from the Crescent Club, so the two boats were started together for walk-overs, (or is it walks-over), for their respective classes. After a long wait for the Quaker City, to whom some consideration was due after their gig race, but which was trying to the two crews lying at the stakes, the four-oared shell race was started. The Pennsylvania crew:—Mussey, stroke; Conrad; Bennett; Kappes, bow. Colors—blue. East. Undine:—Baker, stroke; De Haven; Alleston; Roberts, bow. Colors—white. Centre. Quaker City:—McIleath, stroke; Pleasonton; Goomley; Stinson, bow. Colors—red. West.

The Undine led by half a length. Almost at once the Pennsylvanias dropped astern, and after a dozen strokes commenced paddling home, apparently completely out of temper. The high wind made steering very difficult, the Quakers' boat going wildly over the whole neighborhood. Roberts seemed to feel the same difficulty, but never for a moment losing his head, he brought the boat back at once, and began taking a look at the tail boats when half over the course. At the head of the island the race was not yet beyond doubt, but the case with which De Haven shot his crew ahead on the home stretch proved the leaders had "lots in 'em."

For the first time in a long period the Undines carry the first class champion flag. The victory will stimulate the club to further exertion, and on the other hand the Quakers' defeat will teach them that even a little of their old care and discipline cannot be abandoned without loss.

The Regatta Committee were Schmitt, of the Pennsylvania, Chairman Haines, of the Malta, and O'Neill, of the College. Vice-Commodore Hockley acted as umpire in the gig races, and Alex. Krumthoan for the shells.

The Vesper Club have challenged the Quaker City, Pennsylvania, Crescent, Maltas, and Undine clubs to a four-oared shell race. The Vesper should come into the Navy, and would then have a chance at some of these clubs.

The swimming contest bids fair to be a success on the 26th.

SCULLS.

—The citizens of Peoria, Ill., will celebrate the Fourth of July by a grand regatta on Peoria Lake. Four hundred and fifty dollars will be given in prizes for four races. The regatta will be under the auspices of the Peoria Boat Club.

THE "QUI VIVE" CANOE.

EAST ORANGE, June 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of the 8th inst. you publish a letter from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, describing a canvas canoe. You treat the subject as though it was something entirely new. Now I have built no less than four canvass canoes, but the two built this spring are an improvement on any I have ever seen. They are elegant in shape, light and stiff, and do not leak a drop. The frame is made of ash. The main stringers are nine in number, and all outside of the ribs, so that everything that touches the skin runs fore and aft. This, and the style of building, also putting the canvas on without a seam below the gunwales, I claim to be the invention of. The six other stringers are then added, at proper distances, and firmly secured. The canoe is then turned over, and solid braces put in close to bow and stern. Fifteen cross ribs are then put in at proper distances and riveted with two copper tacks at each intersection with the stringers. While doing this the lines must be trued, as these ribs determine the shape of the canoe. The mast step is then put in, and fastened to the keelson and two ribs, also a piece of three-quarter inch pine board, from gunwale to gunwale, with a mast hole in it. Next the peaked earlines, or deck-supports are put in. The forms then removed, after which the well frame and combings are placed in position, and firmly screwed to the gunwales. The deck has a slope of two inches from well to bow and stern. When all the wood work is complete I give it a coat of paint, after which the skin, No. 10 cotton duck, is put on without a seam. Next I paint bow and stern, also along the keelson. While the paint is yet fresh I put on false bows of sheet iron and an inch pine keel, which latter is bolted through the skin to the keelson. Next the deck is put on, of lighter canvas, and then a coat of boiled linseed oil is given. Over the oil I paint, and finally varnish. I have repeatedly hauled the "Qui Vive" up the side of a duck or barge, and have sailed her over very rough water, yet she is as stiff and tight as ever. Any one with a correct eye, and a little skill with tools, can build a "Qui Vive" canoe. The dimensions are, length, 14ft.; beam, 26ins., depth amidships, from ridge of deck to bottom of one-inch keel, 9ft. The fittings are paddle, mast, two sails, apron, seatback, stretcher, flag, and flagstaff. I will contract to furnish a few canoes of this style next spring for $50 each, complete. The "Qui Vive" and "Delaware" may be seen at Bower's boat house, or the Tralons' on the Passaic, up to the 26th inst., when they start for the Centennial.

I. F. WEST.

POLO.—On Saturday last the second game of polo for the champion cup was played on the new grounds at Jerome Park, the sides being as follows:—

Blue and White.—J. G. Bennett, Aug. Jay, Wm. Jay, Dyson Moore, C. G. Franclyn.

Red and Blue.—Viscount Mandeville, S. S. Howland, F. Griswold, W. Douglass, Winthrop Thorne.

Ten games in all were played, resulting in a score of eight for Lord Mandeville's side, and only one for Mr. Bennett's, one game being declared void on account of a foul. The playing on the part of all engaged was remarkably fine, Messrs. Bennett, Douglass and Jay particularly distinguishing themselves.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

E. S. R., Rochester.—Where can I find good trout fishing on the Lehigh Valley road? Ans. Near Whitehaven in Luzerne Co., Pa. Good hotel at depot.

G. L., Machais, Me.—How does the Lefever gun compare with other guns same price? Ans. No better guns manufactured in the United States than the Lefever.

C. A. V. B., Guelph, Canada.—At what age do speckled trout begin to propagate their species, and what is their average size at that age? Ans. Two year old trout, say 6 inches in length.

G. B., New York.—Will you be so kind as to inform me what kind of fishing (this month) in the Thames River, Conn., also what kind of bait to use? Ans. Excellent striped bass fishing at Niantic now.

BORROWERS.—The persons who borrowed from the library of FOREST AND STREAM office Prime's "I Go-a-Fishing" and Ruxton's "Life in the Far West" will do themselves and us justice by returning them at once.

G. P., Ayer.—Where is the best place in Maine for netting pigeons in the months of August and September. Ans. Pigeons are uncertain in their roosting places and it is impossible to predict where they will be.

O. K., Richmond.—Where can I find a work on trapping and handling pigeons for matches? Ans. No work especially on handling and trapping. The Trap Shooter's Referee is the nearest approach; we can send it.

Dr. C. M. W., Lodiville.—Where and at what price can I get Dawson's book on fish and fishing? Ans. Sheldon & Co., New York, or Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany. Price $1.50. We can forward you a copy post paid.

G. W. P., Boston.—Will you please inform me where the best fishing, lake or brook trout, is found, and where I can get a set of trout hooks, flies, and rod the cheapest? Ans. The Rangely Lakes in Maine. Messrs. Bradford & Anthony of your city will fit you out.

E. G. F., Brattleboro, Vt.—Please inform me the names of and where can be obtained the best book on trout culture? "Domesticated Trout" by Livingston Stone, Osgood & Co., Boston; "Fish Culture," by Seth Green, Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Slack's book is very serviceable. Address Mrs. J. H. Slack Bloomsburg, N. J.

H. B. D., Albany, N. Y.—As you are familiar with sporting literature, will you please inform me if you know of a work entitled "Wild Sports in the West of Ireland," by Maxwell; where it can be bought, price, etc.? Ans. Messrs. Scribner & Co., No. 745 Broadway, had it some time since. We do not know the price.

C. E. C., F. L., N. Y.—1. Can you tell me how to catch black-birds for trap shooting? 2. Is there any difference between a cat-fish and a bull-head? Ans. 1. Use a pigeon clap net set near a grain stack, wherever the birds congregate in large flocks. 2. No difference between the common cat-fish (*Pimelodus catlus*) and the bull-head or horned pout.

F. A. C., Fall River, Mass.—Will trolling in a sail boat be too fast for black bass, or should I use a row boat? It is in a lake, and therefore no current. Should I use flies as well as the spoon bait, and what kind? Ans. Generally a sail boat runs too fast. Two miles an hour is the best speed. Use either fly or spoon; the latter is the best for general work.

W. P., Waverly, Md.—My setter dog, four years old, is affected with vomiting every two or three days. He is very thin, and his coat is dull, having lost the glossy appearance it used to have. Can the trouble be worms? And if so, where can I procure the famous areca nut? Ans. Have mailed to you the proper doses of areca nut with directions for its use.

E. OLIVER, Little Falls, N. Y.—Can you give me the address of any collectors of eggs with whom I can correspond? Ans. Nuttall Ornithological Club, care R. Deane, 80 Sparks street, Cambridge, Mass.; Chas. E. Aiken, Colorado Springs, Col.; D. H. Eaton, Peotone, Ill.; A. B. Covert, box 237, Ann Arbor, Mich.; G. E. Maingault, Mus. Nat. Hist., Charleston, S. C.

EXTRACTOR, Newton, Mass.—I have in my possession a finely made, double-barrel breech-loader, 12 bore, and 30 inches in length. A friend of mine has advised me to have my barrels reduced in length by two inches, claiming that the shooting qualities might be improved by so doing, also the ease in handling. Ans. We consider 30 inches as the best length for general shooting.

L. S., Union Club.—Can you give me any information relative to the Black Mountains of North Carolina, and the means of reaching there? Ans. To reach Black Mountain go to Johnson City on Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. This region is quite famous for bears, and there are deer, ruffed grouse, wild turkeys, squirrels, and speckled trout, although we did not find as much game on our trip last fall as we expected.

G. R. W.—I expect to go West about the 1st August for the purpose of obtaining some prairie chicken shooting. Will you kindly give me some information as to localities, and also, if you can, the name and address of some reliable party whom I could communicate on the subject? I would prefer to shoot in Illinois? Ans. Address W. H. Holabird, Valparaiso, Indiana, or call upon him on your way out. If he cannot give you some shooting there he will direct you to a good point.

LEWIS, New York.—I should like to try my hand at fly casting, if I could go to any place within two hours of New York, where there is supposed to be some trout. I believe there are streams on Long Island. I would be willing to pay for the privilege. Ans. We will guarantee you a dozen good trout if you will take 9 o'clock train from Hunter's Point or Bushwick to Ridgewood, L. I.; distance 28 miles, returning in 4 P. M. train. Go to Edward H. Seaman, 30 minutes' walk from depot.

GEO. E. S., Hartford.—How can I tell if a Newfoundland pup is full bred? He is about seven months old and two feet one inch high. How long does he keep on growing? He has a little brown hair behind his ears and a little on his hind legs. Will that ever change to black? Ans. No one can tell that a dog is thoroughbred from his appearance. Many half-bred dogs have the appearance of full-breds. A dog seldom grows in height after he is a year old. The brown hair on your's will not change to black.

J. B., Vicksburgh, Miss.—1. I have a valuable setter dog two years old which has a dry hacking cough from which he seems to suffer very much when exercised. 2. Which is the best powder to use in No. 10-gauge, 30-inch Greener breech-loading shot gun, and how much? Ans. 1. Give your dog a tea-spoonful of syrup of squills twice a day when his cough is troublesome. 2. The powder advertised in our columns by different makers is of the best quality. The coarser grained is preferable, and from 3¼ to 4 drachms to 1¼ oz. shot is about right for your gun.

H. A. L.—I have a book by J. S. Skinner, entitled the "Dog and Sportsman," are the receipts reliable, and the work rare? In "the chapter on distemper he says he has found a complete cure, effected by copious and repeated venesection by a little opening medicine". What is venesection? Ans. The book you allude to is out of print and very rare; many of the receipts therein are good, but you will find better in our columns. Venesection is defined as the operation of opening a vein for letting blood. It is another name for phlebotomy, a little more genteel.

A READER, Middleton.—I have a small dog which had the misfortune to get scalded, taking a lot of his hair off. Is there any method by which the hair can be made to grow again? A friend said to burn an old shoe and mix the ashes with lard, keep the dog out of the sun, and put a muzzle on, and he would come out all right. Can you give me a better method, and one which would be more to the dog's comfort? Ans. We have never been able to restore the hair which has been taken off by scalding, but hope you will try the remedy you mention and give us the result, if successful.

J. H. N., New York.—At the recent meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association, in the gig race a protest was lodged against the gig of the New York Athletic Club. Can you tell me why the objection was made and if it was well founded; also give definitions of gig, barge, and shell? Ans. The objection was made on the ground of the Athletic gig being smooth instead of lap-streaked, and was entirely unfounded. Our understandings of the definitions is as follows: A gig is an open boat with out-riggers; a barge is an open boat rowed on the gunwale; a shell is an out-rigged boat decked forward and aft with a protected cockpit for the rower.

P. G. R., New York.—Do you know of any material better than parchment out of which to make the leaves of fly-books? I have wet the leaves of my book so badly that they are ruined, and I should like to renew them myself, if possible. Ans. We don't know of anything is use, but have been tempted to try oil silk inclosing thin card-board. The objection to parchment is that it becomes misshapen and warped after being wet. Two pieces of oil cloth, such as is used for covering wagon seats, might answer, pasted back to back. There is a recent invention of cork plates glued upon both sides of a linen fabric, but we hear it spoken of adversely.

H. B., Philadelphia.—I have an idea of going into the North Woods, N. Y., for a three or four months trip. Will you oblige me by informing as to what would be necessary for such a trip for two persons, and what the probable expense would be? Ans. So much depends upon the nature of the outfit required, that it is difficult in name cost; boat, guide, and grub, will cost from $3 to $5 per day. Take blankets, both rubber and woollen, and plenty of old clothes. Provisions, such as coffee, tea, pork, etc., can be obtained at the point of going in. See back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM for articles by the dozen describing outfits and experiences in the Adirondacks.

INQUIRER, New Braintree, Mass.—Will you please to answer the following questions in your "Answers to Correspondents?" 1. Do you know of a gunsmith by the name of J. Barnes? 2. Can Kay's concentrating cartridges be used in a muzzle-loading shot gun? 3. Where can I get a map of Virginia, also what would be the price? 4. Is there any law against fishing in natural brooks, if the person whose lands it runs through, puts up a notice: "No fishing allowed here, per order, &c.?" Ans. 1. We have never heard of a gunmaker named Barnes. 2. Kay's concentrating cartridges may be used to advantage in muzzle-loading guns. 3. Address G. W. & C. B. Colton, 172 William street, N. Y. 4. Yes.

E. J. R., Wethersfield.—1. I have an Irish bitch pup six weeks old by Plunkett, which seems to be full of worms and will not eat very well, and when she passes off the worms she passes considerable blood. Her bowels are very loose. Are worms dangerous, and do you know of a harmless remedy? 2. In awarding prizes at bench shows to native setters, is color taken into consideration? If it is, what color stands first? Ans. 1. We have mailed to you the proper doses of powdered areca nut with directions for giving it which will no doubt relieve your pup. Worms frequently prove fatal, when pups afflicted with them are neglected. 2. In awarding prizes to native setters, color is not taken into consideration.

A., Bellaire, Ohio.—1. What is the time, by water, from Quebec to Dalhousie, on the Bay of Chaleurs? 2. What is the character of the fishing for both sea and speckled trout, in the rivers that put into the bay, from the 20th of July to August 1st? 3. Is it entirely free? 4. Can one obtain tent, guides, and supplies at Dalhousie? 5. To whom, in Quebec, can one write for needed information as to steamers and fares, &c., Ans. 1. About 36 hours. 2. Trout large and abundant. 3. No restrictions whatever on trout fishing. 4. Yes, and at Campbelltown, the adjoining town. 5. We have repeatedly solicited no advertisement of the Gulf Port Steamship Company without result, and shall have to refer you to J. U. Gregory, Naval Agent, who will no doubt oblige you.

B. W., Lakeville, Ct.—I have two setters that are alive with fleas. Soft soap, carbolic soap, the ordinary flea tablets, are all counted as nectar fit for gods by these pests. My dogs are all scabs, sores, crossness and ugliness. Can you either tell me of something, or send me something that will rid them of the vermin? Ans. We have had a kennel of setters and pointers for fall forty years and never have failed to rid them of fleas by the use of common soft or hard brown soap. A strong lather of such soap will surely kill all fleas with which it comes fairly in contact. Many persons fail with it because they leave parts of the dog untouched by the soap, and there is where the fleas flee for relief and are saved—and then again, many dogs are kept where myriads of fleas breed and live. The proper way is to lather the dog thoroughly, leaving no place on him untouched, then let him run around for twenty or thirty minutes, after which wash off the soap and place him where there are no fleas. Sprinkle your kennel with wood ashes.

F. M., New York.—Can you tell me the shortest route to Connecticut Lake and give me no idea what it would cost to go there and take canoe with me? Are there any maps published of rivers, giving location of rapids, waterfalls, &c., that would be suitable to a canoeist? What route would you advise for an enjoyable canoe trip? Is it safe to venture through Delaware Water Gap with a canoe? Ans. Leave Grand Trunk Railroad at Island Pond, Vermont, and take the wilderness road to First Lake, Second Lake, and so on; or you can leave the G. T. R. R. at Stratford, stage to Colebrook, wagon to Errol's Falls, boat up river to Duckee's Landing on the Megalloway River, and thence up stream to Parmachene Lake. From thence you can portage over to the Connecticut lakes, and thence go down river. This would make an enjoyable trip. Guides can be obtained at border towns. Don't know what it would cost to take canoe in; it would be a difficult job, but practicable. For map, address N. C. Leach, P. O. Box 77, Montreal. The Delaware Water Gap is passable for canoes.

The American Naturalist for June opens with an article by Dr. James Lewis on "Io and its Habits." Io is an operculate univalve shell abounding in the streams of Tennessee and adjoining States wherever the waters are torrent-like. It is of the family *Strepomatidæ*. A popular explanation (for those who understand botany) of the mathematical nature of phyllotaxis, is printed from a manuscript of the late Chauncey Wright, of Harvard College. Dr. C. C. Abbott contributes a very original account of the traces of "an American autochthon," which he has found in the drift-gravels of Central New Jersey. He considers that the relics described belonged to an aboriginal race, which were exterminated by the first ancestors of the present red man; and if any of their descendants remain until now, they are to be found in the Eskimos. This opinion is supported by parallel evidence in Europe. D. S. Jordan and H. E. Copeland are the writers of an entertaining paper on the little odontostomoid fishes known as "Johnny Darters," which are little known; figures of three genera are given. Prof. W. G. Farlow's description (with plates) of the black-knot fungus which affects fruit trees is very valuable to agriculturist. The two last articles, "Prof. Tyndall on Germs" and "The former Climate of the Polar Regions" are copied from English magazines. Thin departments are well kept up.

The Galaxy for July opens patriotically with a Centennial poem by J. M. Winchell, followed by a description of Washington's Headquarters at New York. Wm. Black's charming story "Madcap Violet," is continued, and in the present installment we are treated to a bit of yachting in the waters of North Britain and some remarkable duck shooting. Mr. Albert Rhodes treats of "Life among the Bedouins," and General Custer transports us to the home of those other wild men, the Sioux of the Yellowstone. Mr. Richard Grant White has "A word with Max Muller" upon the relations of English writing and English speech. Several other papers of merit, and the usual Drift Wood, scientific miscellany, and review of current literature complete the number.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, June 22d.—Trotting: Syracuse and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Belmont Park, Philadelphia; Parker City, Pa.; Jackson, Mich. International Regatta New York Harbor. Base Ball: Mutual vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Hartford vs. Louisville, at Louisville; Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Monticello vs. Unknown, at Jersey City; Olympic vs. N. Haven, at Paterson, N. J.; Archer vs. Quickstep, at Philadelphia; Ithaca vs. Olympic, at Paterson; Mutual vs. Tecumseh, at Jackson, Mich.

FRIDAY, June 23d.—Trotting: Belmont Park, Philadelphia; Terre Haute, Ind.; Beacon Park, Boston; Centennial Regatta New York Harbor. Base Ball: Mutual vs. Tecumseh, at Jackson, Mich.; Campbell vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia; Lowell vs. Rhode Island, at Providence, R. I.; Chelsea vs. Arlington, at Brooklyn; Nassau vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn; Chatham vs. Mutual, at Hoboken.

SATURDAY, June 24th.—Racing: Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia. Trotting: Fleetwood Park, N. Y.; West Chester, Pa. Rifle: Geiger Badge Contest, Creedmoor. Regattas: Boston and City Point Clubs, Boston; Quincy (Mass.) Yacht Club. Forest and Stream Club Pigeon Shoot, Scranton, Pa. Base Ball: Mutual vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Hartford vs. Louisville, at Louisville; Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Alaska vs. Resolute, at Jersey City; Alaska vs. Active, at Wapinger's Falls; Orange vs. Nassau, at Orange; Jasper vs. Hudson, at Man. Col. Gr.; Nameless vs. Staten Island, at Brooklyn; Hoboken vs. Produce Exchange, at Hoboken; Lowell vs. Resolute, at Portland, Me.; Quickstep vs. Mutual, at Harlem. Cricket: St. George 2d Eleven vs. St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., at Hoboken.

MONDAY, June 26th.—Racing: Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia; Trotting: Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Rifle: Sharpshooter's Union Matches at Philadelphia. Regatta to Cape May. Base Ball: Hudson vs. Athletic, at Man. Col. Gr.; Monticello vs. Mutual, at Jersey City. Cricket: St. George's 1st Eleven vs. 1st Eleven of Young Americas of Philadelphia, at Germantown.

TUESDAY, June 27th.—Racing: Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia. Trotting: Watertown, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Stillwater, Minn.; St. Petersburg, Pa. Rifle: Competition at Creedmoor for places on American-Irish Team. South Carolina Regatta, Charleston. Cricket: St. George's 1st Eleven vs. Germantown 1st Eleven, at Germantown.

WEDNESDAY, June 28th.—Racing and Yachting as above. Competition for places on Irish-American Team at Creedmoor. Newark Rowing Association Regatta, Passaic.

SAILING OF THE DORY "CENTENNIAL."—The fishing dory Centennial, with its captain and crew, all comprised in the person of Mr. Johnson, sailed on its adventurous voyage of 3,000 miles, on Thursday last. Whether it will safely reach Liverpool, its destination, remains to be seen. Whether it does or not we cannot see what good is to be gained by the undertaking. In desperate cases of shipwreck long boat voyages have been accomplished, but if Mr. Johnson safely crosses the Atlantic it is not probable that his crossing will materially effect the travel by steamer.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE St. Germain brothers, who fired into a party of sportsmen on the Upper Saranac with a rifle a fortnight ago, are in jail, and in a disagreeable fix. The charge against them, we believe, is only for assault with intent to kill (and under the law no jury can fail to convict them), but they are also amenable for illegally setting nets and lines. The penalty for the first offence is imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year or more than seven; and for the last a penalty of $25, and imprisonment in case of non-payment.

As we stated in a recent issue, the St. Germains fired into Hon. W. A. Wheeler's party under mistake, supposing them to be the Hoyt-Romeyn party, who had cut up their nets, after having first notified them of the illegality of their procedure, and been defied to interfere. The firing was without doubt a willful and deliberate act of lawlessness, with intent to do bodily harm, actuated by motives of revenge; and the judge cannot charge the jury otherwise under the evidence that will be brought. The plea that intent was absent, because the aggressors had no cause of grievance against the party fired into, will probably be put in; but we regard the fact of the wanton and reckless firing into an unsuspecting and unoffending pleasure party, by a rifle ball aimed by a practiced backwoodsman so truly that at a distance of 100 or 200 yards it penetrated the boat within a few inches of the person of one of its occupants—this we regard rather as an aggravation than a palliation of the case. If the lives of innocent parties are to be thus endangered, the North Woods must become deserted or a sufficient police force be organized for their protection, which would of course be impracticable. The arming of each visitor or sportsman in his own defence will not guarantee his personal safety, for he may be cut down by a ball aimed at some other person, or at himself in mistake for some other person. If gentlemen were assured that they had only open enemies to fight, then, with a prospect of being forewarned, they could be reasonably forearmed; but at present one may as well save his weapons and ammunition and trust to the luck and the temper of those whom he encounters. In the case of the St. Germains, they were well informed of the law and its penalties, and defied its execution. They threatened, and they executed their threats; now let them suffer the penalty for their misdeeds.

We sincerely hope that intelligent men, resident or sojourning temporarily in the Adirondacks, will see that this is made a test case in the courts. It is to the interests of the landlords, who have most at stake, that the game and fish is preserved, otherwise there will soon be no attraction for sportsmen; and it is to the interest of all to see that the woods are made safe and tenable to those who enter them unsuspiciously and without apprehension. Let us know whether the setting of nets and lines is illegal or not. We have assumed that it is, as we read the law. If the act *is* legal, then the St. Germains have a right to defend their property by weapons, if necessary, at the time when it is being destroyed. But they have no right to deliberately shoot the trespasser at any time afterwards; for they immediately become amenable to the law for an assault to take life. We shall look for the decision of the court with much interest.

HARD TIMES.—We may still be living in "hard times," but any one who will look at our quotations for fish in the usual column this week must acknowledge that it is many years since delicacies in the fish line were so well within the reach of people of moderate circumstances as they are now. Salmon, fresh from the Restigouche, is selling at eighteen cents per pound. That most delicious of all fish, the Spanish mackerel, although brought from southern waters, is worth but twenty five cents, while heretofore, when caught in our immediate vicinity, they have brought from thirty to fifty cents. Green turtle sell for but twelve and a half cents per pound, when a careful examination of our files for years back will not show them to have sold for less than eighteen cents, and seldom at less than twenty-five. Indications show that throughout the season we are likely to have an unusual abundance of both fish and game, of all varieties.

—A game protection society is about being formed at Newport, R. I., some of the most prominent citizens as well as summer visitors having interested themselves in the matter. The game already on the island is to be carefully preserved and added to by restocking. The organization will also include a rifle club, and a range is to be established at Portsmouth Grove, a few miles from this city, where a 1,000 yards stretch upon a dead level can be secured at a trifling expense, permission having been given by its owner for that purpose. The targets are all to face the south, and on the right of the shooting point a high hill rises, which will be a most favorable place from which to watch the signals and shots.

MORE SOLID EVIDENCE.—Mr. Gilbert Longfellow, of Roque Island, near Machias, Maine, complains in a letter, printed in our Natural History department, that a casual reference to himself has brought him so many applicants for eggs that they are a nuisance, or words that might imply as much. He refers to this fact (and so do we) as evidence of the advantage of advertising in our columns.

—This Centennial year every inducement is being held out for people to travel. The Erie and New York Central are fighting over which will carry the passenger traffic. The fare to Niagara and Buffalo is $5, to Utica $4, to Chicago $13, and a proportionate rate to all points.

FOREST PARK ASSOCIATIONS AND PROPRIETARY CLUBS.

THERE are quite a large number of shooting, fishing, and game protection clubs throughout the United States and Canada—most of them incorporated—that own considerable tracts of real estate, with buildings for the accommodation of members and guests, and all appurtenances for their pleasure and convenience, and the objects generally for which they were formed. Among the oldest of these clubs are the fishing clubs at West Island, Pasque Island, and Cuttyhunk, off the Massachusetts coast, the South Side club of Long Island, the Oquossoc fishing club of Rangeley Lakes, Maine, the Long Point shooting club on Lake Erie, the Currituck shooting club of North Carolina, and the Qua Qua shooting and fishing club of Wisconsin. All of these own considerable tracts of real estate, and valuable buildings. There are very many more that have been established on a similar basis within three years past; indeed, it is chiefly within three years that the innumerable sporting clubs in nearly every State, of whatever character or scope, have been formed. Nearly all of them have the protection of game as a professed object, though they do not make the propagation of game and the culture of fish a business or a study, their main object being a systematic prosecution of sport with rod and gun under the laws defining the close and open seasons.

The Long Point club, if we are not mistaken, was the first chartered organization that purchased a large tract of country with the avowed object to protect it and the game in it. Its success was so great that, despite the opposition of ancient squatters on their territory, and persistent depredations by outsiders, they found the game to have increased marvelously within three or four years, while the opposition of market hunters had proportionally decreased. This success was observed, and the example stimulated other organizations.

For centuries the ownership of large forest lands for hunting purposes was a royal prerogative throughout all Europe, and until a very recent date, even within the contracted area of England, tracts of 20,000 acres or more, like the Black Forest and New Forest, were appropriated for the sport of the grandees, and jealously guarded by foresters and game keepers. We, in America, who claimed the "whole unbounded continent" as ours, had no need for reservations like these in the early days. The wilderness was around us, and the game was free. But with the encroachment of population forests were felled, game became scarce, freebolders prevented trespass on their lands, and good hunting grounds became isolated and comparatively few. For awhile the lords of the manor could enjoy the privileges of royalty in democratic America on their seignorial domains, but these large tracts soon became too valuable for individuals to hold, and they were cut up into parcels. For individuals to reserve large areas exclusively for hunting purposes was totally out of the question; but astute sportsmen, who saw the game retreating rapidly, and perceived that they must soon travel immeasurable distances to find any at all, began to consider expedients. The initial result was the establishment, in 1871, of the Blooming Grove Park Association, in Pike county, Pennsylvania, the editor of this paper being one of the incorporators. This association now owns and leases about 12,000 acres of forest land, which is an extent that compares favorably with the largest in Europe. It was found that a combination could assume obligations which the wealthiest individual could hardly do, and the results of five years appear in the gratifying annual exhibits of the Secretary of the association. The Park has become an attractive place of resort for sportsmen and their families from May to December; deer are very numerous, being not only protected, but propagated; the club house is the largest and best in America, and the primary objects of its projectors are in a fair way to be carried out to eminent success.

That the preservation and reservation of suitable forest tracts for the public benefit has received the serious attention of our leading statesmen is evinced by the setting aside of the Yellowstone region by Congress as a National Park, and the attempt to reserve the Yosemite and the Adirondacks. Quite recently two forest park associations have been chartered—one embracing the Fulton chain of lakes in New York State, and the other certain districts near San Francisco, California. We have referred to both of these within a month, and some additional information respecting the California enterprise will be found in the following letter. Both of these tracts, we should state, include many thousand acres:—

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A week or two ago I sent you some account of my operations in angling in Lake Merced, some few miles nearer our city than either lakes San Andreas or Pilaritos (of the latter of which, when I visit it, I will also write you some description), and which are the principal pieces of water now leased by our new sportsman's club here. I will now relate my piscatorial experience in San Andreas. This fine fresh water lake comprises an area of one thousand acres. It is surrounded by hills, and a few that may be termed mountains, partly clad in trees and shrubbery, and partly in pasturage. The scene from our club house about the middle of the lake is very rarely interesting and picturesque, a succession of fine headlands and small bays presenting themselves to the eye in looking either up or down it. The manner of fishing there, this early in the season at any rate, for sometimes there is fair angling, is by trolling from a boat a small spoon. The fish to be taken are a small species of silver salmon, or salmon trout, the general average of their weight this year being one pound and a half. Different from Lake Merced, this lake is naturally well supplied with small chubs, furnishing a good amount and description of food for their larger brethren. Also, the woods and brush on the west side furnish the salmon with abundance of insect provender. This lake is also about three or four feet higher than it was last season. It is likewise more exposed to the strong west trade gales from the ocean, which blow almost daily in this region in the months of

April to September, from eleven A. M. to seven or eight P. M. These winds interfere much with the fishing. The first day I was there, lately, I had only about an hour's trolling, during which time I caught but one fish, a pound in weight, which took the spoon. I had two artificial flies upon my line above the spoon, nearly black, because that is the color of the natural flies and wild bees which fall into the water quite plentifully. It then came on to blow "great guns" from the western shore, near which I was, and which rendered the contemplation of landing my boat on the eastern side to the club house, through the breakers, not particularly pleasant. At last, after waiting some time, I made up my mind to cross. Fortunately the rather flat spot which I intended for a landing, and which I could dimly discern, was nearly opposite, and I had only to keep the boat before the gale. This I succeeded in doing, being an experienced boatman, and rowing across almost like a flash I drove right ashore and jumped out in a moment to take hold of the boat before the waves could take her broadside on and so swamp her. I accomplished this, however, with only a slight wetting to myself and creel, which contained my tackle, fly books, &c. Toward evening the storm abated, and the next morning the sun rose clear of fog clouds, and the weather was perfectly calm and beautiful. I was in the lake before his solar majesty had made his appearance above the horizon. The superintendent was there also in a separate skiff. In crossing the lake I hooked a good fish, a salmon of two pounds, and after a sharp contest got him safely into my landing net. He took the black fly. Then the water remained too smooth, and almost without a ripple for four hours, with a warm sun. I and the overseer trolled faithfully for nearly all that time, and could not get even a touch of a fish at either spoon or fly. We saw only about half a dozen rises, but observed quantities of chub close to the shores, much disturbed and jumping out of the water, and the salmon no doubt savagely feeding on them. The overseer did not get a fish, and he soon retired from the field of action. I kept on for some time after this, but met with no better success than before. Then I gave up the fight under the conviction (consolatory to my skill as a fisherman, of course) that these gentlemen fish were pampered gourmands, and by far too well fed to take the epicurean and delicious (?) fare we had so carefully provided for their generally voracious, though, as in this case, from satiety, rather delicate appetites for any artificial temptations offered to them. In about a month, when the water falls, from its vast consumption in the city and evaporation, and the chubs and insects become scarcer, there will probably be some good fishing. In the meantime we sportsmen must make ourselves contented with what lakes Merced and Pilarcitos and other waters can afford us, and in general, like all true sportsmen, take the good the gods provide us. E. J. HOOPER.

There are several tracts in the United States, which still remain in nearly their primitive state, which ought to be assigned to the purposes of parks, namely: one in the Blackwater region of Virginia, another in Northern Michigan, one in Southwestern Texas, and another in Florida. The latter comprises about 3,500 acres, of which 1,200 is cleared land, lying within ten miles of the city of Tallahassee, the Eden of Florida, diversified by lake and river, and abounding in game and fish. This property belongs to Mrs. Ellen C. Long, daughter of Gen. R. K. Cale, the first Governor of Florida, and is for sale It lies partly on Lake Jackson, and includes within its boundary a lake four or five miles in circumference, besides the River Oclockonee running through it, and affords a variety of fish, wild fowl, snipe, deer, turtles, quail, &c. It is not like the Florida jungles, but has fine drives running through it, and fields that have been cotton plantations, and buildings that may be utilized by any club or association. It is a high and rolling country, and has been always famous as a hunting ground. It is known as Orchard Pond now, but was called Lochiocha by the Spaniards and Indians—a much more euphonious name. Should any gentleman entertain the idea of purchasing this most desirable tract a letter may be addressed to Mrs. Ellen C. Long, Women's Department, Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, or additional information may be obtained from the editor of FOREST AND STREAM.

The following letter, describing one of our prominent clubs on Long Island, is pertinent to the subject of this article, and will be read with general interest:—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—On Tuesday last, by the kind invitation of Mr. S., we left in the 9 A. M. train on the Long Island Railroad to pass a few days at the famous Suffolk Club. Our party, consisting of three, arrived at the club house at mid-day, and after partaking of a no excellent lunch and arranging our tackle, we started for the pond, Mr. S. and I going in one boat. The day being fine, and a light breeze blowing from the southeast, we were confident of a good afternoon's sport. We made a good beginning, for the boat had only just left the shore when a large fish rose to my fly. I missed him, and after three or four more casts he rose again, this time I struck him, and after a few minutes' play landed a fine one-pound trout, and scored the first fish of the party. Mr. S. soon followed my lead, and before the afternoon had half gone had gained some two or three fish ahead of me. Our sport was good, but at sundown we expected to do wonders. Our hopes were not to be fulfilled, for at 5 o'clock, or a little later, the wind began to die out, and by 6 o'clock the pond was as smooth as a looking-glass. So we took ourselves home—tired, hungry, and well satisfied with our afternoon's work. Our small fish we returned to the pond, reserving only those weighing one-half pound and upwards.

Mr. S. had impressed upon us that at the Suffolk Club every one had to make up his mind to rough it, so imagine our surprise at having a dinner placed before us that would have done honor to Delmonico. The history of the club is this:—

Many years ago fifteen gentlemen in New York formed themselves into an association, bought some eight hundred acres of land, hired the fishing in the pond, and built the present club house. They have since bought the pond, which covers some forty acres, and secured the fishing in the stream which feeds it, for two miles up, which, by the by, is an excellent spawning ground, the bottom being covered with beautiful gravel. They have also hired the exclusive right to shoot over twelve hundred acres adjacent to their own property, giving them in all some two thousand acres of as fine shooting as there is to be found anywhere on Long Island. English snipe may be found on the meadows in the spring, and in the summer and fall woodcock, quail, and ruffed grouse abound. The club house is a large wooden building, two stories high, with a large dining room, library, and some twelve bedrooms, and as all the members are never present at once, there is always ample accommodation for all. In the latter part of the summer and fall some of the gentlemen bring their families down with them. The ladies may occupy the morning in boating, or croquet, or take a book and spend their time reading by the cascade, a truly lovely and romantic spot, or in a boat row up the stream. In the afternoon the driving and riding will keep them busy until dinner time, when the weary sportsman returns from his day's tramp. The stables and kennels connected with the club are the best of their kind and afford accommodation for any number of horses or dogs. Mr. S. told me that for three years he put out a dozen pairs of the pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, but hearing nothing of them, after numerous inquiries made through the country, came to the conclusion that they were all dead, and last year gave up the experiment of propagating them. But the head game keeper on our arrival this trip, reports that two pairs, quite tame, had been seen near the club house, and another pair across the pond. This was, of course, exceedingly gratifying, for if they are not disturbed they must in time multiply, and all that section of the country will be as plentiful in prairie chickens as it now is in quail, and the Long Island pinnated grouse will cease to be a thing of the past. The morning before I left the club I rose early, wakened by the calling of the quail and bright rays of the sun pouring in my room, and taking "Jim," (a black pointer, fall brother to Mr. S.'s "Tom," winner of first prize at Springfield this year) and started for a morning tramp in the woods, both to see the working of the dog and how much game there was. I found everything as it had been represented to me, the dog worked handsomely, and we found more game than I ever saw in a day's tramp anywhere. Old "Jim," though twelve years old, still deserves the appelation given him some years ago by some of the members, namely, "Locomotive," for he certainly is the fastest dog I ever shot over, and perfectly true and staunch, it being quite impossible to call him off his point. One of the anecdotes they are fond of telling relates how he came to a point two hundred yards off. When Mr. S. came up with him he commenced calling the party: it was nearly twenty minutes before they came together, they then began to walk in, and first one, then another, and still another bird got up, they were all killed but one; still Jim held his point, and did so until his bird rose, which Mr. S. killed. After breakfast we returned to the pond, and cast until noon. The sport, however, was not as good as the previous day. While on the pond a number of quail flew back and forth across the pond, and the woods re-echoed with "Bob Whites." There are a pair of wild geese on the pond, which are very serviceable as decoys in the spring and fall, and I had almost omitted to relate how one of our party seeing them in the morning hurried back to the house for gun and ammunition, mistaking them for veritable wild fowl. It was consoling to him, however, when he became aware that he was not the first visitor who had been thus deceived by these same geese. At 3 o'clock Mr. Wm. Osborn was in waiting to convey us to Yaphank, where we took the cars for Hunter's Point, and thus ended one of the pleasantest trips I ever made.

GROUSE.

NEW YORK, May 20th, 1876.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS—NO. 3.

SHOT GUNS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

As the demand for fine arms of every description increases rapidly in this country, and carries with it a growing competition, manufacturers necessarily make most strenuous endeavors to produce novelties and improvements, each of which shall be an advance upon the last. As might naturally be supposed the Centennial Exhibition affords an opportunity for the display of all that is new of this description which has been taken advantage of to the utmost, particularly by foreign manufacturers. In fact it is somewhat surprising to see the display of guns in the English exhibit so much larger than that in our home department. English makers have an incentive in making a good show from the fact of one of their best markets being on this side of the Atlantic, and their various exhibits are so arranged, *en suite*, as to make a remarkably handsome display. But we have enough manufacturers in this country to have made an equally creditable exhibit had any combination been formed to have so arranged it. As it is, with the exception of what may be found in the Government Building, and exhibited under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, our leading manufacturers, with one or two exceptions, have contented themselves with showing a few shot guns in connection with their more elaborate collections of rifles; and it may be mentioned here, that if the English exhibit of shot guns is superior in point of numbers as well as quality, our display of rifles far exceeds anything of the kind of foreign manufacture in the exhibition.

There is so much to be seen and described even in this one department alone, that it is impossible in a single letter to convey anything like an adequate idea of the Exhibition; it is our purpose, therefore, in the present article to confine ourselves to shot guns, and that, too, mainly with those shown by our foreign visitors. A single day, and that a first one, is indeed, almost insufficient to properly examine this department. Almost half a day is necessary for one to obtain his "bearings" and gain an insight into the general plan which will afterwards enable him to steer a course for any given point without the aid of a pilot. Even in the English department alone one becomes almost confused with the dazzling display of all that is rich and rare in British manufactures. But the sportsman is guided almost instinctively to the guns, and once found it is nearly impossible to leave them.

The largest display is that of Messrs W. & C. Scott & Son, of Birmingham and London, which is in charge of Mr. Romney, of Messrs. Read & Son's, of Boston, during the absence of Mr. W. M. Scott, who is spending the summer in this country. The "Scott" guns are now so widely known throughout the United States that it is only necessary to allude to some of their more recent improvements in the actions and mode of boring. The latest of these is the triplex lever grip, which, in addition to a solid double bolt at bottom, has a strong hooked cone attached solid to the head of the lever which enters into a steel projection in the rib. The advantage of this action is that it effectually holds the barrels to the breech and enables the heaviest charges to be used in duck or match shooting. Another new fastening is the quadruple bolt, which in addition to the solid double bolt at bottom, has also two top fastenings, two steel socket projections being left on the sides of the barrels into which two bolts at the breech, worked by the lever, fit when the gun is closed. Some of the guns have in addition an extended rib dovetailing into the breech. These are but two of the various actions exhibited. In quality, the guns rank from the "premier" at, say $300 to the 4th quality at $100. A very neat and inexpensive gun made by this firm is the "Special Field" gun, with top-lever, solid double bolt and rebounding locks, sold at $100. Another improvement of Messrs. Scott which is placed on all guns when so ordered, is an improved "high dead-level rib," with which it is claimed that the shooter can take a surer and quicker aim. This case contains also a number of highly finished gilt engraved guns and revolvers, such as were taken to India by the Prince of Whales for presents to Indian rajahs, etc. Also sections of barrels showing their modes of choke-boring and actions.

Adjoining this exhibit is that of Messrs. J. & W. Tolley, whose guns are also widely and well known in this country. Messrs. Tolley have adopted the plan of giving their guns distinctive brands with uniform prices for each, ranging from the "Pioneer" at $65. (gold) to the "Paragon" at $225. The workmanship of these guns is excellent, and shows great care. One of the novelties shown us by Mr. Tolley, who is present in person to give information, is a new action in which in addition to the double bolt there is an extended lump in which the bite is taken back of the face of the false breech, giving great strength. We had an opportunity of examining and comparing guns made for English sportsmen and for our own. It is rather remarkable the difference which exists in the drop of the stock. Guns ordered from America usually having from one to two inches more drop than those used in England, where much straighter stocks are in vogue. We noticed recently, however, at Geneseo, that some of our crack pigeon shots were using straighter guns. Mr. Van Vleck, of Buffalo, who won several prizes, shot with a Greener gun with only one inch and a half drop; and by the bye, our representative shot in the press match with the same gun and found the difference between an inch and a half and three inches disastrous to his chances. The position taken by the majority of pigeon shooters, leaning far forward, may necessitate a straighter stock to enable them to avoid shooting under their birds.

Mr. John Rigby, of Dublin, the well known rifleman, whom we trust soon to welcome to our shores once more, has a case containing both shot guns and rifles, which do him credit. Mr. Rigby, on the occasion of his last visit to this country, brought over a couple of guns which were so much admired that he was induced to leave them here. Of those under review we were particularly pleased with a very handsome gun fitted with Rigby's patent snap-lever easily removable, simple and strong. The price was $320. Mr. Rigby also exhibits some elegant double Express rifles, ranging in price as high as $440, gold.

Messrs. P. Webley & Son have a remarkable handsome case of guns in which every variety can be found, from the highly finished and more elaborate gun to the cheapest. Messrs. Webley have guns as low as $50. Good serviceable pieces they appeared to be, and one at $91 a 10-gauge, with top action and rebounding locks, appeared to be a particularly fine gun. We were shown some self-cockers, an improvement, we believe on Mr. Lang's patent, in which the movement of the lever under the guard throws the hammers to full cock, a very good arrangement for Captain Bogardus in his matches against time or for duck shooting in very cold weather, when one's finger become numbed, but for ordinary shooting we should prefer rebounding locks. Some of the guns were fitted with the Webley-Lancaster lock-fast, in which the forepart, or as it is sometimes called in this country, the false stock, is attached to the action. The Webley guns, although not so widely distributed in this country as those of other makers, are likely to become much better known through the medium of the very handsome exhibit which is now to be seen in Philadelphia.

Mr. W. W. Greener exhibits a handsome case of guns, not numerically large but of remarkably fine workmanship. Some of them are most elaborate in finish but as there was no one in charge of the case we had no opportunity of examining them. Mr. Greener's guns, however, are too well known to require special comment. His choke-bores are now used by many crack pigeon shots, particularly in the Southwest. One of the most striking objects in Mr. Greener's exhibits is the elegant *Field* cup won by him in the great gun trial of 1875, a reproduction of which also ornaments the stocks of some of the fine guns.

A very popular maker in this country is Mr. Edwinson C. Green, of Cheltenham, England, who also exhibits a case of guns, not made especially for exhibition but taken from the stock of Mr. Green's American agents, Messrs. Russell & Haydon, of Jacksonville, Illinois, or made to order for sportsmen in this country. Mr. Green has made choke-bore, or extra close shooting guns for the past nine years, and claims to be the first to use the system. He makes a gun at as low as $45, currency, for No. 12-gauge, with a double grip action and the left barrel bored to shoot close, and from that at all prices up to $250 for the "Excelsior."

We were unexpectedly gratified in meeting Mr. Purdy, son of the well known London maker of the same name. Mr. Purdy is in charge of a choice assortment of fine guns from his factory, comprising both Express rifles and shot guns. The workmanship of these guns is remarkably fine and although the prices are high there is full value given for the money. The warrant of "Gunmaker by appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," which ornaments the case is in itself a good guarantee of quality. Mr. Purdy showed us some guns, such as are used by many of the best amateur pigeon shots in England, among them Mr. Howard S. Jaffray, of this city, who has been most successful in his matches. We were surprised at the lightness of the guns—seven pounds being about the average. Mr. Purdy now uses the top action on most of his guns, others of his make which we had seen in this country having had the lever under guard action.

Mr. Geo. Gibbs, of Bristol, exhibits a case of fine guns and rifles, among the latter of which we noticed a heavy rifle entered for 2,000 yards, some with telescope sights, etc. We hope to make a closer examination of it on our next visit.

Mr. J. D. Dougall, of London, exhibits a fine collection of his new lock-fast guns, the peculiarity of which is that

the barrels are forced forward an eighth of an inch by the pin on which the barrels hinge being an eccentric. The lever is on the side, and if we mistake not, the guns have a solid fore end, the whole giving great strength. Mr. Dougall's guns looked remarkably handsome, but we had no opportunity of handling them. Alex. Henry, of Edinburgh, is an exhibitor of some very fine rifles and shot guns, also of some lance guns for seal and walrus shooting. Messrs. E. M. Reily & Co. and C. Lancaster, of London, both exhibit cases of handsome guns.

In fact this department of the Great Exhibition is fairly fascinating to the sportsman, and with all there is to be seen in the way of novelties and guns of exquisite workmanship, alone well worthy of a visit. One, however, is by no means sufficient, and our description of American guns and rifles and, possibly, those of some English makers omitted, must be left for another letter. There is nothing in the way of improvements in gun making that is of more convenience to the sportsman than the snap fore piece now attached to fine guns by all makers. With it the gun is taken apart most readily, and the old pin which sometimes requires so much patience and the use of a screw driver before the barrels could be removed from the stock, is entirely done away with. There are other novelties still undescribed to be noted in our next.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS—NO. 4.

THE DRESS AND HOME-LIFE OF THE INDIANS.

THE immense resources of the National Museum (Smithsonian) have been drawn upon to furnish a proper representation of the social life and arts of the American Indians. Something over fifty wire aborigines—mostly without heads, and hence scalpless—stand in orderly array in a dozen glass cases in the Government Building, wearing the costumes of various tribes from Greenland to Mexico. Except the Eskimos, all the tribes represented are from west of the Missouri, for not much remains but stone implements, of Eastern nations, so long is it since they disappeared or assumed the habits of civilization. The effort has been to make it a typical display of Indian art, and the costumes are all deftly wrought of skins. There is a general resemblance throughout, and a description of one will serve for many. Take the wax figure of Red Cloud, for instance, which stands stiff and straight with its back to a post as though its prototype were about to be burnt. The face is a good likeness of a Sioux, broad, at and sleepy, but without an atom of kindness in the small, brown, watery eyes. Supposing this were Red Cloud, Chief of the Ogallala Sioux, standing *in propria persona*, you would observe that he wore upon his head a skull cap of buck-skin supporting two thin horns, made by whittling down buffalo horns, which stand straight up and have tassels of red hair on their tips. The cap is trimmed with tufts of white hare's fur and lines of black and white beads; it ends behind in a bunch of eagle quills. His hair is combed into one lock at each side which hangs nearly to his waist, and is bound with a black ribbon (sometimes with a strip of fine mink's fur, or something of the sort). The eyebrows are partially plucked out, and the face is scrupulously clean of beard and ordinarily not painted. Around his neck is a necklace of grizzly's claws—trophies of the chase, and from a brass ring through each of his ears hang thirty *Dentalium* shells strung in five rows with a piece of *Haliotis* at the end. Over his broad shoulders is a shirt of buck-skin which doesn't in the least fit him, and has very tight sleeves, below which it is not sewn together at the sides. At the lower edges of the garment the skin of a leg of the buck hangs down almost to the ground, and is fringed at the edges. For want of a real medal, one of yellow, red and green beads is embroidered on his breast. Little rosettes of flattened porcupine quills also ornament his shirt front, and, besides an epaulet-band, bands of bead-work three inches wide extend more than half way down both the front and back of the shirt, meeting on the shoulder. This band is patterned in beads of several colors, and from its outer edge depends a fringe of scalp-hair, any deficiency in space being supplied by mink-fur or horse-hair—black, white, yellow, and green—which he replaces by human locks when he is fortunate enough to secure a scalp. The chief's thin but tough legs are encased in tight leggins flaring out over the instep into long fringed ends which flap about his feet as he walks. The breeches have no seat in them, but are held up by a thong tied to the belt on the outside. They are usually ornamented by lines printed on the buck-skin, or by bead-work, and sometimes have elaborate fringes on the outside seams. His moccasins are plain, tight-fitting, and their shape is a distinguishing mark of the tribe.

Such is the ordinary dress of the Sioux warrior. Sometimes, however, it is much more elaborate in its ornamentation, an immense amount of work being put upon it. I have seen suits among the Utes that could not be bought for less than $100 in gold. They were really very handsome, and the braves and maidens who wore them appreciated this fully, and were careful of them.

In general the women do not dress as well as the men, because they are not allowed the time or material for it; nor do they seem so vain as most of the young braves. Their usual dress among the tribes between the Missouri and the Great Colorado is a sort of loose, sleeveless tunic of buck-skin, or, nowadays, brown cloth, belted about the waist with a broad belt so disposed as to sustain the abdomen. On gala days they have more or less finery, and the daughters of a wealthy chief often present a very fine appearance. Some of the women's garments show will excite the envy of their fair sisters who have a taste for the picturesque. None of the clothing is so delicate in and workmanship, however, as the council robes of the chiefs, which trail upon the ground, and are ornamented in the highest style of Indian art. When he wears this the councillor also dons a crown of eagle feathers, from which a double row of feathers hangs down to his heels. He feels his official position at such times, and comports himself with so much dignity as to offset a large amount of the squalor and brutality of his ordinary life.

Among the curiosities of dress, the woven garments from Alaska are worthy of the most attention. They are in the form of sacks with long sleeves and hoods, and present the same appearance either side out, looking like a continuous garment of fur. But in handling them you discover that they are woven of strips of skin—hare's usually—with the fur on, and a wrap of strings of buck-skin, or strips of cloth. They are very closely woven, and make an exceedingly warm and handsome garment. Several are shown. From these northern regions where the necessity of keeping warm has urged to great ingenuity in securing the result, come cloaks, also hooded, made of the breasts of loons, or of gulls and grebes sewn together. A surprisingly beautiful cloak results. Sometimes they are lined with down or hare's fur. About 150 skins are required for one sack. The downy skins of young waterbirds are cut into strips and woven into blankets which are much more flexible than even a heavy woolen blanket would be. The celebrated water-proof suits of the Aleutian Islands are also here. These are made from a large intestine of the sea-lion which furnishes a strip of semi-transparent gut about eight inches in diameter and several feet long. These strips are sewn together round and round until a coat is made; the hood has a puckering-string which draws it close around the neck and face; the wrists are tight. The wearer seats himself in his kyak, which is a hide canoe having a hole in the deck only large enough for a single man to tuck himself into, and fastens the skirts of his water proof coat to the rim of the round hole in the deck. No water can then get in, even if he he rolls over and over in the water, as these daring canoemen are said often to do.

Two years ago Prof. F. W. Putnam found in the caverns of Kentucky, among other human remains, some well-preserved moccasins or sandals "neatly made of finely braided and twisted leaves of rushes," and cloth woven of the same material. These sandals seemed to be unique; there was no record of any such articles existing among any people that could be found except that the peasants of Spain used to make shoes out of a certain grass abundant there. There is, however, in one of the cases here a sort of half-boot made of bark by the natives of Alaska, who seem to have worn it as a stocking inside their seal-skin boots; and sandals of agave fibre which Dr. Edward Palmer procured among the Diegueños Indians of Southern California that closely resemble those found in the Kentucky caves. Hats of grass are also shown, and mats and cords of "babiche" from the McKenzie River—babiche being a kind of bempen fibre. The finest specimens of such work, however, are the conical baskets from Southern Arizona, some of which are woven so closely as to hold water. They are made by the Pimas and Papagos chiefly, who excel in this work, even constructing boats of basket work which do not require pitching. These Southern people make the best of woolen cloth also, and some splendid Navajo blankets in bright colors are exhibited. These blankets were formerly woven on their own rude looms, but the Government has now given many of them better looms, facilitating the work. Still a really fine blanket is worth about $75. The Pimas of the Gila Valley weave a coarse cotton cloth also, upon a loom which they roll up like a bundle of sticks, and hold firmly between the toes while operating.

Space forbids further description of this interesting department which those in charge have so well and fully illustrated. Several cases are devoted to the pottery and culinary apparatus of the Indians, in clay, wood, and stone. Other cases contain implements of the chase, particularly a fine lot of bows and arrows, the latter with stone points; tools for the preparation of skins, etc.; and horse trappings, braided whips, lariats, etc. There is also a model of a sweat-house, and photographs of the lodges and villages of various tribes. One case contains a large variety of wampum and other shell money, among which are the *Dentalium* shells which pass as currency among the Northwestern tribes. Of any one of these objects very much of interest might be written. Take the single item of snow spectacles, for instance, designed by the hyperborean to keep off the ever-present glare which would soon produce blindness. Some of these spectacles are merely thin pieces of cedar fitted to the nose and eyebrows, and tied round the head, having a very narrow slit to peek through. But there are half a dozen modifications and improvements intended to reduce the reflection of the snow, and increase the comfort of the wearer. Finally there everywhere appears evidences of the decorative art of the redmen, that of the Mexicans attracting attention for its superiority, and its symbolic character, while the huge carved doorposts of the Alaskans, two specimens of which are present, and which recently have been figured in an illustrated newspaper in this city, are the most conspicuous objects in the vicinity.

—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the opening reception of the Racquet Court Club at their new club-house, Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, which, unfortunately falling on our busiest day, we were unable to enjoy. The opening of the new club-house, which is devoted largely to the healthful and stimulating game of racquets, may be said to almost mark the introduction of the game to the young men of this country. That it will rapidly become popular is beyond doubt The officers of the new club are as follows:—

William R. Travers, President; Rutherford Stuyvesant, Vice-President; W. Watts Sherman, Treasurer; M. Morgan, Secretary. Governing Committee—William R. Travers, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Edward La Montague, A. Wright Sanford, Charles G. Frauckyn, Henry L. Burnett, John A. Lowery, William Watts Sherman, Mathew Morgan, George S. Bowdoin, Roland Redmond, Isaac Bell, Jr., Edward G. Field, Frederic Bronson, Henry C. Babcock, James V. Parker, Charles E. Strong, William P. Douglass, George P. Wetmore, Louis L. Lorillard, James Curphey, Cornelius Fellows, David Lydig, and Thomas R. Fisher. Racquet Court Committee—E. La Montague, R. Stuyvesant, David Lydig, H. C. Babcock, and E. G. Field. Gymnasium Committee—Frederick Bronson, Isaac Bell, Jr., Roland Redmond, and A. W. Sandford. House Committee—Henry L. Burnett, W. W. Sherman, J. Curphey, C. E. Strong, and M. Morgan.

LADY SALMON ANGLERS.—Gentlemen need not hope to bear off alone all the honorable trophies to be won in the angler's profession. We have taken repeated satisfaction in calling their attention to illustrious examples of ladies' skill in handling a salmon, notably the lady Dufferin, wife of his Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, who is a peeress in her own right to the title of leading female expert of America. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to know that this rare acquisition, with its enviable honors, is not confined to the New Dominion. We mentioned, a while ago, a niece of Daniel Webster, now residing in Washington, who inherits her father's dexterity in the use of the fly-rod, and there are several ladies of our acquaintance who would possibly not blush to be mentioned in the same category, did we feel at liberty to mention their names. However, there is our talented correspondent, Miss Sara J. McBride, of Mumford, N. Y., who is already known, not only as a dexterous fly-tier of enviable reputation, but a lady who studies angling as a science as well as a pastime. And there is a little lady living in San Francisco, Cal., who shall be nameless in deference to her sensitive modesty—a princess of the blood, with lineage direct from a long line of ancestors who have been anglers, inheriting the divine gift herself. Her father is known to the public under the pseudonym of "Podgers," the gentleman who first presented Mark Twain and Bret Harte to the coterie of *literateurs* and to the public; but the cabalistic word Podgers is rather a password to the hearts of intimate friends, than a clue to recognition by most readers of the present generation. Of this young wood-nymph, her father says. "The last time we were out, she landed 35 salmon in one morning's fishing that weighed 700 pounds in the aggregate! How is that for a girl of 18 years?" The echo is the response. And now this brave lady and her father have already undertaken a summer angling tour, extending from California to Maine! First they went to the headwaters of the McCloud and Sacramento rivers, where the trout run from 3 to 6 lbs., and the salmon from 10 to 30 lbs. in weight. We shall hear of their success betimes. Next will follow a few days' trout fishing at Ogden, Utah, and in Weber River, Bear River, and other streams on their way to the east. Their objective point is the Wilderness of Maine, where the quality of the fish will be tested, and compared with those of the Pacific Slope. What a creditable performance this will be! How it will stimulate some men, and eclipse the boasted exploits of others! And why should not our women share with us these exobling and health-giving pleasures, thereby qualifying themselves to assist the work of restoring the physical standard which belonged to the generation of their grandmothers but is lost in the present?

The Rifle.

—Owing to unavoidable causes the printing of the FOREST AND STREAM Hand-book for riflemen has been delayed far beyond the time intended. It is now in press, however, and will be issued the latter part of this week without fail. Orders can be addressed to the publishers, Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., or to this office.

—The Indians are improving by long range practice, having recently wounded two soldiers of Gen. Crook's command at Prairie Dog Creek at a distance of 600 yards.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.—The final competition for places on the Centennial team was shot last week, and the twelve men who are to form the team and reserve were selected in the order of their scores, being the highest aggregate in the second and third competitions, as follows:—

	2d Compet'n.	3d Compet'n.	Total.
W. B. Farwell	429	255	684
F. Hyde	431	429	860
L. Weber	414	430	843
T. S. Dakin	402	443	835
G. W. Yale	423	404	827
L. C. Bruce	391	420	811
J. A. Shaffer	388	420	808
H. Fulton	377	429	806
C. E. Overbaugh	382	420	802
A. Anderson	393	404	797
H. S. Jewell	391	402	793
N. Washburn	383	381	764

Messrs. Dakin, Yale, Bruce, and Fulton were members of last year's team. Of the new men the *Times* says:—

"Col. Willard B. Farwell, the foremost man in the team, is a native of Massachusetts, and forty-three years of age. He was for many years managing editor of the *Alta California* in San Francisco, but is at present engaged in the manufacture of machine guns.

"Mr. Frank Hyde is an agent for Remington's sewing-machines, and a resident of Ilion, N. Y.

"Mr. L. Weber was born in Buffalo, and has been a sea-faring man the greater part of his life, but is now connected with an insurance company.

"Col. J. A. Shaffer is a resident of Chicago, and manager of a Health Lift Company. He is thirty-six years of age, and served as Lieutenant Colonel with the Second Battalion Illinois Volunteers during the war, receiving a commission as Brevet Colonel at its close.

"Mr. Charles E. Overbaugh is connected with Sharp's Rifle Company, and is a native of Greene county, in this State.

"Lieut. Andrew Anderson is a resident of West Hoboken, N. J., where he is interested in the real estate business. He has just received his discharge from the Fourth Regiment New Jersey National Guard, his term of service having expired.

"Mr. Nathan Washburn was born in Hartford, Conn., where he continues to reside, and is engaged in the manufacture of car wheels. He is about forty-five years of age.

"Major Herbert S. Jewell is the senior partner of the firm of Jewell Brothers, flour merchants of Brooklyn, and is also inspector of Rifle Practice in the Fifth Brigade of that city."

The team held a meeting at the Hoffman House on Wednesday, preliminary to appointing a captain.

Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has received a letter from Mr. P. B. Walker, of Sydney, Honorary Secretary of the New South Wales Rifle Association, informing him of the preparations made by the riflemen of Australia to join in the Centennial International Match. Mr. Walker states that the committee appointed by the council of his association to make arrangements for sending a team to America, in conjunction with Victoria, decided on May 5th that the New South Wales "five" should proceed to San Francisco by steamer, leaving June 30th, and may therefore be expected here about the beginning of August. The writer adds

that he understood the representatives of Victoria would leave Melbourne on May 14th, and proceed to New York via Suez and England.

At a competition of Scotch riflemen for places on their international team on the 14th inst, the following score was made out of a possible 225, each man shooting 15 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Clews	180	Campbell	161
Whitelaw	175	McVittie	159
Boyd	173	Duncan	158
McKerrell	173	Fraser	157
Rae	172	Menzies	155
Thorburn	168	McIsaac	151
Gilmour	165	Findlay	151
Mitchell	164	Smith	146
Burgess	161	Brewster	145
Clarke	161	McIntyre	144
Paton	161	Watson	141
Lake	161	Riddell	134

The weather was bad, and there was a heavy gale while the men were shooting at long ranges.

CREEDMOOR.—Two matches were shot at Creedmoor, under not very favorable circumstances, the wind being gusty and uncertain. The first was for the Hepburn trophy at long range, for which there were thirteen competitors, Mr. E. H. Sandford being the winner by a score of 185 out of a possible 225 points. The following are the scores:—

Name.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Total.
E. H. Sanford	60	61	64	185
A. J. Roux	68	61	53	182
Lieut. Col. W. B. Farwell	66	66	50	182
R. Rathbone	47	66	57	170
W. S. Elmendorf	55	60	47	162
H. Fisher	62	49	49	160
Isaac L. Allen	52	60	48	160
Major H. S. Jewell	60	61	37	158
A. V. Canfield, Jr	46	52	52	150
D. F. Davids	50	56	35	141
A. Anderson	46	45	44	135
E. H. Madison	49	41	42	132

The second match was for the *Spirit of the Times* badge for which there were thirty-nine competitors, the conditions being ten shots each at 200 yards off-hand. The following are some of the best scores:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Henry Fulton	35	E. H. Sanford	30
Isaac L. Allen	35	Col. B. E. Valentine	30
W. B. Farwell	33	A. Anderson	30
C. E. Blydenburgh	32	F. R. Hutton	29
G. E. Moore	32	H. Fisher	29
J. P. M. Richards	31	George Waterman	29
R. Biggins	31	C. H. Eagle	29

To-day the Third Brigade practices, to-morrow the Second Brigade and on Saturday the matches comprise the third competition for the "Geiger" trophy, at 1,000, 900, and 800 yards, open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club; and first competition for the "marksman's" badge, presented by Mr. H. C. Poppenhusen, at 200 and 500 yards, with military (State model) rifles only.

NEW YORK.—The spring meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association was held at Syracuse last week, opening with the Director's match, 5 shots each at 100 and 200 yards. There were eight entries, Capt. John A. Nichols being the winner with a score of 37 out of a possible 50. In the regimental team match, 6 men, 5 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, the Forty-fourth Regiment, of Albany, made 203 points out of a possible 300; the Forty-fourth Battalion, of Binghamton, 192 points, and the Forty-eighth Regiment, of Oswego, 189 points. The short-range match was next shot, for which there were 24 entries, 18 of whom used military rifles. Distances 100 and 200 yards, 5 shots at each range. J. S. Barton, of Oswego, took the first prize, an order for a suit of clothes, making 46 out of a possible 50.

The second day's proceedings opened with the mid-range match, open to all comers, distances 500 yards for military rifles and 700 yards for Creedmoor rifles. In this match there were 31 entries, Mr. L. L. Barnes winning with a score of 23 points out of a possible 25. The officers' match had 11 entries, and was won by Capt. Jennings with a score of 43 points, the conditions being 5 shots each at 100 and 200 yards. The Duncan gold badge, 5 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, was won by Mr. L. L. Barnes with a score of 39 points. The last and most important event of the meeting was the long-range match, shot at 800 and 900 yards, 10 shots at each distance. There were several entries, and the first prize was won by Mr. L. L. Hepburn. The scores were as follows:—

Name.	800 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
L. L. Hepburn	43	45	88
H. H. Hart	42	39	81
H. Fisher	44	31	75
A. B. Smith	40	30	70
J. A. Nichols	36	32	68
Dr. C. E. Rider	47	14	61
Col. Manning	36	4	40

Of the success of the meeting the *Standard* says:—

"This meeting, the first under the auspices of the Sixth Division Rifle Association, and the opening one upon the new range, was a success in every respect. Distinguished riflemen from abroad pronounced it more largely attended and more successfully carried out than in the opening meeting of several other ranges in this State, and the Adjutant General and Inspector General, who were present, complimented the association upon the finely located and laid-out range, which is the best in the State, as to location and general formation of the ground, except that at Creedmoor. The range will hereafter be open to practice, and during the present summer it will be made frequent use of by the members of the National Guard of this city and vicinity."

—The second contest for the champion diamond badge of the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association took place on their range at the village of Jamaica on Wednesday last, with fourteen competitors. The President, George H. Creed, Esq., was the successful shooter, making 42 out of a possible 50, 200 yards, off-hand. The following is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
George H. Creed	42	Thomas Lloyd	35
Theodore Rogers	42	George A. Dicks	35
John M. Crane	40	Elbert N. Remson	31
John Fleming	40	Thomas B. Fish	28
C. J. Stewart	38	Charles A. Prior	27
John B. Feary	36	Wm. Durland, Jr	26
George W. Damon	36	Joseph Bowden	24

At a practice shoot on Monday last Mr. Theodore Rogers scored 44 out of a possible 50; John M. Crane, 41, and George M. Creed, 40. Mr. C. J. Stewart, a member of the club, has offered a prize of a silver cup, value $25, to be taken by the first member who shall make seven bull's-eyes in succession at 200 yards, either at a practice or in a match. The challenge badge, shot for every Saturday, continues to change hands, having been won by Mr. Theodore Rogers on Saturday last by a score of 31 out of a possible 35.

NEW JERSEY.—The 19th annual shooting festival of the New York Schuetzen corps took place the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., in the Schnetzen Park at Union Hill. Following are given the principal scores at all the targets, distance of all the targets being 200 yards, off-hand shooting. Ring target; divided in 25 equal rings, each of ¼ inch diameter; possible score 75; 18 rings being a bull's-eye at Creedmoor:—

No.	Name.	Rings.	No.	Name.	Rings.
1.	John J. Rathjen	70	4.	Henry Knebel	63
2.	John Rein	63	5.	G. A. Kaulubli	61
3.	H. Miller	62	6.	William Hayes	61

Man Target, divided in 10 perpendicular lines of 1 inch diameter; possible score, 50.

No.	Names.	Lines.	No.	Names.	Lines.
1.	J. J. Rathjen	48	4.	William Hahn	43
2.	J. Blumenberg	45	5.	A. Zengner	43
3.	William Hayes	43	6.	John Rein	42

Creedmoor Target, same regulations as at Creedmoor, 5 shots.

No.	Name.	Score.	No.	Name.	Score.
1.	J. Morf	23	5.	William Hahn	21
2.	J. Klee	23	6.	Ph. Klein	21
3.	Ph. Jacoby	20	7.	John Rein	20
4.	J. J. Rathjen	22	8.	William Kubely	20

Bull's-eye Targets.

No.	Name.	Degrees.	No.	Name.	Degrees.
Best.	R. Faber	48¾	6.	J. Morf	81½
2.	John Rasehen	55	7.	William Hahn	91
3.	Ph. Jacoby	64	8.	A. Hellwig	91½
4.	A. Zengner	70	9.	J. Tobler	93½
5.	Ph. Klein	80½	10.	L. Laoo	105½

Most bull's eyes, J. J. Rathjen, gold medal and $15 cash; second, A. Hellwig, $10; third, Ph. Jacoby, $8; fourth, J. H. Rasehen, $6. All the shooters of New York and vicinity leave for Philadelphia next Sunday evening, to attend the grand shooting tournament in that city, which is to be held from June 25th to July 1st. Team shooting will take place the 6th of July.

WISCONSIN.—The fourth competition at 500 yards for the Brodhead field-glass prize came off at Milwaukee the 2d inst. Fielding and Bangs tied; Fielding won by Wingate's rules counting back singly from last to first, 15 shots each:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Fielding	72	Meunier	65
Bangs	72	Johnston	53
Turner	68	Hawley	42

The sixth contest at 200 yards for the Brodhead field-glass prize came off on the 9th inst. Meunier and Fielding tied. Meunier wins by fewest inners, and holds the glass, having won it three times; 10 shots each:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Meunier	43	Yale	36
Fielding	43	Ormsby	35
Bangs	38	Turner	34
Allison	37	T. W. Hawley	34
Hawley	37	WAU NAU.	

NOVEL LIST OF PRIZES.—The riflemen of the city of Toronto have taken a new departure in the class of articles to be given for prizes. Among other curious and useful things which we find enumerated as won at a recent shoot there are found "six dollars and a case of razors," "five dollars and a box of cigars," "four dollars and a pair of boots," "four dollars and a teapot," "five dollars and a barrel of ale," "three dollars and a violin," "three dollars and a pair of boots."

There is something substantial in the above, but the man who won the barrel of ale will need to control himself or he may not be in condition to shoot at the next meeting. Cigars are bad things for the nerves, according to the doctors, and in offering them for prizes some one may have had an intention to weaken the nerves of the shooters. A case of razors can be put to good use occasionally, and may perhaps assist the winner to do sharp shooting. The boots will enable somebody to "walk off" on something besides his auricular organ the first time he is beaten, and on the whole the prizes have been selected with much judgment. —*Syracuse Standard.*

Game Bag and Gun.

PIGEON MATCHES.

IOWA.—A friendly match between several gentlemen of Clinton, Iowa, was shot a few days since. The conditions were the usual ones of 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. The following scores were made at 10 birds each:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
L. Lamb	2	B. Gage	9
C. O. Morton	4	F. Gage	7
F. H. Juckett	8	J. Jones	9
G. E. Poyneer	9	B. Lellingwell	9

At a shooting match between twelve of the members of the Council Bluffs Sportsman's Club, which came off on the 12th inst., 26 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ oz. shot, shot from five traps, the following scores were made:

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Montgomery	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	3	Morse	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8
Hoffmayr	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9	Oliver	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9
Haywood	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10	Bersheim	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1	6
Bowman	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	9	Weightman	1 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 1	8
Pifer	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9	Keller	1 0 1 1 : 0 0 1 1 0	6
Babbitt	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	9	Mullis	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	8
Total		49	Total		45

After which a double-bird match was shot at three pairs double birds by the following gentlemen with the following result:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Oliver	10 10 11	4	Hoffmayr	10 00 11	3
Pifer	11 11 00	4	Mullis	10 01 10	3
TIES.					
Hoffmayr	11 14	4	Mullis	11 00	2

J. W. Morse and B. F. Montgomery shot at two pairs with the following score: Morse—10 00-1; Montgomery 10 00-1. This ended the afternoon's sport.

E. P. A. P.

—The jolly "Early Birds" arose again for their spring excursion, on Thursday, June 15th, taking a trip to Mr. Dooley's rural hotel. It was evident that the few swift "blue rocks" of that last turn out had given them a good lesson in caution, the score being as follows, 6 birds each:

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Aug. Petrie	1 0 1 1 1 0	5	D. Stehl	1 0 0 1 1 1	4
Joseph Zaengle	1 0 0 1 1 0	3	A. Harlem	0 0 1 1 1 1	4
H. Keller	1 1 0 1 1 1	5	Th. Krauss	1 1 1 1 1 1	6
Felix Horn	1 1 0 1 1 1	5	J. Koebler	1 0 1 0 1 1	4
D. Flecke	0 1 1 1 0 1	4			

ED KUHS, Sec. THEO. KRAUSS, Prest.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The quarterly match for the club medals were shot at Echo Park (8 birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, club rules) by the members of the Kensington Hunting Club, Philadelphia and their friends, the members of the First German Hunting Club of New York. The score is below:—

KENSINGTON HUNTING CLUB.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. Gundele	4	C. Heppner	4
E. Steee	6	G. Nagel	3
F. Retz	4	Charles Hebding	4
Charles Metzger	5	William Grober	2
J. Sonneck	5	L. Holzschieder	3
Charles Haug	4	A. Scheuringer	3
F. Widmayer	7	William Pfeiffer	3
J. Steiger	6	M. Erlerly	5
Fr. Delsenroth	8	M. Heppner	2
F. H. Burkle	4	J. Maesam	4
J. Sick	5	G. Schulz	3
H. Geiger	5	A. Kenzel	4
William Knoeuf	6	G. Trefz	5
T. Mayer	4		

Ties were shot off for first and third prize. L. Holzschieder, first; Fr. Widmayer, second; and William Knoeuf, third.

FIRST GERMAN HUNTING CLUB OF N. Y.

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total
G. F. Schiller	5	H. Knltenbach	4
L. Schuler	5	Joseph Rubsam	3
J. Kruge	5	L. Malsch	4
Charles Nagel	3	H. Zahn	4
H. Berlan	4	F. Hemmer	3

F. D., Sec. K. H. Club, Phila.

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA TO SHOOT.—A Massachusetts correspondent sends the following:—

There is a proclivity not strange, to fear the use of powder and shot. "Is that gun loaded?" "Oh, no." "Do put it up, it might go off." So it is that the lady darlings are in a fever whenever there is a gun in a boy's hands. This fear is natnral, and more, it is right on general principles. However, a gun with powder and shot is as safe as a dipped candle in the hands of any lad whose father knows enough of sporting materials to teach him their uses. Take the gun to pieces: then put it together, and so do until the machinery is learned. Give him aim with bow and arrow, or parlor rifle. Explain flight, speed, windage; then try him on tho wing, never on the ground or in the tree. If the lad he eight or ten years of age, then he as well as all the family will be out of all danger, and cured of fear. Of course the motion, carriage of gnn, passing fences, and jumping ditches, comes under the head of preliminary instruction. I know another grandson, now fourteen years of age who kills the snipe lost by older sportsmen, and has snatched the quail from two experienced shots, right and left; more, and illnstrative of proper teaching, hath slain his deer on the jnmp, which had passed the deadly rifles of several hnnters. With all this he has no vain-glory in it. Wonder ceased, and useful studies find devotion inspired by love of success, while the hoyish love for promiseuous use of gun and bird murdering finds no place in his regulated mind.

Indeed the modest sympathy of the banished duke seems to be pervading all his thought:—

> "Come me, shall we go and kill us venison?
> And yet it irks me. The poor dappled fools—
> Being native burghers of this desert city,
> Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
> Have their round haunches gored."

This means that boys have no busiuess with gnns unless the father or some competent person instructs them thoroughly in the uses of these deadly, dangerous instrnments. The education gives self confidence, great care, and takes off the edge of careless or truant indulgence with powder and shot. This youth can entice a trout with eqnal skill, and is easily satisfied with enough, as old Leatherstocking with his single partridge.

—We have received from the White Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Connecticut, a small pocket jack lamp which is just the thing to show the hunter his way through swamps and thick brush, when making a short cut to camp at night. It burns kerosene, gives a large light, and is just the thing for the stable or camp, and general use. It is about 6 in. high, 2¾ in. wide, and 1¾ in. deep, making a small yet powerful lantern, large enough to shine a deer. Every man ought to have one either in camp or at home. We presume they can be made of any size.

WISCONSIN.—*Montello, June 13th.*—Pinnated grouse are quite abundant in this section, and the coming shooting season promises rare sport on this species of shooting. But very few if any nests have been destroyed this season by burning the dry grass on the lowlands, as has been done to a great extent years before. Snipe have been very scarce in this section this last spring. FRED.

VELOCITY AND CLOSENESS.

59 ST. JAMES STREET, LONDON, May 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your impression of the 11th instant appears a letter over the signature of George C. Eyrich, in which your correspondent quotes from some public or private writing of mine these few isolated words—"closeness and velocity are antagonistic"—and then challenges my correctness. As a public writer of repute, I might be induced to leave the letter unanswered, feeling assured that all who read my published works, or correspond with me privately, know that I never in my life made such an axiomatic or sweeping statement, and that the words quoted (but with "were," not "are,") are only ever used by me to illustrate the improvement now made in the art of boring gun barrels. To correct the erroneous impression which Mr. Eyrich's letter conveys, I think it only just to your readers and myself to make this reply. I must premise that isolated cases, without the context, may be made to mean almost anything, and should never be so made.

I have used, and do now use, the words quoted solely in the past tense, and only in explaining that, whereas by the old mode of boring barrels "closeness and velocity *were* antagonistic," by the new mode these invaluable qualities *are* reconciled, and I challenge all and sundry to produce any other statement. I have made it my careful duty at all times since the improvement was introduced to explain that formerly barrels as a rule shot in the first instance (that is, before we began the regulating boring) with rude and ill regulated force. The art of boring them lay in so far regulating this force, and causing the gun to throw its shot more closely and evenly, or, in other words, to produce a good pattern on the target. But, and the fact is beyond all challenge, every touch of the tool in producing pattern, or closeness, diminished velocity, and therefore the two were antagonistic. The best shooting gun that could be produced on the old boring was only a compromise, giving high velocity you diminished the closeness; giving closeness you diminished the velocity.

The new boring, by which the fine lines in the interior of this barrel are quite altered (lines so fine that I measure mine with a micrometer showing one thousandth of an inch in variation of calibre), has altered

all this, and velocity and closeness are now reconciled; and in this great fact lies the modern improvement. This is what I have stated all along for the four years I have practiced the new system.

In the exact lines of boring, as now used, perhaps no two gunmakers agree, and I may state that no mere fine measurement will produce good shooting, because the elasticity of metal varies so greatly, while occult causes prevent any attempt to turn out guns to shoot in the highest style without prolonged and expensive trials. The micrometer is only called into service in a difficulty, or for curiosity in endeavoring to account for the peculiarities of some particular gun. All scientific artillerists know that there is no "royal road" in gunnery, and hence governments spend vast sums yearly in experimentation. It is the same with high class gunmakers, whose profits are in a large degree absorbed by the labor and time so expended, to which has now to be added the greater cost of ammunition for breech loaders—no shells being loaded twice—and the very best of everything being used to arrive at proper results. Your readers will perceive that there is a vast difference between "arc," as applied to gunnery in an assumed axiom, and "were" as applied to an erroneous system of boring; and perhaps Mr. Eyrich should re peruse whatever document he quotes from, and also, in justice, publish its date. If ever I used the word "arc" it must have been previously to the new boring, and therefore perfectly correct in the then existing state of matters.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to show that Mr. Eyrich's experiments are the very reverse of analogous, but I have seen in my time so many extraordinary experiments reported and assertions made in controversies on gunnery that I have ceased to be surprised at anything. All the conditions are coolly altered, and then the results are triumphantly published as being beyond question a refutation of some opposing theory—to fire loose shot at a plank, to then concentrate shot so that a large number would strike upon a small space of the plank, and finally, to make small bombs and discharge them against the same plank, and then draw any deduction regarding the general question of velocity and closeness of loose shot, as affected by boring the barrel, is so extraordinary an experiment, so fallacious, that I am only restrained from writing in adequate terms about it by a respect for American sportsmen, many of whom are deeply skilled in these matters, and by the knowledge that as gravu blunders have been committed in this country by men who pretended to be leaders of public opinion. I have also known men of the highest scientific attainments make such astounding blunders in gunnery—as in the famous discussion between Mr. Bessemer, the inventor of the new steel manufacturing process, and myself, in the London *Times* some years ago—that I am forced to the conclusion that anything like an approach to correct knowledge therein is only reached by an original natural adaptation, followed by extended experience. In the *Times* discussion, Mr. Bessemer fell into the astounding delusion that steam would drive small bullets from a rifle with as great velocity and as far as gunpowder because he could drive steam itself through a tube with a velocity of 1,600 feet a second, about equal to the initial velocity of a rifle ball. But he forgot all the retarding forces, and that gunpowder starts with a velocity not of 1,600, but of 7,000 feet a second! The retarding forces diminish the expanding rate of the powder, as affecting the projectile, from 7,000 to 1,600 feet. Mr. Bessemer argued that he had only to envelop the ball in a fluid (steam), traveling at 1,600 feet, to send it 1,600 feet. But he forgot that to do so he must make the steam accompany the bullet all the way. I give this case in no spirit of triumph, but as, from Mr. Bessemer's high scientific position, one of the most illustrative I can call to mind at this moment.

To conclude, if any one interested in these matters will take the trouble to refer to my latest publication—"Shooting, &c.," Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., London—they will find that, so far am I from asserting that "closeness and velocity are antagonistic," at page 109 I demonstrate in reference to the highest and most improved shooting that the velocity of No. 6 English shot is at least at the rate of 2 280 feet a second over forty yards, and as a matter of course, with the small momentum of birding shot, the initial velocity is very much greater, but of a rifle ball, which will go a mile, being only some 1,600 feet, and all this with "closeness." J. D. DOUGALL.

DUCKS ON THE KANKAKEE.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of May 18th, I observe two letters, one from St. Louis, from "Romer," and one from Pittsburgh, from "South Fork." During the last twenty years I have spent more or less time upon the Kankakee River and marshes, in the fall of each year. Though not much of a shot, but loving the sport, I have become somewhat familiar with the habits of the ducks and geese, as they frequent this part of the country. Ten years ago the wood duck, mallard, and both kinds of teal were plenty, and geese visited our wheat fields in the fall in large numbers. Then there was but little shooting in the spring on the river or marshes. The ducks and geese bred plentifully, and in the fall we had fine sport, but our game of this sort has been growing less, until last fall there was none of any consequence.

I attribute this to two causes: First, the shooting in the spring; and second, the increased number of gunners. Those kinds of ducks above mentioned used to breed in the marshes in great numbers, but since the spring shooting has become so prevalent, continuing, as "South Fork" says, after the birds are mated, it has driven them away to seek other homes. I think, as "Romer" says, nothing but the entire prohibition of spring shooting will do any good. There are several kinds of the duck family that only stop to feed and rest in the spring. Such are the bluebill, sprig-tail, red-head, all of which but the first named, migrate further north to find their breeding grounds, and return to us in the fall, but now in greatly diminished numbers. I do not pretend to say what other route they take southward, but do say that from the best information I can obtain from FOREST AND STREAM and other sources, they systematically avoid us. I have no doubt that if the spring shooting was entirely stopped, we should have something like old times in the fall again.

I think "South Fork" is laboring under a wrong impression. From my observation I judge that the ducks and geese—ducks first—came up the Mississippi from the south, then up the Ohio, and so on up the Illinois branches of the Ohio until they reach us, feeding along and following up the opening spring; and if perchance there comes a cold snap they put back to warmer weather and remain until the cold abates. If our shooting is no better the coming than the last fall, we shall be compelled to take the advice heretofore given: "Go West and grow up with the country." NORTH FORK.

THE KAY CARTRIDGE.

NEWARK, June 9th 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In looking over your spirited paper of June 1st we notice an article over the signature of "Old Sportsman," relative to our concentrating cartridge, which we think calculated to produce wrong impressions among gentlemen sportsmen who are partial to the gun and dog.

With your kind permission, we will make the following explanations relative to our cartridge and its proper uses. First. Ely's brown paper shells for 12-gauge guns will not crease properly when loaded in the manner in which "Old Sportsman" says he loaded his—first, three and a half drachms powder; next, two common wads; third, one of our cartridges on the top; then crease. With such loading the result of the shooting is not to be wondered at. Any disinterested sportsman can try this manner of loading shells, and he will find out that the above named shell cannot be creased when loaded in that way except by crushing the roll at the top of our cartridge, and which confines the concentrator. To crush or damage this roll destroys the value of our cartridge altogether. "Old Sportsman" might as well knock the bottom out of his glass and then complain that it did not hold its contents. The same make and grade of shell for a 10-gauge gun will take the load exactly as "Old Sportsman" says, and crease properly from the simple fact of their being about three-eighths of an inch longer than those for 12-gauge.

It is a well established fact among gentlemen who have tried them that the Kay cartridge concentrator will shoot proportionally better at any given distance, from the same gun, than loose shot, other things being equal; but when the very strength of our cartridge is destroyed by breaking the roll at the head of it, by forcing a creaser over it in the manner described, we don't think it is getting very fair treatment, and the cartridges cannot possibly do themselves, or the gentleman using them, justice. At the present standard of forty yards distance, thirty inch circle, the penetration, pattern, &c., is so much better than has heretofore been achieved with loose shot that there is really no comparison between them.

In loading our make of cartridge concentrators into shells, and then using a creaser, we would suggest to sportsmen and others that a wad on the end of the crease plug just the thickness of the cartridge roll will prevent the plug from going too deep into the shell and so breaking down the roll, thereby destroying the merit of the cartridge. A little care exercised in loading shells with our cartridge concentrator will give most satisfactory results to the parties using them.

There are a couple of other points in "Old Sportsman's" communication that we think are open for explanation, but not from us. How does "Old Sportsman" manage to get twenty cartridges of 1 1-16 ounces each out of the pound of cartridges that he bought? If Philadelphia dealers are so liberal in their weights this Centennial year we should like to have their addresses, to profit by their liberality. Next, in giving you this statement of his shooting with our cartridge, after destroying its merits, why did he not make a comparison with some shooting of loose shot from the same gun? The fault could hardly lie with the gun, for we all know that Scott's makes are good.

By way of finishing this communication, permit us to suggest, for the benefit of "Old Sportsman," that there are always two sides to a question, and that when he sees fit to try our concentrators again to do so fairly. Then try the loose shot from the same gun, distances, loads, &c., being equal for his comparisons. We will cheerfully abide by the results.

ALLAN B. KAY & Co.

Rational Pastimes.

THE CURLERS' CONVENTION.

THE tenth annual convention of the Grand National Curling Club of America was held on Wednesday last at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. The convention, if not one of the most numerously attended, was one of the best held by the Grand National. The delegates were solid, representative men, who have met with success in the world as well as on the ice.

The Executive Committee met at 1:15 P. M, Mr. John L. Hamilton, of New York, President of the Grand National in the chair. On the roll being called it was found that the following cities were represented:—Caledonian, New York—John Laughlaud; New York, New York—John Paterson; Caledonian, Buffalo—George Macnoe; Jersey City Club—James Steveos; Buros, Cleveland—Hugh Crawford; Burns, Ogdensburgh—William Cougalton; Milwaukee, Milwaukee—D. Foulis (proxy); Chicago, Chicago—Andrew Davidson (proxy); S. Andrews, N. Y.—A. Dalrymple; Albany, N. Y.—T. M. McCredie, Sr.; Paterson, Paterson—John Guoo; Thistle, N. Y.—Wm. Mckie; Caledonian, Brooklyn—A. D. Baird; Empire City, N. Y.—S. McIntyre; Thistle, Chicago—L. T. Martin; Thistle, Brooklyo—W. W. Watkins; Troy City—Joseph Hione; Ivanhoe, Paterson—H. L. Butler; Mahattao, New York—P. B. Shields; Newark—Alex. Phillips; Buros, N. Y.—Wm. Hogg; Utica, N. Y.—Isaac Whiffen; Portage City, Wis.—A. Hoaglaod (proxy).

There were thus only seven clubs unrepresented, viz: Orchard Lake; Yookers, N. Y.; Thistle, Detroit; Granite, Detroit; Four Brothers, Canada; St. Lawrence, Prescol, Ontario; Toledo, Ohio.

An application from the Burns Club of Toledo for admission into membership with the Grand National was granted. A letter was read from the Cleveland Burns Club as to a dispute about a medal match between them and the Caledonian Club of Buffalo. The Buffalo Club being willing to give it up, the convention ordered the medal to be handed over to the delegates from Cleveland. It was resolved that all medals not played for last winter be played for next season by the clubs already pitted against each other, and that the place be named by the umpire; also that the Annual be published as usual.

A dispute between the Paterson and Empire City Clubs was referred to the Committee on Distribution of Medals. The following committee was appointed on the distribution of medals:—Messrs. A. Dalrymple, James Stevens, H. Crawford, Isaac Whiffen, L. T. Martin, Thomas McCredie, and W. Meikle. On motion, carried that to article six of the Quoiting Rules, as given last year in FOREST AND STREAM, the following addition be made: "But that each player shall be allowed to name a person to put up a mark as a guide."

The general meeting was called to order by President J. L. Hamilton. The minutes of the Executive Committee were read aod approved. The auditing committee having reported, the Committee on Distributioo of Medals handed in the following list of medal matches to be played next winter:—

Chicago Club vs. Thistle, Chicago; Milwaukee vs. Portage City; Granite, Detroit vs. Detroit; Troy City vs. Utica; Burns, Cleveland vs. Toledo Burns; Buffalo Caledonian vs. Four Brothers; Burns, Ogdensburg, vs. Prescot; Jersey City vs. New York Thistle; New York Caledonian vs. Albany; St. Andrews, New York, vs. Empire City; Paterson vs. Yonkers; Burns, New York, vs. Ivanhoe, Paterson; Manhattan, New York, vs. Caledonian, Brooklyn; Thistle, Brooklyn, vs. New York. Newark to have a point medal. Orchard Lake to have a point medal. Paterson and Empire City to be called again. Cleveland and Utica to play again on the first opportunity at Buffalo, and either failing to come up to time to forfeit the medal. The Garoon medal to be played for next winter at Chicago.

The above report was received and adopted and the Committee discharged.

On motion carried that vulcanite stones be admitted into competitions where other stones are being used.

On motion carried that "the rules drawn up for guidance in the match for the Bell Champion Quoit be published every year in the annual along with the rules of curling."

The question of an Inter-State match was disposed of by the carrying of the following motion:—"That the G. N. C. C. endorses the action of its officers in carrying out the Inter-State match, that it be played for hereafter under the auspices of the G. N. C. C., and that the expense be borne by the clubs participating." It was then decided that the next convention meet at Chicago.

After the President's address, and the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hamilton for the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged for two years the duties of President, the convention took up the election of officers, with the following result:—

President, Mr. John L. Hamilton, of New York; First Vice-President, Mr. L. T. Martin, of Chicago; Second Vice President, Mr. Alex. Phillips, of Newark; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. David Foulis, of New York.

THE QUOITING MATCH.

The annual match for the Bell Champion silver quoit, open to all members of the Grand National Curling Club, came off on Thursday in a park at Lafayette, near Jersey City Curling Rink. Twenty-six players entered for the first tie. The concluding ties were as follows:—

THIRD TIE.

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
James Stevens	21	George Henderson	15
A. McGregor	21	George Grieve	18
J. Love	21	W. Meikle	19

S. McConchie a bye.

FOURTH TIE.

S. McConchie	21	James Stevens	13
A. McGregor	21	J. Love	9

FINAL TIE.

A. McGregor	21	S. McConchie	20

Mr. McGregor, who hails from Newark, was presented with the champion medal by President Hamilton, and after one of the most harmonious and enjoyable conventions in the record of the Grand National, the members dispersed.

BASE BALL.

—The first eastern tour of the western nines ended on June 17th, and the result will be found in the appended record of what each club did on won games:—

WEST.		EAST.	
Club.	Won.	Club.	Won.
Chicago vs. Hartford	2	Hartford vs. Chicago	1
Chicago vs. Boston	3	Hartford vs. Cincinnati	2
Chicago vs. Athletic	3	Hartford vs. St. Louis	3
Chicago vs. Mutual	2	Hartford vs. Louisville	3
Total	10	Total	9
St. Louis vs. Mutual	2	Mutual vs. St. Louis	1
St. Louis vs. Athletic	3	Mutual vs. Louisville	2
St. Louis vs. Hartford	1	Mutual vs. Cincinnati	3
St. Louis vs. Boston	2	Mutual vs. Chicago	1
Total	7	Total	7
Louisville vs. Athletic	2	Boston vs. Cincinnati	3
Louisville vs. Mutual	1	Boston vs. Chicago	0
Louisville vs. Boston	3	Boston vs. Louisville	0
Louisville vs. Hartford	0	Boston vs. St. Louis	1
Total	6	Total	4
Cincinnati vs. Boston	0	Athletic vs. Louisville	1
Cincinnati vs. Hartford	1	Athletic vs. St. Louis	0
Cincinnati vs. Mutual	0	Athletic vs. Chicago	0
Cincinnati vs. Athletic	3	Athletic vs. Cincinnati	3
Total	4	Total	4
Grand total	24	Grand total	24

WEST.	Games—		EAST.	Games—	
Club.	Won.	Lost.	Club.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	10	2	Hartford	9	3
St. Louis	7	5	Mutuals	7	5
Louisville	6	6	Boston	4	8
Cincinnati	1	11	Athletic	4	8
Totals	24	24	Totals	24	24

—The model games since our last are as follows:—

June 10—Keystone vs. Pacific, at Staten Island..... 3 to 2
June 11—Red Stockings vs. Stocks, at St. Louis..... 8 to 0
June 12—Haddock vs. Philadelphia, at Pittsburgh..... 5 to 3
June 12—Ithacas vs. Star, at Ithaca..... 5 to 4
June 12—Cricket vs. Oswego, at Oswego..... 8 to 1
June 13—Chicago vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn..... 5 to 1
June 13—Hartford vs. Louisville, at Hartford..... 4 to 0
June 13—Ithaca vs. Cricket, at Ithaca..... 8 to 2
June 13—New Haven vs. Bridgeport, at Bridgeport..... 9 to 6
June 14—Louisville vs. New Haven, at New Haven..... 3 to 2
June 15—Mutual vs. Chicago, at Brooklyn..... 5 to 5
June 15—Hartford vs. Louisville, at Hartford..... 6 to 1
June 15—Confidence vs. Magic, at New Rochelle..... 3 to 2
June 16—Fall River vs. Taunton, at Fall River (10 in)..... 3 to 1
June 16—Alaska vs. Olympic, at Paterson..... 9 to 4
June 16—Rhode Island vs. Live Oak, at Providence..... 6 to 5
June 16—Brooklyn vs. Mutual amateurs, at Brooklyn..... 6 to 3
June 16—Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston..... 7 to 4
June 17—Hartford vs. Louisville, at Hartford..... 1 to 0
June 17—Rhode Island vs. Suffolk, at Providence..... 7 to 4

The record of the League pennant contests up to June 19th inclusive is as follows:—

	Chicago.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Mutual.	Louisville.	Boston.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Games won.
Chicago	..	2	3	2	4	3	3	4	20
Hartford	1	..	3	2	3	4	3	2	18
St. Louis	3	0	..	2	3	3	3	2	14
Mutual	1	1	1	..	2	1	3	1	10
Louisville	0	0	1	1	..	3	2	3	10
Boston	0	0	1	3	0	..	3	3	10
Athletic	0	0	0	3	1	1	..	3	8
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	..	4
Games lost	4	4	10	13	14	14	15	20	94
Games played	24	22	24	23	24	24	23	24	188

—A game of base ball was played at West Chester, Pa., on the 12th inst., between the Broadywine Club of that place, and the Kleinz Club of Philadelphia, both amateurs, which resulted in favor of the former club by a score of 14 to 8.

CRICKET.

—The game between the Young Americas and Germantowns was finished at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The average made by the Young Americas was not kept up as well as might have been expected, the strong batters, Large and Chas. Newhall not doing half so well as expected. The Young America had still 23 runs to make when the last wicket fell. It was the best game played here for a long time, but if the same attention was paid to the perfecting of the general fielding as there is to batting, bowling, and perhaps wicket keeping, scores would not be run nearly so high. The average cricketer seems to think that if he puts on pads and stands bawling for an hour or so there is no need of his doing more unless he is likely to be a bowler. This is a mistake. Let our cricketers get well up in fielding, and then teams from "all over everywhere" will have more than their hands full when they meet them. SCULLS.

On Saturday the St. George's Secood Eleven play a match at Hoboken with the St. Paul's school of Concord, N. H. On Monday the St. Georges go to Philadelphia, and play a match with the Young America Club of that city, and on Tuesday they play the Germantown club.

—A contributor to the New Haven *Journal* gives warning that the potato beetle must be handled cationsly by persons having cuts or bruises through which poison may be disseminated, and utters an especial caution to avoid the inhalation of volatile odors arising from scalding, burning or crushing considerable numbers at a time. This work should not, therefore, be committed to children.

—Over two hundred acres of watermelons, grown near Live Oak, will be shipped north by rail this season.

—Abdul Asiz is now Abdul as was.

—An aim in life will make a name in life.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
ITHACA, March 14th, 1870.

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HAVANA LOTTERY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For the coming drawings, commencing January 5th, we have reduced the prices of tickets as follows:
Whole, $20; ½, $10; ¼, $5; 1-5, $4; 1-10, $2; 1-20 $1.

Drawings take place every seventeen Days.

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FOR SALE—ONE SETTER DOG PUP; black and white; four months old; good native stock. Price $15. Address W. A. GALLOWAY, New Dorp, Staten Island. je8 2t

BOARD FOR DOGS AND HORSES.

First-class accommodation; plenty of spring water; terms low. Address HENRY B. HURST, Rock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I., or 71 Green Ave., Brooklyn.

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T. Britton, 22 Barling.
Forest and Stream, 17 Chatham. ap27 3m

SPRATT'S
Patent Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes.

They contain meat and that anti-scorbutic fruit, the date (the only substitute for fresh vegetables), and the exclosive use of which in the manufacture of dog food is secured to us by patent; they will keep dogs in perfect condition without other food, and obviate worms. Every cake is stamped "Spratt's Patent." Be sure to observe this. For sale by F. O. de LUZE, 18 South William St., N. Y., in cases of 1 cwt. ap13

FOR SALE—FULL GORDON SETTER Pups, over four months old. Both sire, Tom, and dam, Jinnie, are very hard to beat on quail and grouse. Pedigree given. Imported Red Irish Setter DON will be allowed to serve bitches. Inquire of ap20 H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. Broadway and Fiftieth street. Oct 22

PURE BRED SETTER PUPS FOR sale. Pedigrees. M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del. dec23eow 6m

BUY IT Vanity Fair.

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.,
PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From Seth Green, Supt. N. Y. State Fisheries.

I find Vanity Fair to be the best article of tobacco adapted to the wants of the sportsman. Have used your tobaccos for many years, and know them all to be first class.

For Sportsmen.

A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

From A. B. Lamberton, Rochester.

Having smoked your tobacco, Vanity Fair, by the camp fire and by the hearth, I believe it in point of fragrance and taste superior to all brands known to me. Being in search of a tobacco that would not fire the tongue and mouth, I was made acquainted with your Vanity Fair, and found it to be the *ne plus ultra* of natural leaf.

For Cigarettes.

A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

From Forest and Stream, N. Y.

We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated Vanity Fair tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and, after most thorough trial, do not hesitate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article, and a great comfort to discriminating smokers.

THE
PAPER STEM PIPE.
Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.

Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for $1 by

J. H. Hubbard,
nov18 tf Selling Agent, Cambridge, Mass.

RIFLE FOR SALE.

A Remington, 40 calibre, 70 grains powder, weighing about nine pounds. This rifle has been used but once; has pistol grip and full set of accoutrements, including 200 shells, 150 of which are loaded. Price for the lot, $50. Address this office. je15 tf

HIGHEST QUALITY DOUGALL Lock-fast Breech Loader, in case, with implements. No finer gun to the United States. Imported to order. Has never been shot, but must be sold. A bargain seldom offered. H. C. SQUIRES,
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Third door from Broadway.

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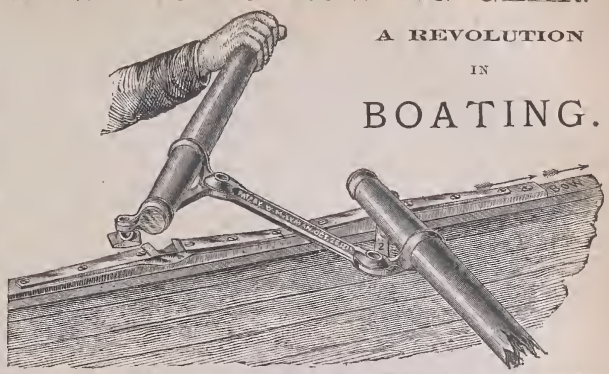


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BOW-FACING ROWING GEAR.

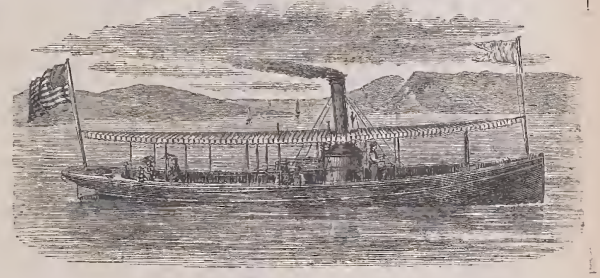
A REVOLUTION
IN
BOATING.



This rowing gear is an invention which allows the rower to face forward instead of backward, pulling in the same manner as with the ordinary oars. The oarsman faces the direction in which he goes, and rows faster and more easily than with any other oar. The stroke is longer than with ordinary oars. The oars can be closed on out of the way without detaching them from the gunwale. The boatman makes no more effort in steering than in directing his course while walking. These oars can be attached to and detached from the boat very quickly, and they can be closed up in a convenient form for carrying. Can be attached to any boat, and is especially adapted to hunting, fishing, and all kinds of pleasure boating. Address, during Centennial, "Hunter's Camp" of Forest and Stream, Centennial Branch P. O., Philadelphia.

WM. LYMAN, Patentee.
je15 6t MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.

N. Y. Safety Steam Power Co.,
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BUILDERS OF
STEAM LAUNCHES & YACHTS,
AND THEIR MACHINERY. Also, MACHINERY FOR TUGS, LIGHTERS, and STEAMERS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. ap6 3m

BOUDREN'S Patent Combination Reflecting
Jack Lamp.



Indispensable on any HUNTING, BOATING, or CAMPING TRIP.

JOHNSON'S Patent
JACK LAMP SUPPORT.



Not affected by WIND, RAIN, or JOLTING. Throws a very bright light 100 ft. ahead. Burns Kerosene without a chimney.

BOUDRENS Patent Combination Reflecting
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For Night Hunting. DEER, COONS, Etc.

Useful for Night Hunting, Fishing, Riding Horseback, and in open wagons. Light is under perfect control of wearer by slight movement of body, leaving head and arms free.

For Spearing FISH AND EELS, Lighting Camps and Landings

This Lamp supplies a want long felt by Sportsmen, as it affords them a reliable Light, with which they can hunt and fish in any weather, thereby doubling their chances for sport. As a Carriage Lamp it has no EQUAL. Fits any carriage. Price, JACK LAMP alone, $6; SUPPORT, $2 each; JACK AND FISHING LAMP, $8 each. Sent C. O. D., with privilege of examination before payment.

WHITE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

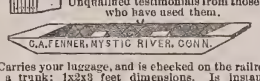
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Weigh only 25 to 75 pounds, are 11 to 15 feet long, and have ample capacity for from one to four persons and baggage. Cedar siding, oak keel, stems, etc.
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THE LATEST
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Unqualified testimonials from those who have used them.



Carries your luggage, and is checked on the railroad as a trunk; 1x2x3 feet dimensions. Is instantly drawn out into a strong toe foot boat, covered with water-proofed canvas, and made ready for the water in five minutes without tools. Send for circular and prices to CHAS. A. FENNER,
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Tedders and Rakes,
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Camping Tents
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Water-Proofed & Mildew-Proofed
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Warranted superior to anything ever before offered to the public. Flexible at all times. Will not grow stiff, lasting twice as long as any other goods. Orders received and promptly filled by
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All goods have my personal supervision.
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A delightful summer resort for gentlemen and their wives on Stony Point. Bass, Pickerel, Muscalonge, Indians, Canoes, etc.

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*,*Cars from Toronto to Fort Hope or Cobourg, or boat from Rochester to Port Hope. je23 3m

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July Meeting. There will be Rifle Shooting, offhand, for prizes, on the 6th of July.

PRIZES:

A Remington Army Revolver, full plated.
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A Gold Badge—Park Association.

Black Bass and Trout Fishing, Shooting, &c.
Excursion Tickets to Lackawaxen, $5; at Erie Railway office, 401 Broadway. GEO. W. McGILL,
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Weekly Hops, Boating, Fishing, Driving, Billiards, Bowling, Cricket. A promenade piazza 300 feet long. je8 6m

BOARD AT HIGH BRIDGE FOR TWO persons; private family; high and spacious grounds and stable; convenient to Harlem River; hunting and fishing; thirty minutes from Forty-second street Station, Hudson River Railroad. Address E. M. E., this office. je8 tf

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This is one of the finest fishing localities in the Eastern Townships of Canada, and is situated at the outlet of Lake Memphremagog. Reached by stage eleven miles from Magog. Flat, on Pasumpsic Railroad, or by boat from Newport. je1 3m

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House new, large, and well kept, good bar, &c. Free bus to depot. Daily line of stages to Magog, Sherbrooke, and Melbourne, on Grand Trunk Railway.

Waterloo is a pleasant, thriving village near Waterloo Lake, and in the midst of an excellent shooting and fishing district. Lunge, Lake Trout, Speckled Trout, Bass, and Pickerel. Board $1.25 per day.
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Montreal, Canada.

LOCATED ON ST. JAMES AND NOTRE DAME STS. THE TWO PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREETS IN THE CITY. FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
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A FEW SELECT TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT parties can be accommodated by a private family, strictly first-class, with reasonable charges. Rooms can be engaged for the whole or any portion of Exhibition term. The house is situated within 12 minutes of the Centennial Grounds, and 20 minutes from the business centre of Philadelphia.

Bay ticket ($2.65), via Pennsylvania Railroad, for Germantown Junction Station, which is distant only 200 yards from the house. Address
L. GARVER, 2008 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FRUIT Farm in the thriving village of St. Joseph, Mich., containing ten acres set to Apple, Pear, Peach, and Cherry, 350 Grape Vines, and eighty rods of Lawton Blackberry, &c. All choice fruit. Good buildings adjoining the corporation. A rare opportunity for a market garden. Five daily steamers to Chicago and Milwaukee in fruit season; also daily fruit trains to Chicago via C. and M. L. S. Railway. Splendid Duck, English Snipe, Plover, Rail, and Woodcock shooting in season, and Bass and Pickerel fishing only one quarter mile distant. Healthy locality. Possession given next fall. For sale cheap, and terms easy. Address J. H. WAY,
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BELMONT HOTEL,

623 and 625 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.,

(Opposite Globe Theatre.)

Located in the centre of the city, and easily reached by street cars and stages. Elevators, steam, and all modern improvements. Rooms (European plan), $1 per day upward. A first-class Restaurant, and Private Dining-Rooms, if preferred, at moderate rates. The most convenient location, a quiet and comfortable home, and first-class accommodations at prices adapted to the stringency of the times, are the special advantages afforded at the "BELMONT."
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This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

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THE "FISHING LINE."

Brook Trout and Grayling Fisheries

OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, VIA

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

(Mackinaw, Grand Rapids & Cincinnati Short Line.)

The waters of the **Grand Traverse Region** and the **Michigan North Woods** are unsurpassed. If equalled, in the great abundance and variety of fish contained.

Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous **American Grayling** is found only in these waters.

Brook Trout Season opens May 1st.
Grayling season opens June 1st.

Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge are also found in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. The experimentalist can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

Take your family with you. The scenery of the North Woods and lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry, and bracing. The climate peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with hay fever and asthma.

The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

On and after June 1st Round Trip Excursion Tickets sold to Points in Grand Traverse Region, and attractive trips facilities are offered to tourists and sportsmen; also on and after July 1st **Mackinaw and Lake Superior Excursion Tickets.**

Dogs, Guns, and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

Camp Cars for Fishing Parties and Families at low rates.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide, containing full information as to Hotels, Boats, Guides, &c., and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds, Send to Forest and Stream office, or address

J. H. PAGE, G. P. & T. A.,
may4 4m Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SPORTSMEN'S ROUTE.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago. Like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach in all directions, and cover about all the country north, northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and the country north thereof; with another line it pushes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escanaba, to Negaunee and Marquette; with another line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and for St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching westward from Elroy, it runs to and through Winona, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and stops not until Lake Kamesknn, Dakota, is reached; another line starts from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, via the Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galina and Dubuque, and the country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last, named is the "GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route to Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

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THIS LINE PRESENTS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES—FOR PRAIRIE CHICKEN, DUCK, GREESE, AND BRANT SHOOTING. THE IOWA LINE TO-DAY OFFERS MORE FAVORABLE POINTS

than any other road in the country, while for Deer and Bear Hunting, and for Brook Trout, Lake Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, and Bass Fishing a hundred points on the Northern and Northwestern lines of this company will be found unsurpassed by any in the West.

MARVIN HUGHITT, W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Supt., Chicago. Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
ap16

TO SPORTSMEN:

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMP'Y

Respectfully invite attention to the

Superior Facilities

afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and dangers of reshipment, while the excellent cars run over the smooth steel tracks enable STOCK TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

The lines of

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

also reach the best localities for

GUNNING AND FISHING

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey. EXCURSION TICKETS are sold at the offices of the Company in the principal cities to KANE, RENOVA, BEDFORD, CRESSON, RALSTON, MINNEQUA, and other well-known centers for

Trout Fishing, Wing Shooting, and Still Hunting.

Also, to

TUCKERTON, BEECH HAVEN, CAPE MAY, SQUAN, and points on the NEW JERSEY COAST renowned for SALT WATER SPORT AFTER FIN AND FEATHER.

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FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOMES ON easy terms; situated near the seashore, at Bath, L. I.; large yards, with fruit and shade trees, and barns; pleasant surroundings, good fishing, hunting, and bathing. Address J. B. BATTY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR TARGET AND SPORTING

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BRANDS—Diamond Grain, Falcon Ducking, Western Sporting and Ducking. Also, Mining and Blasting Powders.

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DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER MILLS

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Have maintained their great reputation for 75 years. Manufacture the Celebrated

EAGLE DUCKING, EAGLE RIFLE, AND DIAMOND GRAIN POWDER.

The most Popular Powder in Use. Also,

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Of all kinds and descriptions.

For sale in all parts of the country. Represented by

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6½ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12½ and 6½ lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and 5 lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

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40 Acres—$50.

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Selected for $50.

In the centre of the orange region, adjacent to a road running daily trains from Fernandina, on the Atlantic Ocean to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf of Mexico with the best HUNTING and FISHING in America, and almost free transportation given to each purchaser, these lands will be speedily bought up by actual settlers from all parts of the Union.

They compare favorably with THE BEST lands in the State, and are already surrounded by thrifty Northern and Western Settlers.

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Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,

The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,

For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

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The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g. FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less recoil than any other brands made.

BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

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Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

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The undersigned is prepared to prove all the superior qualities he claims for his powder.

Safety, Cleanliness, Strength, Little Recoil, Little Smoke, Small Report, Less Heating of the Barrel in Rapid Firing, and its Regularity in Shooting.

He challenges all rivalmen to shoot against him with black powder, 200 rounds, without wiping; 100 rounds off-hand, at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards respectively, and 100 rounds in any position at same distances; the 300 rounds equally divided at the three ranges; sighting shots extra.

Will shoot for money if desired.

The powder is also well adapted for shot guns.

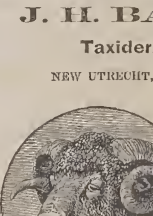
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Dealer in objects of Natural History, Dining-Room Taxidermy, Game Birds on shields and stands, Bucks' Heads, Antlers, Carved Heads, Taxidermists' supplies, Skins and eggs for collections, Aquaria and stock, Insects, Chrysalides, Coral, Shells, &c.

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MENAGERIES, MUSEUMS, and CLUBS supplied with Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles of any kind in the known world, put up in the most artistic manner, from a whale to a minnow, from an elephant to a dormouse, from a moa to a humming-bird. Foreign skins and artificial eyes. Highest prices paid for rare skins, heads, and horns.
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Instructions given. may25 tf

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This style, 3x7x23 in., price $12.



This style, 3x6½ in., price $5 and $10.
Sold by New York and Boston Sporting trade generally. Dealers' discounts liberal.
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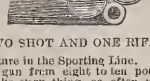
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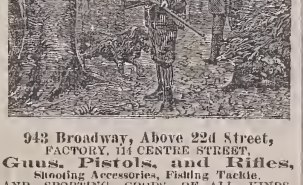
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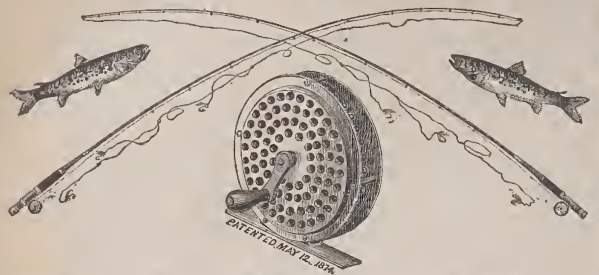
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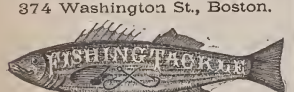
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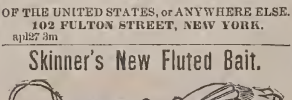
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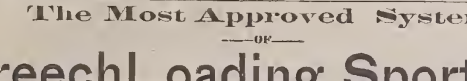
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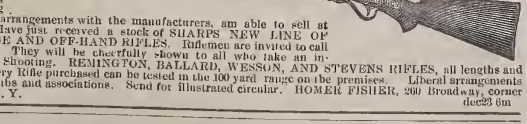
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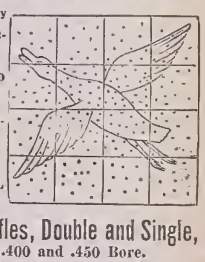
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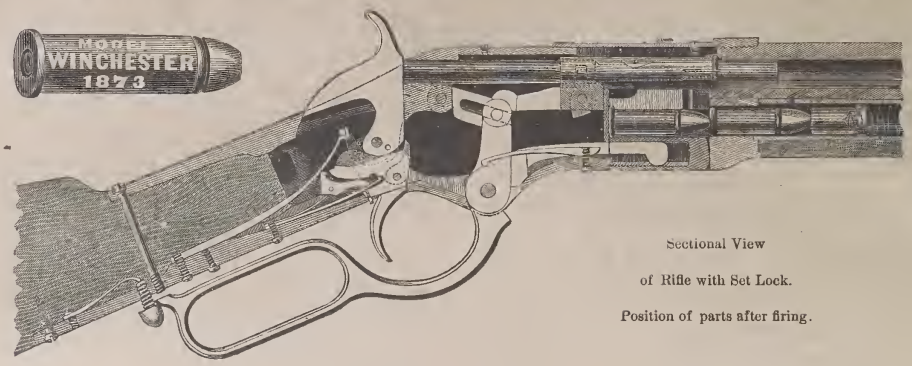
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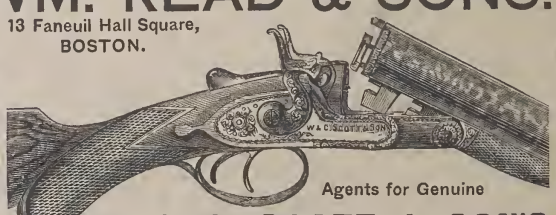
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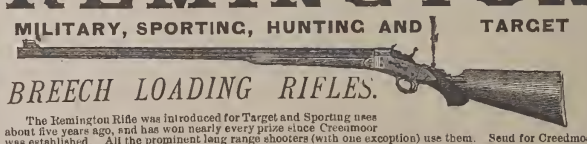
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Red Irish Setter Dick.
Celebrated Dogs Fog, Don, and George, after painting by Bispham
Black Pointer Whisky.
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FOREST AND STREAM

Terms, Five Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 21. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

The Hunter's Camp.

HALF way down the pretty Lansdowne Ravine, where the great untrimmed trees arch overhead, and the wild flowers grow in quiet nooks, the wearied sight seer finds the only exhibition of man's art worthy the sylvan aspect of the place, and feels that wildness inherent in every heart thrill within him as he catches sight of the smoke from FOREST AND STREAM's camp-fire. This romantic scene we portray in our full page illustration today.

The whole great Exhibition which the visitor has left behind him is an exposition of what men have wrought for gain, or to reduce to a further refinement the raw material in their natures and surroundings. The Hunter's Camp is life at the beginning. It shows the chosen home of the race when it had half emerged from the savage and brutish, but its senses were not yet blunted to the flavor of the woods and fields. It is a reminder of the world's youth when it was content to play and be happy. Then the streams were for pleasure and not for power; the savannas were for strolling and not for tilling; the forests were storehouses of game and nuts, and rarest flowers,—homes of the genii which it would be sacrilege to disturb at their revelry, or rob of their coverts among the ferns. All these pictures of the grand old woods and untamed rivers rise before one's eyes as he approaches this charming spot. The whole scene is one for quiet, rest and contemplation. It is poetic and picturesque. All the collections up above show how best to keep busy, and where a man may most profitably employ his time. FOREST AND STREAM here shows how to be leisurely—teaches us not to "loaf," but to "invite our souls" to those feasts of plenteous health, and that pleasing serenity and exhilaration which only communion with nature can induce.

What a place for rest! One may lie at full length under the trees listening to the delicate warbling of the smaller birds in the lofty foliage, or the louder songs of the thrushes and sparrows in the thickets among which the chatting of the squirrels sounds like a watchman's rattle. If he inclines to sleep, soft robes and blankets await him in the roomy cabin, where he can well dream of shooting grouse or playing with trout. Perchance his dull ear will catch such growls, as he sleeps, that a rough complexion will be given to his dream, and he will start from his fancied encounter with some fierce grizzly to find a real bear chained just out of his reach. If thirsty he can take the tin cup and go to the spring; if warm he can float on the cool lake in a birch-bark canoe; if loquacious he can fill his pipe and recount his adventures with other cronies by the smouldering fire.

The Hunter's Camp is a sugestion of that life of adventure and sport which every one loves whether he practices it or not; and which has equal charms for our fair sisters, many of whom also linger in its delightful vicinity. There is no need that there should be any expression of gratitude from them. The delighted faces and lingering backward glances of each one as he leaves, tells his thanks to FOREST AND STREAM for its pleasant surprise.

The Hunter's Camp not only attracts by its novelty and rude suggestiveness the crowds that stroll through the ravine, but it has received marked attention everywhere from our contemporaries of the newspaper press. *Harper's Weekly*, *The New York Weekly*, *Frank Leslie*, and others have illustrated it with full page engravings. The Public



1776. HUNTER'S CAMP. 1876.

Erected by FOREST AND STREAM Publishing Company, of New York, in Lansdowne Ravine, Centennial Exhibition Grounds, Philadelphia.

delphia papers, and the leading dailies of this city, Boston, Cincinnati, and other metropolitan towns, have all had their several pleasantries and encomiums to bestow, their banters at the inprovised hunters in buckskin and moccasins, and their flings at the bear. Some in their admiration of the creation, have forgotten to mention the genius who suggested and created, just as most men in receiving the good gifts of this life are apt to forget the Giver; but the editor of this journal need not feel slighted by the omission. The pleasure bestowed upon the sight-seers is satisfactory compensation, while it is sufficient to know that long after the Hunter's Camp is forgotten, lovers of nature will remember and seek for the delights of FOREST AND STREAM.

TROUTING SONG—A PARODY.

DEDICATED TO THE WILLEWEMOC CLUB.

BY G. W. V. S.

WHEN spring time comes and scatters o'er
The verdant meads full many a flower,
We vote our offices a bore,
And we go off a-trouting.
And then we have such jolly fun,
And such fantastic things are done
Upon the stream, that every one
Thinks nothing like it 'neath the sun.
Tangled whiskers, sunburnt nose,
Blistered feet and dripping clothes,
All for pleasure! so it goes,
When we go off a-trouting,
When we go off a-trouting, Oh!

And if the stormy Eastern wind
Its way unto our stream doth find,
We don't a continental mind,
While we are off a-trouting.
For then with cards and pocket pistol
We play, and often wet our whistle,
Or to our friends write an epistle.
And for the rain don't care a thistle.
Tangled whiskers, sunburnt nose,
Blistered feet and dripping clothes,
All for pleasure! so it goes,
Whoo we go off a-trouting,
When we go off a troutiog, Oh!

But if, perchance, there's too much gin,
Some foolish chap will tumble in,
And then arises quite a din,
While we are off a-trouting.
Or, mayhap, if the stones are all
Worn smooth, and bumps of caution small,
Some geot may cot an awkward sprawl,
Or sit down under a waterfall.
Tangled whiskers, sunburnt nose,
Blistered feet and dripping clothes,
All for pleasure! so it goes,
When we go off a-trouting,
When we go off a-troutiog, Oh!

And whoo at last, with empty well-filled creel.
We reach our home, how tired we feel!
'Tis then we eat a hearty meal,
When we got back from troutiog.
Around the board what tales we tell
Of big fish lost by broken snell,
Of red deer seen in woodland dell,
And all adventures that befell!
Well-brushed whiskers, cream-washed nose,
Slippered feet and warm, dry clothes,
Oh, what pleasure each one knows
When we get back from troutiog,
When we get back from troutiog, Oh!

For Forest and Stream.

Sporting in the Colonial Times.

TREATING OF OLD THINGS IN YE OLDEN TIME.

Wake! wake! night's lamps are fading fast,
The dappled dawn appears;
Hark! hark! the bugle's winding blast,
The hounds and hunter cheers.
With sinews braced their course they take,
And brush the early dew;
O'er hill and dale, thro' brush and brake,
The pack the game pursue.—*Old Hunting Song.*

IN the olden days of our country everything seems to have been different from our present epoch. It is doubtless true that human nature is the one unchangeable thing in this world, and the same feelings and passions possess all mankind alike, and made a man of thousands of years ago the identical man of to-day. But circumstances which surround mankind have much to do in moulding his character. The potent rules of his "order," the unwritten laws of the society in which he moves, the social education that he is unconsciously taught, and a hundred other intangible things all correspond to make the gentleman of the ancient *regime* utterly unlike his descendants of to-day; not so different, it may be, in their thoughts and feelings, but certainly the antipodes of us in their daily routine, and in their sports and pastimes. The sportsman of the past, to use a comparison, resembles as much his prototype of our epoch, as the long single-barrel, silver-rimmed, flint-lock fowling piece does our steel barrelled, patent back-action breech-loader, though in this instance comparison is not in favor of the latter. What our own sportsmen can do, and are daily doing, the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM keep us informed of and posted in its own graphic way; but how the Nimrods amused themselves with their sports and pastimes a hundred years or so ago, few, very few, know. And so I write this to show how the gentleman sportsman and the "cocked hat gentry" rode after the hounds, or chased the noble stag through the forests and across the streams of the Old Dominion. I want, if I can do so, to reproduce those ancient gentlemen in all their glory, and with all their surroundings.

In the time I speak of sporting was followed with a vim and devotion never seen with us; it was the all-absorbing pursuit of the country gentleman. The notes of the horn and the deep baying of the hounds was the sweetest music to his ear, and the brush of an "old red" the proudest trophy he could win. No engrossing business harrassed him and kept him chained to a routine of daily duty that addled his brain, destroyed his digestion, and made him pass sleepless nights; no daily morning and evening edition of the *Herald* or *News* held him in a perpetual ferment over political affairs, and in continual hot water with his friends on the other side; no busy railroad trains rattled through his estate, scaring the game away, and bringing from the cities the crowds of inevitable pot-hunters to shoot his birds and vex his soul; and, worse than all, no gangs of civil rights colored gentlemen, with old army muskets on their shoulders, and a score of mongrels and curs of low degree trooping at their heels, roamed at will through his domain, killing everything that had wings—tame or wild. No; these ills of modern growth were all unknown in those good old times. Then the gentleman had little to do beyond a general outlook over his plantation, which was governed on moderate principles. His was an easy-going existence, taking it as it came, riding fearlessly, laughing joyously, living easily, with no care on his mind, no strain on his nerves, he extracted all the bloom from the peach, all the sweetness from the flower; exercising his patriarchal sway wisely, reading his weekly mail—the Virginia *Gazette*, whose ponderous articles always put him to sleep—offering a hospitality without stint or limit, hunting the deer, shooting over his dogs, or following his pack across the country, we see in him a class that does not exist now, and he stands alone in his individuality. Virginia, in the colonial times, was an immense empire in its extent, and was for the greater part a dense wilderness, except along the navigable rivers emptying into Chesapeake Bay; on the banks of these streams were plantations of thousands of acres, thoroughly tilled, which produced a plenteous store of tobacco and wheat, which filled the planter's barns, and being sent to England returned a plethoric supply of yellow guineas that made his income a princely one, and enabled him to keep up his baronial establishment in splendid style.

The history of the "meet" and sporting comprises two distinct epochs—the first comprising a period of some twenty years before the Revolution—1755 to 1776. The manner and ways of the people were all English, and everything they used was brought out from that country. The second period is after the Revolution, and takes in an era of fifty years or more. We find that the manners, modes, and customs are greatly changed, and the people have changed with them. I will endeavor to show up both of these periods so far back, as they are, that a sort of halo of romance overshadows them, and the history of their sporting life cannot fail to be interesting. I will, of course, commence with the first era, and will try and photograph mentally some of the "cocked-hat gentry" and their doings, who, in those days, were intensely loyal to their king, and the dawning idea of a bloody revolution had entered no patriot's brain. Indeed, at the time I write, Patrick Henry was giving his family great concern for his incorrigible laziness, letting his country store take care of itself while he amused himself roaming over the country with his gun and rod, or played the fiddle to an admiring auditory in some cross-roads tavern. Geo. Mason, the father of the first constitution of Virginia, was following Lord Fairfax's hounds. The immortal George W. was also riding hard and fast behind his lordship's dogs, amusing his leisure moments with making love to every pretty maiden he met; and the other historical heroes were pursuing the even tenor of their way, seeking pleasure after their own fashion, and little dreaming what a storm was brewing, and all about a cargo of tea, a beverage which none of them ever drank.

The men of those days well understood what real comfort meant, and though, as the cant phrase goes, "they were heavy on style" and lavished their money freely, yet it was not altogether in vain show. Their houses were but solidly and substantially built; no vast hotel-like mansion ostentatiously roared, and in glaring bad taste, attracted thereon a cheap notoriety. Their grounds were well but simply kept, the out-buildings of good home-made material, the work of the plantation carpenter. Their whole establishment showed wealth, but not apparent display; if they ever went to extremes it was on horses, and many a gentleman found himself ruined by an over-fond love for horseflesh, and an overwhelming belief in his prowess. A Virginia cavalier loved his horse second only to his sweetheart or wife. It is hardly to be denied that these gentry owned famous blooded stock at a time when every planter was an ardent sportsman, whether he "rode to hunt" or "hunted to ride" in that immortal distinction of Asheton Smith's old whip, in those days of English thoroughbreds, of rattling gallops, and desperate breathers. We all know that there were some famous horses in America—imported of course—that for bottom and speed, and rough cross-country work, were incomparable. My own impression is that the Virginia horse, leaving out Diomead's family, was of that called in England the "Destrier," bred from the Andalusian pony and the Arab and Barb, which the Moors had for centuries in Spain.

The term "planter" was originally applied to those who cultivated the tobacco plant, but was afterward given to all who cultivated the lowlands. Everything was profuse on the plantation, and the cost of production was not felt. The planter raised his hogs, who gave him meat throughout the year; his sheep furnished the wool that was spun into cloth and made into clothes by his slaves; his flour and meal were the products of his estate; his cellar was stored with vegetables and cereals; his housewife had her closet filled with potted fruits and pickels, and a dozen or so barrels of apple and peach brandy of his own make was always in the wine dungeon. He had his blacksmith, wheelright, and carpenter, and generally that useful character about the farm called "Jack of all trades," who could turn his hand to anything, and the farmer could, in those days, live like a lord without paying out any money, or worse than all giving his check. This being the case, with his isolation from general society, it is no wonder he was hospitable in the extreme. Nowhere were the wants of stranger guests more regarded, and nowhere was the character of the true gentleman held more sacred. The planter was noted for his open-hearted frankness, and his perfect sincerity. And why should he not be? He does not engage in the rush and turmoil of trade; his mind is not pressed down with business secrets; his better feelings have not been shocked or blunted by the familiarity with the deceits, gulfs, and evasions of the business world; he is as artless and as trusting as a child. The subjoined description, written 150 years ago by Hugh Jones, copied literally from a rare old MS, will show up the character of those hard-ridiug, hard-drinking, fox-hunting communities better than I can picture them. It says:—

"The planters leading easy lives don't much admire labor or any manly exercise, except horse racing and following the hounds, nor any diversion, except cock fighting, in which some greatly delight. This easy way of living and the heat of the summer makes them very lazy, who are then said to be climate struck (we call it now the spring fever). The saddle horses, though not very large, are hardy, strong, and fleet, and can run for miles, showing their great speed and unequalled endurance. The planters are such lovers of riding that they never walk if they can help it; and I have known of many who have spent several hours in the morning in ranging the woods to catch their horses, only to ride two or three miles to the church or the court-house. The "meet" is the place they generally appoint for arranging business matters, for they are more certain of finding there those whom they want to see than at their homes. No people can entertain their friends with better cheer and welcome, and strangers and travelers are here treated in the most free and plentiful manner, so that there are no inns or ordinaries on the road."

In such a country, with such people and habits, it would be heaven to our modern tramp. It would only require a decent suit of clothes and a glib tongue—nothing more—to fare like a king and live like a lord. All the gentry were hard drinkers, all of them "two bottle men." It is no wonder that drunkenness was so prevalent; and then pure old mountain whiskey only cost six shillings a gallon, and the best Jamaica rum, that it would do your heart good to taste, could be bought for nine shillings. In their indoor social customs they were very different from us. While they treated with exaggerated politeness the high-born dames, yet it was not thought wrong to curse before them. A gentleman would help himself to a pinch of snuff out of a jeweled box with stately grace, and at the same time damn his eyes at the end of every sentence. But the civility between men was always observed, for the rapier that hung at the gentleman's left side was a wonderful incentive to courtliness of demeanor; a bitter word, a contemptous gesture—and—a clash of steel; a few feints, the parry, a severe lunge, and a crimson stream spouting from one or both was the result. And so men had to keep a civil tongue in their mouths.

Every gentleman took great pride in his stables and his kennels, and good horses and good hounds were held at an exorbitant price. The keeper of the hounds was the most important functionary on the estate, and his life was a sinecure; he had as many assistants as he chose, and nothing to do except to supervise the kennel. Some of the planters kept a huge pack of hounds, as I shall presently show. Next to the keeper was the head coachman, whose authority over his realm was supreme. He it was who on state occasions drove the great family coach, and held the ribbons over four prancing thoroughbreds; he was usually an old darkey, aristocratic to a degree, and looked down upon the common hands with ineffable scorn. Sitting on his lofty seat, dressed in his crimson and plush livery, with his three-cornered hat surmounting his bushy head, he was a prominent figure, and the object of veneration and envy to every son of Ham on the plantation. The coach was a splendid affair, and was generally drawn by four horses, sometimes with six. A footman and two outriders in livery, one riding before and the other behind, completed the turn-out. The coachman, as I said, was the master of the stables, and he took an intense pride in his horses, whose pedigrees he knew by heart, and to his advice the master always deferred. The kennels formed a separate establishment in themselves; the dogs were fed at regular hours during the day, and often exercised by the master, who trained them for different purposes; some were used entirely to run deer, and were never allowed to run with the fox hounds. It was the duty of the keeper to pick out the best pups, and destroy all such as had any blemish or fault. The kennels were well constructed, thoroughly warm and comfortable; some of them, like Capt. Daniel McCarty's, of Cedar Grove, were ornamentally built, and looked like a pretty Swiss cottage. The kennels were cleaned out twice a day, and perfect neatness was observed. If a planter was known to keep a dirty kennel he lost caste with his brother sportsmen at once. I shall now proceed to give the names of the celebrated sportsmen of the first period, and tell about them all that history and tradition has handed down to us.

Thomas Lord Fairfax, Earl of Cameron, was the autocrat of the chase, and as ardent and determined a sportsman as ever lived. He never was so happy as when with his hounds, or surrounded by a jovial set of sportsmen, narrating their hunting exploits and trying to drink each other under the table. Lord Fairfax was a man of great intellect, an accomplished scholar, and a great literary man. He graduated with high honors at Oxford College; he was a member of the celebrated Kit Kat Club, of London, where all the wise men and wits of the metropolis most congregated, and he was noted for his wildness and dissipation. Of great wealth, high lineage, with the whole world at his feet, as it were, that he should have exiled himself from the gay court at Carlton Place, or the brilliant *salons* of Paris, to spend the rest of his life in the wilds of America, was wonderful indeed; but like everything else in this world good or bad, there was a "woman in the case." He fell desperately in love, and the fair dame not smiling on his suit, he, feeling that life had no further charms for him, and all that sort of thing, in a fit of despair banished himself, and leaving friends and foe behind him, came to the new world in search of excitement and adventure, and not like Ponce de Leon, to find the waters of youth. He gained both, and after all it suited him best. He was a born Bohemian, and loved change and variety, and unquestionably this life of dashing rides and excitiug hunts, brimful of stirring events, suited his martial nature better than the dawdling *nonchalant dilettante* existence of the London lord. His lordship was a dark swarthy man, with eyes as black as sloes and hair of raven hue. He was six feet three inches in height, thick-built, long-limbed, and of prodigious strength. Many tales of personal prowess are told of him. Like all strong men he was good natured to a degree, and he had devoted and staunch friends; his tenants and slaves idolized him, and the women adored him. Surely he ought to have been a happy man, and doubtless was. His lordship, so fond of Diana, the goddess of the chase, was as equally ardent at the shrine of Venus, and the veracious antiquarians relate that the blue blood of the Camerons flows in the veins of many a mountaineer of to-day; however, I know nothing of that. Charles the Secoud, of gracious memory, granted to Lord Fairfax all lands lying between the headwaters of the Potomac and Shenaudoah Rivers and Chesapeake Bay. This vast domain comprised about one-fourth of the present limits of Virginia. It was a kingly gift. The Earl did not oppress his tenants; when in a generous mood, which was very often, he would give away whole farms, and it was a common custom to let his tenants off with their year's rent for some trifle—a wild turkey for his Christmas dinuer, a haunch of venison for his friends, or a huge watermelon for the noonday lunch. He had two residences, one, his mansion proper, was called "Belvoir," situated on Pohick Bay, about three miles from Mount Vernon; the other, "Greenway Court," his hunting-lodge, lay in the valley, thirteen miles from Winchester. Belvoir was a great stately place built fronting the river, and surrounded by a noble group of trees on each side of the mansion, leaving a clear view from the front. On the right, half concealed by the trees, could he seen the "quarters" and shops of the estate, and in the rear was a huge stone barn, with its tin-covered cupola rising high in the air. The house was built of brick brought out from England, and the two wings added on each side were composed of immense oak logs, as solid and massive as grauite itself. A wide and spacious portico ran the whole length of the front that formed a fine promenade, and standing in the porch one could let his eye wander at will, and drink in the whole beauty of the scene; the river winding onward and looking in the far distance like a silver thread in the sunlight; the endless succession of cultivated fields and woodlands—a picture of rare loveliness. Entering the hall into the spacious passage which ran from front to rear, you would see that the walls were covered with trophies of the chase—antlers of the deer, Indian weapons of warfare and the implements of the chase, fishiug rods, guns, rifles, flasks, hunting horns, pictures of celebrated race horses, that had, in their time, won and lost many a fortune; spurs, riding-boots, fencing-foils, rapiers, whips, swords in all the variety of gilt—gold, silver, ivory, aluminum, chiseled and embossed hilts—all mingled together, either hanging on the walls, or lying heaped up on the tables. A broad stairway, as wide as a turnpike gate, led to the upper regions, where the guests' bed-rooms were. On the left was the great dining-room, running the whole length of the house, which was decorated with great good taste; a carved oak wainscot extended from the floor to the ceiling, curiously carved, where quaint faces and grim-looking heads would stare you out of countenance. The fireplace was wide and capacious enough to hold easily half a cord of wood, and the andirons were immense affairs, always kept bright by constant polishing. An old mahogany sideboard filled a large space in the room; it, too, was elaborately carved, and was brilliant with its array of old family silver, gold plate, and fancy cut glass, prominent among which was the old Fairfax drinking-horn, a big silver goblet used only in times of feast and wassail. A dozen decanters, always full, stood outside, and each guest as he arrived was first brought to this sideboard, and drank the health of his host in his own liquor. The walls were ornamented with many pictures, chiefly hunting scenes: A steeple chaser, by Peel; one or two of Herring's hunters; a couple of greyhounds, by Harry Hall. The furniture was heavy and solid, of the kind known as the Louis IV style. The parlor on the left was a formal, quiet place, elegantly and richly furnished. It was always kept close and darkened, except in times of balls and receptions, and then its quiet walls resounded with mirth and laughter. On its walls hung the family portraits, among which was the grandfather of Lord Fairfax, the great Angus Cameron, and his kinsman "Fairlax," the famous general of Cornwall, whose advance in war was like the dash of the thunderbolt. A score or so of haughty patrician dames set off the grim knights in armor.

The kennel was attached to the stable, and contained 150 hounds, one-third of the number being used to hunt deer only. It is said that his lordship knew nearly every hound by name. The leaders of this immense pack were Jupe and old Ringwood, two famous dogs raised by Lord Fairfax himself, and worth their weight in gold. They were fox-hounds, known in those days as the Devonshire hounds, a cross between the English and Scotch breeds, renowned for their bottom and endurance.

The other place of Lord Fairfax, Greenway Court, near Winchester, was a much less pretentious edifice—a long, wide, low building with Dutch gabled roof and small windows, very much such a house at Mount Vernon. There were but 150 slaves on this estate, living in the woods in log cabins. They did hardly any work, for only enough land in and around Greenway Court was cultivated for the wants of the plantation. It was a rough life, indeed, that the owner led here, with no neighbors, and isolated from all humanity except Indians and the poor mountaineers, whose humble cabins he freely visited. He would take long excursions in the wilds, staying sometimes for a week at a time, submitting willingly to every hardship of a hunter's life, subsisting entirely on the flesh he killed. Yet this hard, roving, coarse way of living suited him best, and he spent most of his time at Greenway Court. Sometimes his lordship would return to Belvoir, and the house would speedily be filled with the beauty and fashion of the land, and its rooms crammed to overflowing with the cavaliers and planters, when pleasure and mirth would reign supreme. At Christmas the grand "meet" would take place, and then the hall was in its glory.

I now am going to tell you how they hunted the fox in those days, and the names of some celebrated sportsmen who carried their packs to Belvoir, and made the woods and valleys resound with the deep baying of the hounds and the stirring notes of the hunting horns.

ALEXANDER HUNTER.

[To be continued.]

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RACQUET IN 1853.

A FEW weeks ago in one of the issues of FOREST AND STREAM, I read a reminiscence of Racquet River which brought to my mind, so strongly, my first visit to that stream, that I immediately commenced a search among old journals for an account of my first visit to that then happy hunting ground.

It was on the 16th day of September, 1853, that George F. and the writer left school and home at Glenn's Falls, for a visit to Bill Calkin's, whose log shanty was then situated near the junction of Stony Creek with the Racquet, an unknown land at that time to most people except through Headley's volume. Ah! how little George and I knew of camp life at that time! With each of us a light new sporting rifle, direct from the manufactory at Worcester, how many hours each day, after school, we practiced, trying to rival Natty Bumpo, and then the lists of necessary articles to take with us we made! It makes my back ache now when I think of the Indian carry around the falls. I remember one thing in the Commissary Department we included among the "necessaries" in our verdancy—sweet potatoes! Think of that, ye who have carried a light load around those falls, and you can imagine our greenness. Imagine us starting early that September morning with one of the farm ponies between the shafts of a light lumber wagon, a large dry goods packing box filled with provisions, &c., and all the remaining available space in the wagon box filled with bedding, cooking utensils, &c., the result of a memorandum concocted through many a long consultation. We were both dressed in hunting suits of green broadcloth throughout, and radiant with the exuberance of boyish spirits, we bade our friends "good bye" and reached Root's Inn about 8 o'clock in the evening, eight miles north of Schroon Village, and fifty miles from Glen's Falls. There has been a new route opened since, branching off at Chester, through Minerva, to the Lower Adirondack Works, shortening the distance many miles.

The next morning we took an early start in a rain storm and soon struck the corduroy road. Twelve miles over that old worn out corduroy brought us to the Lower Adirondack Works. I don't know how many times we had to unhitch in the rain, and lead the horse round, and draw the wagon over by hand after partially filling up the holes where the logs had rotted out. I know we thought it was the worst road we had ever interviewed until we were off from it. We had been anticipating getting up a trot after we left the log road, but, delusive hope! We found the mud up to the wagon hubs, and as we floundered on through mud and water, we voted corduroy roads charming. We reached Daniel Bissell's, seven miles beyond the Lower Works, some time after dark and were soon enjoying a good supper and rousing fire. The next morning after breakfast, we pushed on through the rain, the road a complete mud-hole. Hour after hour the old horse floundered on almost as discouraged as the boys behind him. We found one lumber shanty on the road, where we fed the horse and lunched. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a road branched off and a piece of board nailed to a tree with an inscription in red chalk, informed us that it was one and a half miles to Long Lake. We turned off, and by dint of a deal of boosting, we helped the old nag up the hill where we found an Irishman named Shaw, located with a house and barn. Here we expected to meet old Bill C., to whom we had written several weeks before according to a previous arrangement. No person could imagine two more forlorn individuals than George and myself after we had unharnessed and fed the horse, and climbed up on Shaw's hay mow to talk it over—both wet through, George with a touch of the asthma, and one of my teeth trying to ache—the nut that held the hammer on my rifle irrevocably lost, with a stock of information from every person we had seen, that in all probability the road would be much worse on our return, although that seemed impossible to us unless the bottom dropped completely out; and to cap the climax, here where we expected to meet Bill and be relieved of all farther trouble, no William was present, and Shaw had informed us that he had no boat, nor knew of any that he could procure, and that he could not spare the time to take us on. Ah! old man, how well you played it on us. I verily believe that but for the dread of the scoffs and jeers of our school mates at home, we should have then and there taken the back track out.

We finally interviewed Shaw again, and after *doubling** our persuasion induced him to think, that he might perhaps, procure a boat and take us on next day. While Shaw was absent for the boat, the rain ceased. The clouds began to break away, and we strolled up the hill to get a view of the lake. Just as we reached the brow of the hill, the sun burst forth in all its glory, and Long Lake in all its autumual beauty lay spread out below us. What a magnificent scene that was, and in the reaction from the gloom of the past two days to the glory of that sunset, we shouted and danced like a pair of lunatics, and if our spirits were at zero as we went up the hill, they were at least 100 degrees above as we came down and found that Shaw had procured a boat, of which we have since surmised he may have been sole proprietor. All dirt and discomfort in accomodations were overlooked in the anticipations of the morrow.

The next morning was bright and beautiful. By 8 o'clock we had carted our traps to the lake, and were ready to embark. the boat was a flat bottomed lumberman's skiff, and loaded to the water's edge. At that time there was a shanty oposite Shaw's, and one near the outlet, occupied by a bachelor named Brown. With what anxious eyes we scanned every rod of the shore to see our first deer! We arrived at the carry, at the head of the falls, a little after noon. I cannot do justice to our experience in getting across; suffice it to say we embarked at the foot of the falls just at sunset, leaving our packing box of provisions and various heavy articles, at the head of the falls, to be brought across at some future day. On down the river we glided in the darkness, Shaw, as well as ourselves, in perfect ignorance as to the whereabouts of Bill's shanty, only knowing it was some miles below the falls. We made the woods ring with our shouts, for fear that we and Shaw might pass unnoticed in the darkness, and what a relief we felt, as a light popped into view, through four panes of 7x9 glass, and two minutes after we were grasping, not exactly the hand of Providence, but next to it in point of size, the hand of old Bill C. Ah! What happy days and glorious sport we had for the next two weeks! Deer were plenty, and partridges innumerable; trout were spawning, and there was a spawning bed just above the shanty; but we only took two or three occasionally, to keep our hand in, and for a change in our bill of fare. It was hard work to restrain ourselves at that age but Bill dilated so strongly about distroying game for the fun of it, that we listened kindly*.

We only saw two persons during the two weeks we were there, and they came in from Martin's to see about a lumber job; and brought in the letter we had mailed to Bill some weeks before we started. The postal facilities at that time were not very complete, and Bill had but few neighbors. Bill's shanty was a log house, of one room, just below where Stony Creek empties into the Racquet. Bowen, at the Long Lake outlet, was the nearest neighbor up the river. There was a shanty sixteen miles below, and two families on the carrying places between Bill's and and Martin's, at Harriettstown. Hardly a day passed without our seeing deer.

We camped at Racquet Falls, on our return, (where I understand there is now a hotel and baggage express). No one checked baggage there then, but there was a lot of smashing done.

We left Bill's, after dinner, September 27th, on our return, with our *impedimenta* that we had brought from home, greatly reduced in bulk and weight, but each of us had a "big buck," that we were bound to take to Glen's Falls, under any and all circumstances. We carried the boat and deer over the carry during the afternoon, and came back to the foot of the falls to spend the night, Bill, having come so far with us, to enable us to get an early start in the morning. There was a remnant of an old camp there, and while Bill repaired the covering, and I gathered boughs for bedding, George, stepping out on the boulder, captured five or six trout from the river. We soon had everything fixed for the night, our supper disposed of, and our wearied limbs stretched towards the roaring, crackling fire. We were lapsing into forgetfulness, when Bill, suddenly said, "Hark! the wolves!" George and I were instantly on our feet, listening with erect ears; the moon was shining brightly, and not a sound could be heard but the monotonous roar of the falls. Presently there arose such a prolonged fearful howl, that one lad's hat that I know of, was raised at least three inches above its ordinary location. Three times the wolves commenced low and tremulous, and as one after another joined in, swelling the sound, it was fearful in the stillness. Each time as they ceased, a screech owl, in the spruce overhead, sent forth his hooting shriek for a doxology. Bill said: "They were holding town meeting, and it would rain before morning." And Bill was right. It is hard for me to realize that one would now be more apt to hear the sunny laughter of a maiden's voice, or the notes of a piano, than the howl of a wolf, at the Indian Carry, and that the shooting of a deer is now the grand exception of a hunt on the Racquet, and that when you fish for trout you catch a pickerel. But over twenty years have passed away, and Bill C. has gone to his long home, but his kindness and eccentricities will long be remembered, by the two boys that shot at their first deer on the Racquet in the fall of 1853.

FRITZ.

*NOTE.—The editor puts down two white marks to the credit of Bill.

*NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Poor human Nature was the same in 1853 that it is in 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

HUNTING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

LIVING, as I do, in the backwoods of West Virginia, cut off from the pleasures that most gentlemen enjoy who have the constant change that city life affords, I have to seek my pleasure with the rod and gun, and as the country in which I live affords all the sports that one could desire, I have thought that a description would be entertaining to some of your many readers, and bring some of them to a new field to enjoy the pleasures that afford me recreation and game.

These springs are situated in Morgan county, 110 miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in one of the wildest and most primitive countries east of the Rocky Mountains. During the summer season they are the resort of five or six hundred visitors, who come for the purpose of enjoying the baths and healthy mountain air. The hunting is of greater variety than at any other place I have ever been, consisting of bears, deers, turkeys, pheasants, ruffed grouse, woodcock, squirrel, and other game, or "varmints," as the natives call such animals as coons, foxes, and wild cats. Our streams are the Potomac River, Cacapon River, Sleepy Creek, and Back Creek, all of them well stocked with the black bass, affording fine sport to those who are fond of fishing. I have seen some taken that will kick the beam at six pounds, but they run from one to four pounds most frequently. The catch has not been large this spring, on account of the muddy condition of the waters, caused by heavy rains. We anticipate fine sport when it clears up. In the *Turf, Field and Farm* of August 13th, 1875, you will see an editorial headed "Happy Hunting Grounds in Virginia," giving a description of one season's hunt by my father (Mr. Dudon) and myself, which I refer you to, or to Mr. Skinner, who wrote it, and had

hunted on these grounds. Since 1875 my hunting has only been when I could spare a day or so from my work, and the bag has not been as large as it was in that year, although I manage to get two or three deer and fifteen or twenty turkeys a season, with sufficient quantities of ruffed grouse and smaller game to keep me in fresh meat. This year there will be more turkeys and ruffed grouse than there has been for years; the last winter was unusually mild and free from snow, and the early spring was very favorable for hatching, and I now hear three old cock quail whistling, as I write this, within the corporate limits of the village. Our seasons for hunting are squirrels now, woodcock after the 4th of July, and all other game after the 15th of August. Last year, in the month of October, Mr Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore, with his son-in-law, Mr. Waters, spent three or four days near here hunting. They killed nine deer, and some pheasants and turkeys, and, although he is well advanced in years, I understand he intends to spend several weeks every year hunting in this country.

Last August I was on the survey for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and, having a day of leisure, Col. Sedgwick, Mr. Rawlins, and myself started for a turkey hunt. After keeping with them for some time, I found they made too much noise for me, so I left them and started to the top of Hoblcy Mountain. When I got to the top I saw fresh scratching made by the turkeys, and anticipated fine sport. I fixed myself comfortably, and took our my caller to see if I could get any of the young ones to answer—a difficult thing to do unless you have first scattered them. I suppose I had been calling for some ten or fifteen minutes when my attention was attracted by a rustling in the leaves just below me. Looking in that direction, I saw some large animal slowly approaching me through the weeds, and supposed it was a wild cat, but on its coming closer I found it was a panther with a chicken in its mouth. It came within thirty or forty yards of me and stopped, having got wind of my tracks, as it was then where I had gone along. It stopped and looked in every direction, not knowing which way to turn, but at last started towards me and came within twenty yards, when I determined to see if I could kill her with No. 5 shot. I fired, aiming just behind the ear. She dropped, sinking her teeth through the back of the chicken. I immediately started towards her, to give her the other barrel if she should recover. As she saw me she commenced to growl, which caused me to give her the other barrel at ten steps, which finished her. On examining her, I found she was a two year old panther, measuring five and a half feet in length, and some sixty pounds in weight. She was taking the chicken to her young ones, I judged, from the appearance of her teats having weaned them. She was very thin I have the skin, and it will make a beautiful rug—a beautiful brown, with black spots.

The deer, turkey, and ruffed grouse hunting will be fine here this fall, in October and until the 15th of January, and I anticipate fine sport. If any of your readers wish to try this country let them rent two or three wall tents, buy what stores they wish, and come here to spend a month or six weeks, and I will predict they will go back with more health and game, and with less that is disagreeable, than from any other hunting country I ever hunted in.

P. CLAYTON.

Berkley Springs, W. Va., June 8th, 1876.

NOTES OF THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

A DAY IN THE FOREST. NO. 1.

"Now, my co-mates and brothers in exile,
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court?"
—*As You Like It.*

WITH all of their grandeur and majesty the mountains of California are sadly deficient in one regard—they lack those minute dots of red and black coloring which are given by the wild plum and grape, the service-berry, and wild cherry, which Nature is wont to hide in out-of-the-way places for the delectation of her favorites, the foresters. To be sure, there is scenery to look at, but one grows dazed by the vivid stripes of the broken ledge, and indifferent to the contrast between the gaudy sandstones and the black-green of the pinery, and longs again to see a meadow with buttercups and bull's eyes. I remember a ten acre field on the old homestead, with raspberry bushes in the fence corners and huckleberries on the ridges, which I would rather see to-day than a Yosemite or Niagara of natural scenery. Besides, there is but one time in a man's life when he is a fit subject to be impressed by the beauties of nature, and that is when he has a ticket, excursion rates, for himself and sweetheart down the lake.

We fall to musing.

"Whipple, when did we see our last woman?"

"Such events are epochs not to be forgotten," replies Whipple, who is a famous ladies' man. "It was the pretty Indian girl to whom I gave my old boots. They struck us about three weeks ago. She was with the fellow who drank up all our whiskey. Perhaps you remember the occurrence now."

"We shall never forget it," is replied in grim chorus.

It is the chief amenity of the woodman's life, this hospitality of the wood, which places in his path an occasional patch, crimson with fruit or brown with nuts, but these forests are inhospitable to the meanest degree, and never yet have we found within their borders a single nut, berry, fruit, or other thing which might afford us nourishment or refreshment except the *pinone*, or pine nuts, the time of whose ripening is a holyday in the Indian's life.

Of game, however, there is abundance, and hunting, either for sport or profit, is very successful. There are birds in the air for the shot gun, beasts in the bush for the rifle, and trout in the pool for the line. Of bears there are the grizzly, cinnamon and black. Here the renowned grizzly, finding in his range no berries on which to feed, becomes strictly carnivorous and kills the settlers' cows, and, by way of relish, once in a while a man. His track, strangely human in shape, with heel, toes, and instep all plainly marked in the dust, is everywhere, and it is no joke to follow such fresh signs down into a wooded rocky cañon. Once we saw his trail on the highway, which was a turnpike accurately engineered and nicely graded, over which families were returning from church, and ladies were riding horseback and alone. To such novelties and vicissitudes are our pioneers exposed.

The mountain lion, or cougar, is vicious, but not strong, and he is capable of no more serious mischief than to carry off such important prey as colts, calves, and small children. His cry is heard on every hand from dusk to dawn. In a note that is half yelp and half mew these creatures give calls and answers to each other like so many watchmen walking the walls of a city, or sentinels stationed along the valley. As the flame of the fire crackles up these grow fainter in the distance, and as it dies away the beast's curiosity gets the better of his fear, and his bark sounds startlingly near. Then some timorous member of the party observes that the night is very chilly, and shying up to the embers he provokes them into a blaze with an additional branch; for it has been noticed that a good fire is the best security against the mountain lion, as against many other wild animals.

The mountain ram, with white buttocks and spiral horns, leads his convoy along paths which would turn the head of a chamois. Then there are deer in the chaparal, antelopes on the plains, squirrels in the trees, and hares on the desert. Now, the hare is divided into two species, the cotton-tail and the jack. As an article of food, however, the latter is not worth the labor of chewing, for his muscles are tough and stringy, and on account of the long and vigorous jumps for which he is celebrated, the flesh of his legs, and he is little else but legs, becomes very grisly and hard to masticate.

The cotton tails are better, being sweet and juicy, and, what is of importance also, are numerous and easy to kill. Every clump of sage-bush has its cotton-tailed denizen, and it is no trouble and no glory to go out and kill a dozen. But the funniest and tiniest of all animal kind is the cotton-tail squirrel, too small for a mouthful, which, furling his ornamental tuft over his head's antipodes, scampers fussily across the road, looking very much like a miniature blockade runner with a bale of cotton on his quarter deck. It is no matter how cross and disagreeable you may feel, the apparition of one of these quadrupedal minims is sure to put you in good humor, for when it crosses your path it is as if a ludicrous thought flitted through your brain.

There are quails in myriads clucking on the ground and whirring through the air. Some are bare-headed and small. Once we camped under oak trees, where they came regularly at night to lodge in flocks of thousands, as pigeons come to their roosting place. Then the branches above us were as full and as noisy as a Chinese lodging house. A discharge of shot at random would have certainly brought down its pot-luck victims, but that were inglorious hunting, and so we refrained. Not that all our hunting has been glorious, for there stands against us the case of Smith, the packer, who brought in the first game of the season. This he bagged, not in a fair and above ground manner, but by sitting at the mouth of its burrow for three mortal hours, unswerving as fate, patient as a box-trap. Then the cotton-tail appeared and Smith gathered it in. Though we rejoiced and applauded at the time, for we were hungry, and cotton tails make very good eating, yet in the bottom of our hearts we have never ceased to deplore this action, which was nothing less than bloody murder.

Still, the deer on the hills are of little more use to us gastronomically than those in the park are to the hungry gamin who stones them through the fence. The members of these parties are not hunters, but scientists and surveyors. They do not travel by stealth and alone, but together and with all of the dust and turmoil of a pack train. They are too much laden down with instruments and apparatus to carry much of a sporting outfit. He who comes here with intentions of great slaughter, and shot gun of double barrel, soon discards the toy as an incumbrance and a bother. Besides, it is noticeable that they who move constantly within range of game which is too utterly natural and fearless to fly, soon lose in a great measure the instinct of the hunter, and are moved no more by a herd of antelopes than by a drove of cattle.

Except by an occasional naturalist and collector there is little venison brought in. It seems to come so easy for those gentlemen of the natural history corps to do good hunting. When they see a fat buck they only say, "Ah, a very fine specimen! I must secure it!" and so they do. You see the spirit of the collector is always with them, and what of their collections is not good for science is often very good to eat. And then they are so acquainted with woodland life, and the likes and dislikes, habits and fears of the animals, and are so deep in the confidence of nature in general that they seem to belong to the forest, and to be fellows with its denizens, like the capriped satyrs, and the creature which is one moment their companion, the next becomes their victim.

Among all of the ranges and professions of men no other makes so good a companion as a naturalist. It is a fallacy that this is a dry and uninteresting class of people. The lawyer, the merchant, and, once in a while, the clergyman, may be dry, but never the naturalist and medical man. They deal too much with life and flesh and tissue, and with organic matter in all of its shapes to ever become reduced to that parchment-and skeleton existence which characterizes those who vamp up the shapeless thoughts of Aristotle and Blackstone. They may use big words in lecture, book, and report, but it is perforce and unwillingly. There was our professor at college, for instance. Out of words as long as Alexandrine verses he wrote treatises over which students grew pale and died. Yet he had his little humor, and it would out—that is when was not on his guard. Standing, one day, before a chart of those marvellous creatures restored by Waterhouse Hawkins, he forgot himself and inadvertently composed this little quatrain, which has never before appeared in print:—

"How doth the martial brachtopod
Ascend his aniry ear,
And care the long-heeled macropod
To show himself his peer!"

It is quite needless to say that this display of human weakness by the professor lowered him in his self-esteem as much as it lifted him in the estimation of his pupils.

In spite of certain little technicalities of speech which may seem like pedantry, the naturalist is still a jolly and sociable companion, who very seldom mounts the pedestal of his dignity, who can beguile the camp fire coterie with a good story when his turn comes, and who can make the march interesting by opening the thousand and one little mysteries of nature which seem so wonderful to the outsider. If you are about to take a tramp in the woods, my city friend, choose one of these for companion and guide. A week with him will do you more good than a term at college. He will show you the wonderful masonry of the swallow's nest, the tunnel of the mole, and the labyrinthine crypts of the ant-hill, and, observing the regular shaft of the honey-cell and the concentric circles of the spider's webs, he will prove that "Nature geometrizeth, and observeth order in all things."

So goes the day in the forest. At evening, after dinner, there is contention in camp, and a strife for the only bit of reading matter in our outfit. It is a badly banged pamphlet copy of "Middlemarch," pilfered by our literary pirate from the dusty mantel of a stage station which once lay in our route, at which it had been forgotten by some passenger of more esthetic tastes than the ordinary rider on these roads. It was manna to our hungry minds, for it came to us when a stray leaf from the Book of Chronicles would have been a luxury. When tired of the conversation of our own narrow *camaraderie*, whose jokes have grown a trifle stale after six months of repetition, we can now turn to "Middlemarch" and open the book where Mrs. Cadwallader is speaking, and we seem to hear the pat remarks of that exceedingly sharp woman. Or we listen to the rounded flights of that uneasy genius, Will Ladislaw; or the genial humor of Borthrop Trumbull, auctioneer; or the precise priggishness of Mr. Casaubon; or the sparkle of plain little Mary Garth. Or, wishing for sublimer thoughts, we con and learn by heart those head lines which the author has prefixed to her chapters, and which fit to the coming events as appropriately as a prologue to a play. Where did George Eliot find all of these wisdom bits of literature, we wonder, and did she scour her memory for them purposely to introduce her chapters, or did she adapt her own writing to them, as sermons to texts, as Longfellow used to do in some of his earlier prose? We trust and believe not the latter, for it is the charlatanry of literature, by which writers would fain make readers believe that they have the world's wisdom at tongue's end.

It is a very nice thing to be able to steal away from the circle of rude men and feel at home in the halls of the Chettams and the Brookes, and in the cottage of the Garths. Out here in the wickedness of this new country we wonder if ever unfledged angel was as good as Dorothea, or whether the novelist is imposing on our credulity. Celia also would have been a most lovable character if she had not made such a fool of herself over her baby; that is a great fault in woman. Rosamond Vincy, too, had her charming spells, but we think that if we had been her husband, Lydgate, we would have handcuffed her in one of those fits of her obstinacy. But Dorothea, dear, devoted Dodo; she was the girl altogether lovely; of such are they who smell tobacco smoke in their husband's moustaches and never complain. Perhaps there are Dorotheas yet remaining in real life and spinsterhood, to be had for the finding and wooing, who knows? But then there are Rosamonds, also, and marriage is the only means of divination whereby a fellow can discover which is which. On the whole it is perhaps well for a young man to avoid these games of chance.

Thus we reason, perhaps crudely, as we read "Middlemarch," stealing the book, begging it, buying, gambling for it one with another. By the flicker of the fire or the restless spark of the unsheltered candle we follow the thread of the story, and in the morning, before the march, we glance at random between the covers to find one of George Eliot's great thoughts, upon which to ruminate through the day. Such is the distant empire of this lady author, who, the subject of a queen, is yet a greater sovereign than she.

FRANK CARPENTER.

The Wheeler Exploring Expedition, California, 1875.

Fish Culture.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners in presenting their annual report congratulate themselves and the people generally upon the increasing popularity of scientific fish culture, and upon the fact of its being of recognized advantage and importance, the result of which is to open still wider the road to success. They say:—

"Thousands of dollars now going out of the State could be kept at home, food now a luxury be placed within the reach of all, and numerous other advantages secured, in restoring, partially at least, the abundant supply of fish our lakes and streams formerly afforded. The tales of the abundance and variety of the fish that frequented the Merrimack and its tributaries, in the early history of our State, sound like mythsome legends in this present time of scarcity; and should science in the future in some degree succeed in restoring the past abundance, it will be a consummation well worthy being proud of. To accomplish this end the hearty co-operation of all is necessary, both in furthering the progress of restocking, and in seeing to it, if once restocked, that the abuses which have destroyed our fisheries in the past shall not be repeated in the future. By the transfer of mature fish, and the artificial propagation from the spawn, we may succeed in so stocking our waters that a return of the old time abundance is possible and probable; but without the protection which every man should feel bound to exercise toward an object so clearly tending to universal advantage, it is only too likely that the labors of the commission will be rendered unavailing."

Of the various fish native to and introduced in the waters of New Hampshire, the Commissioners speak as follows:—

WALL-EYED PIKE.—This fish spawns in April or May, and when it finds a satisfactory home multiplies even more rapidly than black bass. The Commissioners are pleased to be able to report that in the past year they have achieved an entire success in introducing wall-eyed pike into New Hampshire waters. In May, fish were produced from Auburn, Lake Champlain, and Sunapee lake, probably the waters most suitable to successful fish propagation in our State, stocked therewith. Later in the season, Lake Massabesic was stocked with mature fish from the same place. Several other waters of the State should be stocked with this excellent fish, and, with proper protection and ordinary good fortune, in a few years the stocking of New Hampshire waters with wall-eyed pike will be an accomplished fact.

BLACK BASS.—Excellent progress has been made in stocking our waters with black bass. Continued trial proves them well worthy their reputation of being the best or one of the best fish with which to re-stock depleted waters. They thrive and multiply wonderfully, and in waters whose close time has expired, good bass fishing is now easily ob-

tainable. They were first introduced in New Hampshire in 1864 or 1865, and up to the present time, over forty lakes, ponds, and streams have been stocked with them.

A number of the waters stocked in previous years have been examined by the Commissioners during the past season, and the bass found to be doing well, and greatly multiplied where the character of the waters was such as to furnish them plenty of food. This would seem to be the great desideratum of waters to be stocked with bass, and such is shown to be the case by the fact that in ponds where the supply of food has been scanty, they have remained more nearly stationary, both as to numbers and size. For the successful propagation of bass, waters with rocky or gravelly bottoms are necessary, and it is but time and labor wasted to stock waters having muddy bottoms. They have done fairly in Massahesic, and afford fair fishing there; but Lake Sunapee bears away the palm, its waters literally teeming with bass, and affording splendid sport to the angler. As a hint toward their wonderful increase and abundance there, it may be stated that, stocked in 1868, in the season of 1875 it is estimated that three tons of black bass were taken from the lake.

Blaisdell's pond, in Sutton, was also examined in September, and a large number of young bass observed, probably hatched in 1875. This pond is raised by a dam, and in certain seasons of the year, on account of scarcity of water, is drawn off to supply water below. It is thus drawn off six or eight feet in the course of the season, and during last season black bass were found in the brook which flows from the pond, going to show that black bass are not quite as non-migratory and stationary as has been generally believed, but under certain circumstances will "leave the home of their birth."

During 1875, ten ponds, and various other waters have been stocked with fish from Lake Champlain and Sunapee. Now that so abundant and easily accessible a home supply of adult fish is provided at Lake Sunapee, the Commissioners expect to carry on the good work in the future with increased vigor and success.

Brook Trout.—The Commissioners deplore the fact that brook trout are decreasing in numbers in the State, and that though New Hampshire was once the spot par excellence for trout fishing, it is at the present time difficult to secure a satisfactory day's sport except in the most wild and uninhabited districts. The report says:—

The causes of this depletion of our waters are various, the principal of which, however, is, first, the cutting off of timber, by which the streams are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the streams lessened in depth, and in some cases entirely dried up, and a great decrease in food for trout, occasioned, as much of it is, by insects which fall from the foliage overhanging the streams; secondly, the pollution of streams by the sawdust from saw-mills, tan from tanneries, and the like; and lastly, and perhaps chiefly, from continued and persistent over-fishing. The first cause is entirely, and the second to some extent, beyond the power of legislation to rectify; but assuredly, proper legislation, combined with systematic and general efforts in re-stocking depleted streams, would do much to better the condition of our trout fishing.

The remedy recommended is re-stocking by individuals or communities, to be carried out with spirit and determination.

Salmon.—The agreement made by the chairman of the commission with the other New England Fish Commissioners, in regard to stocking the head-waters of the Merrimack, was carried out. About 250,000 young fish were received from Fish Commissioner Brackett, of Massachusetts; 230,000 were put in the Pemigewasset by Commissioner Wadleigh; the remainder were received by Commissioner Noyes, and set free in the head-waters of the Contoocook.

California Salmon.—Two lots of California salmon have been received by the Commissioners, amounting in all to about 40,000. A portion of these were introduced into the head waters of the Contoocook, the remainder being placed in the Pemigewasset in Warren.

This salmon closely resembles our native salmon, but differs in some particulars. It is in every way a desirable fish, and its successful propagation here is to be hoped for.

Fishways.—The reports of fishways are, for the most part, encouraging, but a trial of a year or two will be required fully to test their practical efficiency. The Commissioners have examined the way at Lawrence, and think very favorably of the improvements made. The fishway at Manchester, over the Amoskeag falls, is excellent, and if practicable ways are constructed over the dams on the lower part of the river, no fears need be entertained as to the effectiveness of this one.

The great obstacle met in the construction of fishways, and hardly overcome by any of the styles at present in use, is the difficulty of rendering them likely to be found and entered by fish. No considerable obstacles are now left on the Merrimack in New Hampshire, and if Massachusetts succeeds in her endeavors, the ultimate success of the re-stocking the Merrimack with salmon may be anticipated.

—For a month past large numbers of shad have been taken from spawn in the Susquehanna. The work has been progressing under the direction of Professors Baird and Milner, United States Fish Commissioners. The work as in charge of Albert D. Hayes who has eleven men employed in catching and spawning the shad at night. The spawn of a female shad is pressed into a pan and is impregnated with the milt of the male fish. About 20,000 eggs is the yield from a full grown female, and the milt from one healthy male will impregnate three times this number. The spawn is then placed in hatching-boxes, anchored in the stream, and with the water at its present temperature, 32 degrees, the hatching follows in three days. The young fish is born with an umbilical bag attached, which supplies its food until the bag disappears, after which time its means of existence is unknown, as no food has been discovered which the young fish will eat. As soon as possible after this bag disappears the fish are placed in cans, each holding about 20,000, and shipped immediately. From this point they have been sent to every southern State except Texas and Arkansas.—*Germantown Telegraph, June 23.*

Important.—Care should be taken, in buying Fishing or Hunting Soit to get a genuine Holabird Suit, and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

Natural History.

BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

[*Continued from page 284.*]

Pinicola enucleator. Pine grosbeak. An irregular winter visitor.

Carpodacus purpureus. Purple finch. An abundant summer resident, arriving the second week in April and departing in October.

Ægiothus linaria. Red-poll linnet. Irregular in winter.

Chrysomitris tristis. Yellow-bird; gold finch. Abundant and resident, but less common in winter. It breeds in June.

Plectrophanes nivalis. Snow bunting. Abundant from November to March.

Poœcetes gramineus. An abundant summer resident, arriving the first week in April, and departing in October.

Melospiza melodia. Song-sparrow. An abundant summer sojourner, arriving the first week in March and departing in November.

Junco hyemalis. Snow-bird. These birds are tolerably common in autumn and spring, but winter south of here.

Spizella monticola. Tree sparrow. Common in the spring.

Spizella socialis. Chipping sparrow. A common summer resident, coming about the middle of April. It breeds in all the gardens, and disappears early in October.

Pyrgita domestica. English sparrow. Resident and abundant in the large towns where it breeds in boxes.

Goniaphea ludoviciana. Rose-breasted grosbeak. A summer resident, arriving the first week in May. It breeds and departs southward in September.

Cyanospiza cyanea. Indigo-bird. Common summer resident after May 1st; breeds, and leaves us in October.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink. Very abundant between the second week of May and the middle of August.

Molothrus pecoris. Cow-bird. Anudant in the spring, and a few remain all the year.

Agelaus phœniceus. Red-winged black-bird. Arrives the first week in March; breeds abundantly, and departs in November.

Sturnella magna. Meadow lark. Abundant in summer, and a few remain through the winter.

Icterus spurius. Orchard oriole. Rare in summer.

Icterus Baltimore. Baltimore oriole. Abundant from the middle of May until September.

Scolecophagus ferrugineus. Rusty grackle. Arrives the first week in April, and passes north to breed, whence it returns in September on its southern migration.

Quiscalus purpureus. Crow black-bird. Common summer resident associating with the above. Arrives the second week in March. H. G. Fowler.

STICKS IN A DEER'S BODY.

Philadelphia, June 17th, 1876.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

An incident mentioned by one of your correspondents, viz., killing a doe with a stick imbedded in the body and healed over, is curious but not isolated. Some years ago I was camped at Catlin Lake in the Adirondacks, Mr. T. Elwood Zell and another friend being with me. Caleb Chase ran in a deer one morning which Mr. Zell killed with a pistol. We were rather astonished at the short run the deer had made, as it no sooner jumped than it took right down hill to the water; but upon opening it we found a hemlock or spruce knot some inches long which had gone in at the breast, and lay along inside the ribs, and at right angles to them. It was grown over and covered so as to look like a bone at first sight. This accounted for the animal's inability to run much. The deer was a barren doe, and to my recollection—and that goes over a good many feasts on that kind of meat—the most delightful piece of venison I ever ate. We inferred that the deer had snagged itself in jumping a fallen tree. One of your correspondents, I see, gives Florence Heights, N. J., as the southern limit of of the Rhododendron, but can hardly have thought when he said so unless he does not really know. The common *Rhododendron maximum* grows all through the mountain regions of Virginia and West Virginia, and to my recollection is quite plentiful in western North Carolina among the mountains there. The *Rhododendron catawbiensis*, a variety not so large and bearing a different colored blossom, grows even further south. In the same number of your paper is a letter describing Mountain Lake, Va., wherein the writer of the article says "Masses of rhododendron sweep down to the water's edge all around, whose wealth of bloom is surpassingly splendid." I can vouch for that statement for I have been to the lake—formerly called the Salt Pond, and a beautiful place it is. The view from the high knob of the Salt Pond mountain is exceptionally fine and worth a trip from this city to see. Any man who has crawled through as many thickets of rhododendron in the mountain region of Virginia and West Virginia as I have, will be glad enough to have the southern limit established at Florence Heights if only the limits can be enforced. The Virginians call it laurel, and it is discouraging after crawling an hour through a thicket, to go up a stub and looking out see nothing but laurel as far as the eye can reach. The mountain laurel (*Kulmia*) the Virginians call "ivy." C. C.

Flies on the Potomac.—The *Ephemeridæ*, May flies, usually make their appearance about the middle of May in immense numbers along the Potomac River. This season the shad-fly (*Palingenia bilineata* Say.) was to be seen in clouds between May 15th and 23d, covering docks, boats, bridges, and even the sides of the railroad cars as they crossed the bridge, or moved in the vicinity of the river. Attracted by the light of cabin windows, they covered the sash and panes and gathered on the deck, until to step upon the spots where they were thickest was to "put your foot in it" in a way that was very unpleasant. The furnace doors of the seine-engines were an irresistible attraction, and they poured into them in a steady stream for hours. Their frail wings were usually singed before they reached the fire, and they fell into the grate in front, and had to be shovelled out from time to time, as they interfered with the draught of the furnace.—J. W. M.

Giant Pear Trees.—In Forest and Stream for June 8th mention is made of some large pear trees in the town of Elcaria, Texas, supposed to have been planted long ago by the Spaniards, who at a very early period first settled this portion of the Rio Grande Valley country. It is doubtful, however, whether these trees are really among the largest pear trees in the world. If the reader will turn to page 360 of the Geological Survey of Indiana, 1873 (Prof. E. T. Cox), he may read of a pear tree near the town of Vincennes, Knox county, Ind., which was nearly twice the size of the largest of the Elcaria specimens. A pear tree on the Ochiltree farm, now owned by Wm. Wise, Esq., has become historical. The Rev. H. W. Beecher visited this tree many years ago, then in the full vigor of its fruitfulness, and published an interesting and graphic account of this "giant of its race." The great pear tree was 12 feet in circumference near its base, 120 feet high, with a lateral spread of 60 feet from the trunk, and bore an average crop of fifty bushels. Riven by lightning it survives on in history and tradition, after a life of nearly three score years and ten. In the same neighborhood, in the orchard planted by Col. Vigo, of Revolutionary fame, are apple trees which measure from two to four feet in diameter; they still survive in good bearing. This, however, is in a portion of the country famed for the splendid growth of the trees, whether native or cultivated, due in part to the genial climate, but mainly to the almost incredible depth and richness of the alluvial soil. The remnant of the original forest still contains sycamores of ten, twelve, and even thirteen feet diameter; tulip trees seven to twelve; cottonwoods, eight; black walnuts, six to eight; pecan trees, six to eight; catalpas, three to four and a half; and even sassafras trees four feet in diameter These same trees are remarkable for their height, however, more than for their diameter, the heavier forest averaging over 100 feet in elevation; the first three species reach 180 feet, while a sassafras of 95 and a persimmon of 115 feet were measured!—R. Ridgway.

—Our New Haven friend, Mr. Robert Morris, sends us a seasonable letter in defense of the robin against unthinking and unfeeling persecution, which we commend to our readers' attention to-day.

—In addition to the interesting reports of the Challenger cruise given in *Nature* for June, Dr. Wyville Thomson will lose no time in putting before the public his account of the scientific results of the expedition. Two volumes, containing the results of the dredging of the Atlantic, and fully illustrated from Mr. Wihl's drawings, will be published in the autumn by Macmillan & Co., to be followed by two others, in which will be recorded the discoveries made in the Pacific and Southern Seas.

—There was lately found on the banks of the Isis River, England, a dead grebe which had been choked in attempting to swallow a "miller's thumb" (*Cottus gobio*). This fish has little spine-like processes on the side of the head which had stuck in the bird's throat, and choked the windpipe. There is a case on record where a poor fisherman was killed by another species of *Cottus*, in attempting to bite off its head. The fish, however, gave a struggle and slipped down his throat and expanding his spines at the side of the head, managed to immovably fix itself in the larynx, thus killing the man by suffocation.

A PLEA FOR THE ROBIN.

New Haven, Conn., June 20th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Farmers and gardeners who are not inclined to enquire into the habits of our birds, see in the robin only a bonny bird in the spring, which later becomes a frequent and destructive visitor to the cherry tree and strawberry patch, and pass in adverse judgment upon him accordingly. That this is at least an *ex parte* decision, I wish to show, and thus enter a plea for a maligned bird.

The robin's proper food is insects; scarcely anything else. No bird has a more varied diet of insects, and none a greater capacity, in fact the robin is always hungry, and is always gad-fying his hunger with just such insects as cause the most trouble to farmers. He is up latest in the evening and earliest in the morning, so that the cut-worms, and other insects which hide in the ground during the day, and only make their appearance at night, fall a prey to this bird, whose greatest pleasure is to do good. No other bird is so fond of apple-borers and the larvæ of insects in general; when a colony of the nest worms which strip the leaves from the apple trees, is discovered by a robin, the nest is regularly visited until not a worm remains, and you may often find a nest deserted as you suppose by the worms, but had you watched the process of desertion, the remarkably rapid growth of the young robins in the neighbouring tree could have been more easily accounted for. Robins are continually searching for insects and the another destroyed by them is almost incredible. If a person will post himself near a nest of young robins he will see the old birds bringing insects to their young, literally every minute; and all day long. In the season for small fruits only one cherry or strawberry, for from five to ten insects will be brought to the nest; this remark is made from actual observation in a locality where the above fruits were in abundance. Where robins are common, of course, they trouble fruit growers considerably, as they select the choicest portion for themselves and bite into much fruit which they do not carry off; but a few blank charges fired at them while in the act of eating fruit, or a stuffed hawk placed in a conspicuous place, will effectually frighten them away. As the season for the cherries or strawberries lasts only a few weeks, and as the robins care very little for fruit after the first of the season, a really intelligent farmer would naturally look to see what constituted their food during the larger portion of their stay with us. Any person who would kill robins for the injury which they might do his fruit is narrow-minded and insensible to the agricultural interests of his country, and, withal cruel, for at the time when fruit is ripe, the young are in the nest and unable to care for themselves. Therefore in killing one he almost inevitably destroys the whole family.

Robert T. Morris.

EGG COLLECTING IN ILLINOIS.

Peotone, Ill., June 12th, 1876.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The ologists smong your readers may be interested in reading an abstract from my field-journal. On May 20th I obtained five purple martin's eggs from a nest built in a bird-house. The captures of the next day included two eggs of the mourning dove, containing embryos; two eggs of the pinnated grouse with embryos well advanced, which were ploughed up; and a curiously colored egg of the meadow lark. On June 1st I collected a nest of three eggs of the red-winged black-bird. The

nest was built in a slough, and was firmly fastened to dead reeds and bulrushes; it was made of dry grass and lined with fine prairie grass. I also found a nest containing three eggs of the king-bird. The nest was built in an apple tree about four or five feet from the ground. Six nests of the mourning dove were discovered. The nest is built of a few sticks and a little grass, and is scarcely more than a platform, just sufficiently hollowed to keep the eggs from rolling out. It is built in apple and locust trees about four feet from the ground. Of the nests found some had young ones, seemingly just hatched, and one contained a young bird and an egg which was fresh. They lay only two eggs. Several nests of brown thrashers were found containing young; also of robins. On June 3d I secured seven eggs of the bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) known here as "thunder-pump." The nest was built on the ground, and was nothing more than a slight hollow with a few spears of grass for the eggs to lie on. The eggs are nearly as large as hen's eggs, of an olive green in color, and were nearly hatched. D. H. EATON.

MAY SONGSTERS AT SPRINGFIED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following list of birds were seen during May in this vicioity:—

May 1-19—White-throated, chipping and song sparrows, blue-birds, robins, kingfishers, king-birds, Baltimore orioles, crow blackbirds, yellow red-polled warbler.

10-15.—Least flycatcher, Blackburnian and yellow-rumped warblers, wood and Wilson's thrushes, brown thrasher, barn swallows, golden-crowned thrush, white-crowned sparrows Nashville and hloe yellow-backed worblers, cat-birds, purple finch, solitary vireo, black-throated blue and black-throated green warblers, redstart, black-and-white creeper, blue jay, crows, and chestnnt-sided warbler.

15-20.—Chimney swallows, chewink, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, hermit thrush, black-capped titmouse, summer yellow bird, Moryland yellow-throat, pine warbler, humming-bird, red-eyed vireo, white-crowned sparrow, red-eyed vireo, prairie warbler, spotted sond-piper, boholink, phebe-bird.

20-25.—White-bellied and bank swallows; eave swollows nesting.

25-31.—Grass-finches nesting; hay-breasted warbler, Acadian fly-catcher, black-and-yellow and black poll warblers, Canadian fly-catcher, red-winged black-bird, orchard oriole, indigo-bird, and mourning warbler observed. FRED H. KEYES.

MARCH MEMORANDA.

LEBANON, St. Clair Co., Ill., June 12th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The appended notes on the orrival and nesting of several of the migratory birds common here in summer may be of service to your readers: On February 11th a Wilsoo's snipo was seen. This was a straggler, as they are very rarely seen so early in this locality. On March 3d I noticed the first orrival of the towhee hunting, which rorely winters here. On the 8th crow black-birds were migrating northward. On the 13th wild pigeons arrived, though not in ahundance, and the first woodcock was noticed. Red-winged black-birds, killdeer, plovers, kingfishers, and wood pewees arrived the following day. They were much later last year. On the 17th several wood ducks were seen, and the first golden plovers and snipes (*Tringoides maculatarius*). Wilson's snipe first appeared on the 18th, and golden plovers became common. On the 20th I noticed a small flock of cedar-bird which were the first seen here since March, 1875. They are common in this locality in cold winters. Plovers, ducks, and geese were ahundant by the 28th, and blne-birds and crow black-birds were migrating. On the 30th fox-colored sparrows were ahundant; they are common here the whole winter. A few doves also arrived.

WM. L. JONES.

ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE, JUNE 17 TO 24.—One oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*) of North Africa; two hog deers (*Cervus porcianus*) of India; one fallow deer (*Dama vulgaris*) of Europe; one zebra (*Equus Burchelli*) of South Africa; one leopard (*Felis leopardus*) of India; two spotted hyenes (*Hyæna crocuta*) of Sooth Africa; two crested porcupines (*Hystrix cristata*) of Africa and other parts of the Old World; nine cygnets of the European swon (*Cygnus olor*) bred in the menagerie; and one pea fowl (*Pavo cristatus*) of India, also bred in the menagerie.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

The Kennel.

THE CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.—The Commissioners have decided to change the date for holding the bench show of dogs from the 1st of September until Monday the 4th, and instead of continuing it a week to reduce the time to four days, closing the show on the 8th. The entries will close on August 1st. This change is a decided improvement and will result in a much larger representation. We cordially recommeud all of our readers who possess fine dogs to send them to Philadelphia, and make the show one worthy of the occasion.

FOX HOUNDS ON STATEN ISLAND.—The Staten Island Shooting and Hunting Association, composed of C. M. Johnson, J. F. Rathyen, C. Tranter, and others, are not only taking active measures to protect the game of that island, but are selecting a kennel of superior fox hounds. Among which are Keeler and Tyler, a couple of black, tan and white dogs from the kennel of Mr. W. Martiu, of York River, Va, and a fawn-colored bitch, Musie, from the kennel of Capt. A. C. Evans, of Independence Hill, Prince William Co., Va. Music is now heavy with pup by Col. Payne's celebrated stock dog, Tough. They have also the dog Blue and bitch Cloud (oue year old) from the kennel of A. A. Ross, Esq., Addeson, Somerset Co., Pa., a very promising couple of young hounds, colors, iron grey and black and tan; and, besides, they have Bleaker, an extra fine black, white and tan hound from the famous Joe Donohue kennel, of Hackensack, N. J.; and then, too, they have for stock purposes the imported bitch, Gypsie, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Drake, of N. J., color, black, tan and white, one of the hest specimens of the English fox hound we have ever met with, and as she is now in pup, by Keiler, the club are anticipating something extra in the way of a superior strain of stylish fox hounds. And as those gentlemen are both enthusiastic and energetic in the cause, the youngsters are frequently given an opportunity to distinguish themselves on a "drag" huut, and the citizens around about are enabled to see a splendid run of the dogs and to hear their melodious voices.

—The New York Kennel Club claims the name of Daisy for a lemon and white pointer pup of Mr. Orgill's Lilly by Mr. Steele's Flake.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DOG SHOW.

THE eighth Bench Show, held under the auspices of the English Kennel Club, had just closed at the date of our last English advices. That there has been no diminution in the interest in dog matters across the water is evidenced by the fact that, notwithstanding there was a Sunday interveniug, and that the numerous cases of dog poisoning in and about London of late had somewhat alarmed would-be exhibitors, there were 1,145 entries exclusive of the puppies. For pointers there were no less than twelve classes, embracing fifty-eight entries. In the champion classes the prizes fell to Mr. Wippell's Wagg, Mr. Salter's Luna, Mr. Fletcher's Don, and Mr. Whitehouse's Pearl, Cedric, and Minnie, animals all well known to fame. In the ordinary classes, Mr. Willis' Dot, Mr. Price's Eos Cymry, Mr. Salter's Mab, Mr. S. Price's Mike, Mr. Field's Dick, Mr. Whitehouse's Reiue, Mr. Brewis' Roy. Mr. McBride's Juno, and Mr. R. J. L. Price's "Mrs. James Pender" were found in the prize list. Mab was claimed at the catalogue price of £25. Dot could have been bought for £20, but was not claimed.

In the ten classes for setters there were 115 entries, the finest lot of dogs ever brought together. Mr. G. Jones' Rap was first in the champion class for English setters (dogs), beating such animals as Mr. Povey Sim's Dash, Mr. Shirley's Rock, and Mr. Brandreth's Ginx's Baby. Mr. Llewellin took first in the champion bitch class with Princess, the awards in the other classes falling to Mr. Llewellin's Remus, Mr. Macdona's Ranger II, Mr. Laverack's Cora, Mr. Barclay Field's Bass, Mr. Parson's Grouse, Mr. Trevithick's Ronald, Mr. Parsou's Floss, and Mr. Braudreth's Dip II. In Irish setters, Mr. Hilliard won with the puppy class with Rufus. Regarding this class *Bell's Life* says:—

"The setters were quite a feature at the show, eight champions being a number never before arrived at. I have always liked champion Rock better than Rap, as his putting together is so much hetter; Rap falls away behind. However, he got first here in a very stroug class, for Rock, Peter, Bandit, and Simm's Dash, are all nearly A1. In champion bitches Mr. Llewellin was well in front with Princess, and the open dog class, numbering nineteen, went to the same kennel by the aid of Remus, a three-parts bred Laverack, as he is by Prince out of Ruby by Fred II. A good-looking dog he is, with a very beautiful head, and a lot of setter character about him, but he is a bit straight in the hind-quarters, and hardly so powerfully put together as one likes to see them. Blue Prince would take the palm for power, as he has about the best thighs and hind-quarters of any dog in England, and he stamps it on his get; but what has his owner been doing with his coat? It used to be very good, but now Prince is as rough as a water spaniel. This, I expect, told against him. Mr. Brandreth's Rock II was by far the hest made dog of the party—low, lengthy, good shoulders, back and loins, and bent stifles. He has grown a trifle clumpy about the head, but this slight defect should not have put him out of court here, as he possesses all the other setter requisites. Ranger II is not a well made one, as, to begin with, he stands out at the elbows, and he gets worse as he gets older, and Mr. Fletcher's Bounce should be cut off just in front—for his hind-quarter is wretched—with his middling loins and straight thighs. Perhaps Mr. Lort was right in discarding Blue Prince on account of his coat, but I cannot be got out of the way of thinking that Rock II and Blue Prince were the best in the class. I have not much to say against the bitch judgiug, for any judge of a setter must have seeu that Mr. Laverack's Cora, as a piece of animal conformation, is as near perfection as possible, and the texture of her coat is simply perfect. Mr. Barclay Field's Bess is, as I realized at Maidstone, a very graud one, and Mr. Llewellin's Phantom should certainly have been next to her, if not equal, for she is a very beautiful bitch, the same gentleman's Puzzle being also very handsome, though hardly come to her best yet. I did not care about the third, or a lot of the commeuded ones; but only fancied the four I mentioned. The black and tans were headed in point of merit by Mr. T. Bassett's Duke, a wonderfully handsome dog that was picked out by Mr. Evans to win at Maidstone; now he was not for competition, so was led into the ring by mistake, and the real wiuner Mr. E. L. Parson's Grouse, the same kennel taking the bitch class with Floss."

ANOTHER VALUABLE IMPORTATION.—The steamship State of Virginia arrived at New York June 10th, having on board for D. F. Charles, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., the setter dog Nina. Nina is of the oldest and best blood in Great Britain. She was sired by the celebrated Rufus, who won the first prize at the Bedwine exhibition, as in all respects the finest dog there; also the second prize at Plymouth. With these two exceptions he was never shown. Rufus was bred by J. S. Boler, Esq., with Blaze for his sire and Rose for his dam. Mr. Boler has his pedigree from 1784 without stain or stiut. Nina's dam was Mr. Webber's Sal, bred by Col. Justemper. The dam of Sal was Belle. For forty years this breed has been in his family. Nina is in whelp by Royal, who received the prize at the Glasgow show in 1874.

—Let us say to our shooting friends who may need the services of a skillful and careful breaker or a proper place to have their dogs boarded, that Mr. H. Van Schoeck has taken a place at Pennington, N. J., where he has ample accommodation for a large kennel of dogs. We have known Mr. Van S. for many years, aud have had several setters and pointers very nicely broken by him; and as he always keeps the dogs in good condition and is to be relied upon in all relating to the care and management of dogs entrusted to him we take pleasure in recommending him to all who may need his services. His charge for boarding dogs is $4 per month.

Pennington is situated eight miles north of Trenton, N. J., about 35 miles from Philadelphia, and about 60 miles from New York on the line of the new railroad route via New Jersey Central and North Pennsylvania Railroad. See advertisement.

—From Mr. Ethan Allen, of Pomfort Centre, Conn. We are in receipt of a good photograph of his famous bitch, Coscy. Although the coat of Cosey is rather more curly above the stern than we would wish to see, yet, take her altogether, she shows evidence of a fine high-bred setter bitch, as we are informed she is. But as we are promised a few days' shooting over her next autumn, we will then be better able to judge of her merits.

—We are informed by Mr. W. J. Conover, of Monmouth, N. J., that his Gordon setter bitch, Flora, visited Mr. Forman Taylor's one-eyed Soncho on the 22d of May, and that he is anticipating some valuable stock from the cross.

—Gentlemen desirous of purchasing fine red Irish puppies will find some capital ones mentioned in our advertising columns.

—On Monday, 26th inst., Mr. Jas. E. Doxsey received per steamer City of Berlin, from Mr. Jno. Barry, of Tralee, Ireland, a brace of fine red Irish setter dogs for the St. Louis Kennel Club, to whom they have been forwarded.

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND POINTS GOVERNING BENCH SHOWS OF DOGS.—We are frequently applied to for information as to the points by which dogs are judged at bench shows. In the *Fancier's Gazette* (Eng.) we find the following rules, which are observed in England, and which have also been adopted at recent bench shows in this country:—

THE ENGLISH SETTER.

Head long, and somewhat narrow, with a fair distance from the eye to the end of the nose, which should not be snipy or ant-eater like; skull a little prominent; ears set on low and flat, not thrown back; the least stop just above or across the eyes; jaws level, with a little fullness of lip just at the back of the mouth; eye large, but not protruding, with a quick appearance; neck thin and deep at setting-in on chest, moderately long and slightly arched, with no appearance of throatiness; shoulder-blades long and well receding at the points, with a flatness at shoulder-sides not noticed in any other dog; narrow at shoulder-point, but great muscular development in the shoulder-blades and fore-arms; chest very deep, not over narrow between the fore-legs. It is seldom you find the setter with such a round, cat-like foot as the pointer. Fore-legs strong and muscular in the fore-arm; leg straight, with a slight, clean-like appearance; foot moderately round, but oftener flat; back wide, deeply ribbed, lowering slightly from the shoulder to the bip; loins wide and very muscular; stifles full and well developed; hock well bent; stern carried almost level with the back, a moderate length, well flagged from the root, wearing off to nothing at tip of stern; coat wavy or stright, fine, and silky, free from curl, especially on hind-quarters.

POINTS IN JUDGING.	
Head	25
Neck	10
Shoulders	15
Legs	10
Feet	10
Loins and Thighs	15
Coat	10
Stern	5—100

In our next and subsequent issues we will give the points for Irish and Gordon setters, pointers, and spaniels.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Mr. J. E. Fisher's red Irish setter bitch Belle, whelped on 15th inst. five pups, two dogs and three gyps, by Hamilton Thompson's Dick. They are all blood-red and doing well.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmoo Troot, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus Eneatus.*
Greyling, *Thymallus tricolor.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Muskanonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

TROUT FLIES IN SEASON FOR JULY.

LITTLE EGG, No 14.—Body and feet of orange and yellow, mohair and hare's ear mixed; wings, bright hyaline, slightly mottled; Same, same as wings.

LIGHTNING BUG, No. 10.—Body of equal parts, of dark brown, and black mixed, tipped with yellow: feet, of feathers from the English grouse; wings, double, the inner wing black, the outer wing a yellow brown.

GENERAL HOOKER, No. 9.—Body made of bright yellow and green, ringed alternately; feet, red hackle; wings, of the tail feathers of the ruffed grouse.

LITTLE CLARET, No. 11.—Body and feet, dork claret mohair, slightly tinged with blue; wings, of the bittern or brown hen; Same, dark brown.

CLARET FLY, No. 9.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings of the brown hen.

FETID GREEN, No. 10.—Body, feet, and wings, o pale blue green.

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish of all descriptions continue abundant and cheap. We quote: Striped bass, 15 to 25 cents per pound; according to size; bluefish, 8 cents; salmon, 20 cents; mackerel, 20 cents each; weak fish, 10 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel 25 cents: green turtle, 12½ cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 18 cents; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, 8 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 10 cents; sea bass, 15 cents; eels, 15 cents; sturgeon, 10 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 15 cents; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; brook trout, $1 per pound; hard-shell crabs, $4 per 100; soft crabs, $1 50; frogs, 50 cents per pound.

SOMETHING LIKE A CATCH.—Our friend Mr. Bissett, of Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, No. 65 Fulton street, visited Barnegat the early part of this week, and in com-

pany with two friends took forty-nine sheepshead averaging eight pounds each. These gentlemen were under the guidance of Captain Jesse Birdsall, of Barnegat. Of the fish we can speak with authority, as two magnificent specimens found their way to our office, and were discussed with relish. The Jerseymen are away ahead of the Long Islanders, in having passed laws prohibiting the use of pound or purse nets in Barnegat Bay. There might be as good fishing in the Great South Bay off Fire Island, but if a weakfish or sheepshead is taken the fact is the signal for every "fly-by-night" in the bay to sweep the spot with a net. What might have furnished sport for a season was spoiled in a day by one man sweeping the spot where the sheepshead had congregated, and taking them *by the ton*. Let's annex Jersey and give Long Island over to Mr. Popenhusen!

—Our correspondent, Mr. E. Brown, 92d street, sends the following record of striped bass caught in the Hell Gate, East River, this season:—

May 20th, one bass, by Mr. Merrill, four pounds.
May 28th, two bass, nice and two pounds, by by Mr. Gillen.
June 4th, three bass, seven pounds, by same.
June 5th, two bass, seven pounds, by same.
June 5th, one bass, two pounds, by Mr. Dillon.
June 5th, two bass, three pounds, by Mr. Merrill.
June 19th, one bass, four pounds, by Mr. Foley.
June 19th, three bass, 11½ pounds, by Messrs. Merrill and Gillen.

He weighed the fish himself.

—A Boston correspondent sends the following score of fishing in Rangely Lakes:—

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—Perhaps you may think the enclosed record of my last trip to Rangely Lakes worthy of mention in the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM:—

First day—7 lbs., 1¾, 2¼, 1½, 1, 1, 1, 6¼.
Second day—3, 3, 2, 4.
Third day—2, 3, 2¼, 4¼.
Fourth day—1½, 1, 1, 5.
Fifth day—1, 5½, 3½, 2, 3¼, 3¼, 2½.
Sixth day—4½, 3½, 1, 1, 1.

Thirty-two fish weighing eighty-five pounds in six days fishing. We, of the the Anglers Association, as well as the oldest fishermen of Rangely, call it remarkable. They were all caught by trolling, and all that were caught, excepting one quite small, which one was returned to the water to be caught again. These weights are correct, as one of your neighbors will testify, Mr. Geo. P. Rowell, ask him? IVERS W. ADAMS.

NEW YORK—*Little Falls, June 19th.*—Just out of the wilderness after a three week's tramp. Fishing got very poor after my first week. We had had a fine day's trolling, and that evening a terrific thunder storm, lasting nearly all night, seemed as though it would tear the very hills from their foundations. The tremendous reverberations from the mountains which surrounded Pisco, extended, one row into the next, until it seemed as though a cannonade of more than human artillery was taking place. Verily it was a Centennial. Next daynot a laker arose to the spoon, and even the golden shiner sported unharmed upon the surface. For a week we had bright still days with the lake like a mirror, and sport was at an end; for each evening a thunder storm wound up the blazing day, and whether it be true or not, I am a convert to the view that thunder spoils fishing. I extended my trip and fished Lake Pleasant, Round Lake, Spy Lake, Lily Lake, Wall Lake, and others, and have lots of them for a future letter. PISECO.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, June 20th.*—The New Bedford *Mercury* mentions having seen several messes of fine trout recently in the hands of the knowing anglers. four of which weighed seven and three-quarters pounds. There is no doubt of there being fine trout in that section, but they won't tell where to catch them.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat Inlet—Kinsey's Ashley House, June 25th.*—June 19th, P. P. Gustine, Jas. P. Malsed, Jacob Fries, H. Myers, H. A. Reeves, of Philadelphia, catch of Sheepshead in parts of three days amounted to 96 heads, running from 5 to 12 pounds. With the exception of two days this week, sheepshead have bitten freely and from 150 to 200 per day have been taken off the grounds. Blue fishing nearly all the week has been dull. Chas. D. Middleton and party of Germantown, Pa., took 40 on 21st. There has been plenty of fish, but the water too thick. On the P. M. of the 22d, Capt. N. Clammer with party from Burlington, N. J., fell in with schools of large fish outside and took 40 in a short time. On the 23d, what boats were so fortunate as to be outside the inlet, made the following big catches: Joel Ridgeway with party, (unmee not registered) 60 blue-fish: Capt. John Kelly with Messrs. Baumgardner, Franklin, Breamen, Conomy, of Lancaster, Pa., and Woodward, and A. Ross, of Philadelphia, over 600 pounds; Capt. Vincent Inman with L. E. Klots, L. F. Lentz, W. O. Lentz, Mauch Chunk, Pa., 450. The fish would average 8 pounds apiece. Inside the bar same day, Chas. Vandegrift and party, of Philadelphia, 25 blue-fish average 3 pounds. B.

CANADA—*Waterloo, P. Q., June 1st.*—The season has been very backward here in the Eastern Townships, but now large quantities of "lunge" (lake trout) are being taken in the Brompton and surrounding lakes, and full baskets of speckled trout varying in size from three ounces to as many pounds are brought in every day. Black bass are reported to be more plentiful in Brome Lake this season than they have been for several years past. STANSTEAD.

—A letter from Andrew Clerk, Esq., of this city, who is lessee of Grand River, Gaspe, P. Q., received here on the 26th instaut, reports the river still too high for salmon angling, and the water too cold.

Valcartier, Canada East.—Back of Quebec and north of the Jaques Cartiers, the snow on the 21st inst., was ten to twenty feet deep in many places, and as a result the river was very high and the water intensely cold. I fished for two days without a rise, and as there was no immediate prospect of matters improving for a fortnight or ten days, I left in disgust. The musquitoes were legion, and night and day they continued their persecutions, granting no rest to the poor wearied sportsman. G. M. FAIRCHILD, Jr.

FISHING MOVEMENTS.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week, has been 115, the largest number by 24 of any week this year. There were 6 from Grand Banks, 1 from Western Banks, 50 from Georges, 57 from Southern mackerelling trips, and 1 from Newfoundland. The receipts for the week have been 780,000 lbs. cod-fish, 400,000 lbs. halibut, and 8,000 bbls. mackerel. The large receipt of mackerel has had a tendency to unsettle the market, and buyers show a disposition to hold off for lower prices than were paid for the earlier fares. Cod-fish are in fair supply, and Georges are offering at a slight reduction from former quotations. There is no change to note in other departments.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, June 23d.*

HOW TO FILL A CREEL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your paper of June 15th is a very pleasant letter from one of your correspondents, "Scott," written, the author says, by reason of the incidents called to mind by reading an article of mine in a previous paper. "Scott's" experience reminds me of an incident of the same kind which I had forgotten. Several years ago I spent a few days in June fishing in Broadhead's creek, making headquarters at Jim Henry's. There were two friends with me, both good fly-fishermen, and we had a close thing of it as to which of the three would get the most fish. The last day of our stay my companions decided to go to the east branch to fish, but advised me to stay where I was, as the east branch was rough and rather deep, and they thought that as I had one hand—my left—I might come to grief in some deep hole. After they had gone I started out, determined to do what I could for top count. About the middle of the morning I found myself at the road which runs up the creek, and where I struck it crosses Paradise Run, an affluent of Broadhead's creek, by a bridge. I had fished down the run, and standing on the bridge debated where to go next. Suddenly an idea struck me. It is not more than two hundred yards from the bridge down the run to the creek, the angle between the two streams being a broad gravel beach mostly, and the run from the bridge down a shallow ripple. I imagined that in all probability nine-tenths of the people who fished down the run upon reaching the road would step on the bridge as I had done, and looking across the angle of gravel beach would be tempted by the sight of the main creek so near, and go at once to it instead of wasting time in the remaining few yards of run below the road, so I determined to fish those two hundred yards. The result of carrying out this determination was, that I caught fourteen good trout before I reached the main stream. Encouraged by the result of this piece of common sense, I set to work elsewhere, and then my companions came back from their day's sport and we "pounded noses." I had the top string. I will confess that I did not confine myself to a fly all the time, but then I had only one hand to use, and that makes a difference in speed if nothing else. C. C.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. P. G.—Is Captain Hutchinson's celebraied Irish setter Bob still living; if so, where; if not, how long has he been dead? Ans. The dog Bob has been dead three or four years.

R. G., New York.—What is it you call "churn" (as used in catching blue-fish) in your last number, page 319? Ans. Menhaden or moss-bunkers cut up fine and thrown from the boat while fishing.

T. M. D., Washington, D. C.—Can you tell where I can I get the rules and regulations of the game of polo, and the price? Ans. Full directions for playing polo in our issue of June 1st, page 272.

C. S., New York.—Will you be kind enough to tell me whether the $25 Moore gun, English, is equal in every respect to a Parker gun of the same price? Ans. We cannot discriminate between guns of different manufacturers.

SUBSCRIBER, Boston.—Is there any trout fishing near Gorham, N. H.? What is the best time of day to fish for trout? Ans. Good fishing within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles of Gorham. Best times, morning and evening.

S. E. G., Hartford, Ct.—Can you name any publications upon Oology; and is there any journal devoted to the subject? Ans. There is no book issued yet, devoted specially to nest and eggs of American birds, but several English works. S. L. Willard & Co. issue a monthly magazine, "The Ologist," at Utica, N. Y.

J. T. L., Newark.—Can you recomend any good shooting or fishing locality in Sullivan county, this State? Ans. Take Oswego and Midland R. R. to Moreston, where there is good trout fishing in the Willewemoe and good hotel at depot. Eight miles distant Murdock keeps a noted sporting house, and Callicru is also a good centre.

JONES, Pittsburgh, Pa.—I contemplate visiting Colorado, in the vicinity of Denver City. What would you advise me to take, rifle or shot gun? Ans. Take a rifle in preference to a shot gun. One of Baker's improved rifle and shot guns would be better. See his advertisement in our columns, or address W. H. Baker, Lisle, Broome County, N. Y.

J. M. L., Boston.—Two or three young men would like to know of a place in New Hampshire where good trout fishing can be had from brooks sometime during next month? Also, can you recommend any one with whom we can board for two weeks; do not wish to go too far north? Ans. See answer to "Trout" and "Subscriber" in this issue.

TROUT, Tuuntoo, Miss.—Will you be kind enough to inform me in your next issue if there is good trout fishing to be found in any part of New Hampshire, and if so at what place or places? Ans. Take Grand Trunk R. R. to Stratford, stage to Colebrook, wagon to Errell's Falls on the Megalloway River; good fishing to its source, Lake Parmachene, and also on the small tributary streams.

LEACH, Honesdale, Pa.—What are Canada shoe packs? I cannot find any one here who knows what they are. Ans. Shoe packs are more generally known as beef-skin moccasins. They are sewed like Indian moccasins, have long legs and no soles. Some are made to go around the ankles like ordinary moccasins. They can be bought in any of the principal towns in Canada near the lumber districts.

G. G., New York.—Will you please inform me of the best time for catching black bass in Connecticut, and what are the most desirable places for such fishing? Also what tackle and bait is best? Ans. Most of the larger lakes in the State have been stocked with black bass by the Fish Commissioners and afford fair fishing. Twin Lakes at Canaan, on the Western R. R. are highly spoken of. It is a beautiful section and good board for ladies and gentlemen can be obtained in the vicinity.

G. B., New York.—Would you be kind enough to inform me, through your valuable paper, how the law is in Canada about fishing in summer? Could I fish for pike, pickerel, sturgeon, etc., with a large trap net all summer? Ans. We can find nothing in the general laws of Ontario and Quebec to prevent you from fishing in the manner and for the fish you mention after the 1st June. But there are many local regulations, and a non-resident would probably not be allowed to fish with a net at all.

JENKINS, Bethlehem, Pa.—How is the trout fishing in McKeon county, this State? Can you also inform me of any fish breeders in that section where I can get young fish and fry? Ans. There are some excellent trout streams in McKeon county. Address W. H. Crowell, Ludlow Trout Ponds, Ludlow, McKeon county, Pa., who claims to have more brook trout breeders than any other establishment in the State. They have 10,000 three years old, 15,000 two years old, and any amount of fry.

G. McC., Philadelphia.—Will you be kind enough to furnish me, through your Answers to Correspondents, the name of the publishing house in New York of Pennel's book on artificial flies, making, &c., &c. He has a system of his own, having four typical or standard colors; also the make of flies are particularly his own. You will also favor me by stating the price, so that I can send and get it by return mail. Ans. Messrs. Scribner, Wellford & Armstrong, No. 743 Broadway, have the book in question; price, $3.

A READER, Ayer, Mass.—I have a setter dog 17 months old which is affected with vomiting every two or three days. What is the cause, and what would be best to give him, also what do you consider the best food for dogs, at this season of the year? Ans. It is not at all unusual for dogs to get out of fix and vomit during the hot months. We will send you by mail some condition powders which may be of service to you. There is no better food for dogs than the refuse of the table, scraps of meat, bones, and vegetables.

H. N. C., Waterville.—You will find in this mail a copy of an act which passed the Assembly this last winter. I have read it carefully and can't come to any other conclusion than that woodcock can not be shot until the 1st of September next. Ans. The printed bill you send us never became a law. Woodcock can be shot in this State, except in such counties wherein the Supervisors have passed local laws, on July 3d. As the law reads, the close season is "*between* February 1st and July 3d. Document returned.

M. G., Greenpoint, L. I.—Will you please inform me, through your valuable columns, where I can get some good woodcock shooting, and also trout fishing, in the vicinity of L. I., and what railroad to take, as I will have a vacation in the middle of July? Ans. We are informed that there is good woodcock shooting near Syosset, but nearly all lands on Long Island are strictly preserved. The same remark applies to trout fishing, though you may find some near Ridgewood, 28 miles from Hunter's Point; inquire for E. H. Seaman.

T. L. D., Gibsonton Mills, Pa.—1. Would you inform me of the best fly bait for trout last half of July; a party of us are going to Bear Creek, W. Va., about that time. 2. What do you advise to rid a dog (setter) of lice; thought of using tobacco juice, (boil the tobacco and use the liquor from it) but will wait to hear what you say? Ans. 1. The scarlet ibis, the professor, coachman, grizzly king, queen of the water, gray palmer, wren fly, and governor, are approved patterns for July. 2. Blow Persian insect powder into his hair with a rubber ejector, such as are sold by druggists.

VAN B. & B., Brooklyn.—I have been informed that there was an amendment to the game laws of the State, passed at the last session of the Legislature, in relation to summer shooting of woodcock. Will you be kind enough to inform me what this amendment amounts to? I wish to find out how the law affects Kings and Queens counties. Ans. You must have overlooked the statements, official and informal, repeatedly made in these columns that the amendments as passed were not signed by the Governor, and consequently the law remains unchanged. We can shoot woodcock on July 4th, as before.

READER, Covington, Ky.—I have an English setter pup (dog) 4½ months old. Of late he has eaten very little. (I feed him on oat and corn meal porridge, corn-bread, crackers, and bread and milk). He lies on the side of his hindquarters, with his nose sometimes close to the ground. He is not near as playful as he was, and his nose is warm and a little moist. Please tell me what ails him, and the best course to pursue; also tell me when I must begin to train him? Ans. Your pup is in all probability afflicted with worms. Have mailed you a remedy. He will be old enough to break during the coming fall and winter shooting.

W. H. S., Philadelphia.—1. What is the best thing to grease patches with for a muzzle-loading rifle, and will it hurt the gun to use the patches without greasing them? 2. How do the Remington shot guns wear? 3. Which would you advise buying a $100 English gun, or an American one at the same price? Ans. 1. It would not injure a rifle to use patches without grease, but it is decidedly better to grease the patches, and almost any kind of grease answers the purpose? 2. The Remington shot gun wears well. 3. For $100 you can purchase from any of the gun dealers advertising in our columns a good, safe, serviceable gun of either American or foreign make.

F. H. P., New York.—Can you inform me what kind of shooting and fishing I can expect down Barnegat Bay in the second week in August; also please give me the address of one or two good houses for a couple of young men of small means to stop at. Ans. Sheepshead, weakfish, and sea bass, with a few bluefish, king-fish, blackfish, etc. The fall flight of bay birds, snipe, and the like, generally begins about the middle of August, and sometimes a little earlier. Quail are found on the uplands. There is a good house at Barnegat Village, another at the Inlet (Kinsey's), and E. H. Frame's, at Forked River. The large hotels on the beach are expensive.

WANNALANCIT, Lowell.—1. Can you or any reader name a good reliable guide somewhere on the coast between Portsmouth N. H., and Boston with whom to go for bay birds during the coming open season? If there is any chance for choice, would prefer some point between Salem and Rye. Perhaps "Teal" can give me some information. 2. When is the open season in New Hampshire for birds mentioned? 3. Where is the very last place on any part of coast line from Boston to southern end of Long Island; and can you name guide and address? Ans. 1st and 3d. Write to E. L. Newcomb, Salem, Mass. 2. The close season for plovers, yellow-legs, sandpipers, or rails expires in New Hampshire on August 1st.

G. S. L., Brooklyn.—1. Which is the best dog for woodcock hunting, a full blood pointer, or a setter? 2. I have a pointer who catches rats, will it do her any hurt, if so, how shall I break her of it? 3. Do you use the same quantity of Dittmar's powder for a shot gun as you do of Hazard's or Dupont's? 4. Is there any woodcock hunting on Staten Island; if so, what part? Ans. 1. We prefer the setter for woodcock shooting, yet we have owned some exceedingly good pointers for this game. 2. It is decidedly wrong to allow a setter or pointer to catch rats, as it is almost certain to make him hard mouthed and mutilate game in retreiving. 3. Use the same in bulk. 4. Quite a number of woodcock are hatched on Staten Island, but they are mostly shot off by pot-hunters before the season opens.

W. B. N., New Haven, Conn.—Happening to be in Central Maine the first of this month on business, I was invited by an old friend to go with him to a pond for one day's fishing. Not being a fisherman, my friend cut for me an alder pole, ringed hook and line, put a fly club on the hook, and told me where to stand on the rocks and fish. I went to work and caught 33 fish weighing nearly ten pounds. Now, I wish to ask if these fish, which they called spotted trout, are the same as brook trout. They all have square tails. They say that they have another species of trout with crotched tails, called togue or lakers, which run much larger. Are the latter salmon trout? 2. Would a fly have been more tempting than live bait? 3. I purchased of Thompson & Son a canvas gun cover, said to be waterproof, but it proved to be anything but that. Can I use any cheap preparation to make it so? 4. Was the gun made by Wesson & Co., of Springfield, a good one, and why did they abandon the manufacture? 5. How do the Westley Richards guns stand, how many qualities do they make, and what are their prices? Ans. The first were brook trout and the latter salmon trout. 2. You would not have done so well with the fly. 3. If you will return your gun case to Messrs. Thomson & Son they will have it waterproofed. Having discovered that the system at first used by them was sometimes uncertain, they have dropped it and adopted the Tew an process, which is infallible. 4. We do not know. 5. There "scotia, [illegible] alities of Westley Richards' guns, ranging in price from [illegible] to $250. They make a No. 1.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, June 29th.—Racing: Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia. Trotting: Watertown, N. Y.; Hartford; Stillwater; East Saginaw, Mich.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. Regatta: Central Hudson Yacht Club, New Hamburgh. Base ball: Mutual vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Boston vs. Louisville; at Louisville: Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago: Alaska vs. Orange, at Orange, N. J.; St. Louis Reds vs. Neshannock, at Newcastle, Pa., Mutual of Jackson vs. Ætna, at Detroit, Mich.; Covington Star vs. Kleinz, at Philadelphia; Defiance vs. Campbell, at Philadelphia; Lowell vs. Ithaca, at Lowell; Cricket vs. Osceola, of Osceola, Pa., at Elmira, New York; Wilkesbarre vs. Peabody, at Wilkesbarre Pa.

FRIDAY, June 30th.—Trotting: Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Chicago, Ill, Harvard and Yale eight-oared race, Springfield Regatta: Bergen Rowing Association. Base ball: St. Louis Reds vs. Standard, at Wheeling, West Virginia; Lowell vs. Rhode Island, at Lowell, Mass.; Athletic vs. Volunteer, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y; Chathams vs. Star, of Newark, at Hoboken, N. J.; Alaska vs. Olympic, at Paterson, N. J.; Monticello vs. Mutual, of Newark, at Jersey City; Arlingtons vs. Keystone, at Jersey City

SATURDAY, July 1st.—Racing: Long Branch. Trotting: Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Chicago, Ill.; Galesburg, Ill. American Rifle Association meeting Glen Drake. Base ball: National vs St. Louis, at St. Louis; Boston vs. Louisville, at Louisville; Hartford vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Chelsea vs. Nameless, at Brooklyn; Resolute vs. Union, of Newark; Keswick, at Elizabeth, Athletic vs. Active, Brooklyn, at Wap. . N. Y.; Contest vs Eureca, at Brooklyn; Mutual, of Jackson, Mich., vs Tecumseh, at London, Ont.; Quickstep vs. Alpha, this city.

MONDAY, July 3d.—Trotting: as above, and Nashua, and Oskaloosa, Iowa; Dayton, O.; St. Paul, Minn. Base ball: Cricket vs. Ithaca, at Binghampton, N. Y.; Mutual vs. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis, Ind.; Quickstep vs. Resolute, at Hoboken, N. J.; Osceola vs. Waymart, at Honesdale, Pa.; Clipper vs. Starlie, at Milton, N. Y.; Chelsea vs. Harvard College, at Brooklyn. Nameless vs. Rosehill, at Waterbury, Ct.

TUESDAY, July 4th.—Racing: Long Branch. Trotting: Meriden, Ct; Amenia, N. Y; Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Detroit, Mich.; Belmont Park, Philadelphia. Regattas: rowing and sailing, Boston; regatta, Peoria, Ill; Sewanhaka Yacht Club regatta; Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association regatta. Base ball: Mutual vs. Louisville, at Louisville; Boston vs. Louis, at St. Louis; Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Athletic vs. Cincinnati at Cincinnati; Resolute vs. Harvard College, at Elizabeth: Nameless vs. Bridgeport, at Bridgeport, Ct.; Clipper vs. Sunnyside, at Milton, Pa.; Alaska vs. Irving, at Honesdale, Pa.; St. Louis Reds vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; Covington Star vs. Quickstep, at Wilmington; Cricket vs. Ilion, at Binghampton, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, July 5th.—Trotting: as above, and at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia. Regatta: Toms River Yacht Club; Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association regatta: Burlington (Iowa) regatta. Base ball: Covington Star vs. Resolute, at Elizabeth, N. Y.; Alaska vs. Carbondale, Pa.

—The Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill, is one of the most delightful sanitaria on the Hudson river. See advertisement

INTERNATIONAL ROWING.

THE Saratoga rowing races have been announced—the College Regatta, 18th and 19th July; the International Regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association, 7th and 9th August; and the International Collegiate Regatta, 11th August. On the time for the College Regatta we have no comment to make; but the advisability of the fixture for the international races, especially the International Collegiate race is questionable. This is the Centennial year, and in the wisdom of Congress the International Exhibition has been made at Philadelphia. The justice of the choice is, perhaps, beyond dispute. Such an exhibition, intended to display this nation's growth, would have been incomplete without some exposition of the sports of the country. Not the least prominent among out-door exercises in America, in fact the world over, is rowing. More than two years ago the Schuylkill Navy, being the representative organization of Philadelphia, feeling that it was a fair exponent of amateur rowing, and that on it would devolve the rowing department of the Exhibition, assumed the no slight responsibility of these contests. Their Commodore, with much disinterestedness, proposed that he should be authorized to visit the foreign clubs to organize an International Regatta. Armed with credentials he visited England, Ireland, and France, and keeping constantly before him the idea that these regattas must be part and parcel of the great Centennial Exhibition, he invited a meeting in London of the captains of rowing clubs of England, and finding them, as well as representative college oarsmen, well disposed to the project, he at once extended an invitation to all responsible rowing clubs in the United Kingdom to take part in a truly American International contest on the Schuylkill this year. Dublin gave like encouragement, and upon his return the Schuylkill Navy, under the direct sanction and approval of the Centennial Commission, sent not only their own circulars but those of the Commission, inviting all the rowing organizations in the world to enter. Races were provided for all—amateurs, graduates, under-graduates, and professionals. It would seem that patriotism alone would urge all Americans to encourage the scheme. When the Convention of American Colleges met at Hartford in February, 1875, the matter was set before them. They were shown that, with their co-operation, the International Graduates and Under-Graduates Regattas could be made the greatest rowing events of the world. The College Association, however, in November, 1875, concluded that for its own glory or profit it would be more satisfactory to have an International College Regatta at Saratoga under its own auspices, and sent challenges to Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin to row them in sixes early in July. They did not stop to consider the convenience of their guests, or they would have known that the English crews were not likely to go to strange waters to row in strange boats, nor were they likely to forego Henley, to attend to which they could not leave before the latter part of July.

These matters secured careful consideration by the Philadelphia committee as may be seen by the making their races fours, and after August 20th. As might have been expected these challenges were all declined. Again ignoring a to be expected sentiment for the Centennial year, another set of challenges was sent out modified as to date and style of boats, which were again respectfully declined. The spirit of fair play would point out races upon equal terms. Philadelphia would offer a course equally new to all.

Did the College Association forget that a field was open to all on equal terms, where, with their assistance all were likely to meet, or did the inducements of the Saratoga Association, who certainly bore the expenses of the ambassador (professedly of the colleges) and who wanted to fill the hotels if possible, and wrest the honors from the Centennial Exhibition, over-ride any such consideration? If we will suppose Cambridge and Oxford, (who have declined) and Dublin (who are not at all certain), were all to go to Saratoga and were beaten by Harvard, Columbia, Amherst, or any other American college, and still intended going to Philadelphia as Cambridge and Dublin certainly and Oxford probably will, the victorious crew at Saratoga would decline to row them again, having already won all the honors they could get. On the other hand, supposing one of the foreign crews to have won, being already committed to the Centennial, it could not refuse to immediately afford its once beaten antagonists another chance, subject to all the contingencies that attend boat racing.

This may not be really wrong, but it is hardly courteous treatment to guests. The efforts of the American colleges to secure a race made in good faith on their part, but ill-advised, deserve all the glory they will get by a victory, if as is to be hoped, they earn one, but where would the glory be less in winning at the Centennial? Is it not that Saratoga can by aid of the hotel keepers, and others interested pecuniarily, offer what they themselves have named "inducements?"

Rowing for a show is not the spirit of amateur sport. Is the sentiment of college rowing lower than the standard of gentlemen amateurs? How will we stand before our visitors as a sporting nation when they realize that their crews have been induced to come over to be made a show of? Will they not feel as did the heroes of Balaklava, when after accepting an invitation to dinner, they found they had been on exhibition at a shilling a head?

Whatever may be the advantages possessed by Saratoga for holding the annual college regatta, certain it is that in this Centennial year all races of an International character should be rowed at Philadelphia. No where else are they likely to succeed. Look at the wretched attempts in New York Harbor, and the farce of starting two schooners and two sloops on a Centennial regatta.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

WHATEVER may be the cause, it is an undisputed fact that the rifle competitions of this year, particularly as regards the so-called International Matches, are not creating the same amount of interest that they did in 1875. One reason, of course, is, that our men are not going abroad to do battle for our country, another, and the most important is that the competitions for places on the two teams have been almost entirely sectional in character and the great body of riflemen throughout the country are unrepresented. One gentleman from Chicago and another from Boston appeared to compete; with these exceptions the contestants are residents of New York or its immediate vicinity. Why are the various rifle clubs throughout the country unrepresented in these competitions? In many places, for instance, Savannah, Detroit, Saratoga, Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco, there are riflemen with excellent records at the longer ranges. Why did they not compete? It is a question well worthy of the attention of the officers of the National Rifle Association. If the first competitions had been held at home under the jurisdiction of his own club, and a certain figure had entitled the competitor to shoot at Creedmoor in a final trial, we believe that a large number of entries could have been obtained; but the impression, very erroneously we think, appears to have gotten abroad that there was a feeling of jealousy existing towards "outsiders," that would keep them from obtaining places at all hazards. This plan, however, is worthy the attention of our rifle authorities another year. The question of expense which may deter the rifleman from a distance would be put at rest after he had distinguished himself in the home competition. It is scarcely correct now to call the coming event International matches. Great Britain is represented only by sectional teams, nor can our own be termed a representative team. The object should be, and it should be pushed strenously, to have a team drawn from all quarters of the country.

Admitting their unexcelled skill we are still pleased to see that some of the gentlemen who composed the American Team of the last two years have refrained from participating in this year's competitions. Not only is it in excellent taste to give the coming generation of riflemen a chance and encouragement, but we are saved the imputation, which even their success would have entailed, of having but one rifle team in the country. It will be remembered that we have two teams this year, although the members are almost identical; one to participate in the Centennial matches and another to contest with the Irish rifle team in reply to their challenge to fight the battle of Dollymount again. The Irish team will be a remarkably strong one, and its members are sparing nothing in the way of practice.

—Among the most valued of our exchanges is the *London Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. Unfortunately for us its value is so generally recognized that if we secure three copies out of five we esteem ourselves particularly fortunate. If this average could be increased we should be highly pleased. Our other English exchanges come with perfect regularity. Apropos of the post office, we have received from Mr. Boutcher, of Easton, Penn., his charming little pamphlet entitled "The Southwest Revisited," upon which, notwithstanding that it was rolled with open ends we were called upon to pay twenty two cents extra postage. Knowing of several other of the pamphlets having been received in the same expensive manner, we advised Mr. Boutcher of the fact, and subsequently received another copy of the pamphlet, upon the wrapper of which the nature of the contents was noted. Upon this copy we were compelled to pay *twenty-eight* cents extra postage. Beyond their being rather tightly rolled there was neither rhyme nor season in any extra charge being made for the first lot, and considering that our Newfoundland correspondent sends us fifteen pages of tightly rolled MS. for eight cents, we can only infer that there is a screw loose somewhere in the post-office which it is well should be examined.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—It is now a little more than a fortnight since through passenger trains began to run on the Intercolonial Railway between Halifax, St. John, and Quebec. There is therefore now an all-rail communication between the two large maritime cities and the upper provinces and the United States, the Intercolonial having a direct length of 568 miles from Halifax to Riviere du Loup on the St. Lawrence, and 463 miles from St. John to the same point, where it forms a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway. It is 126 miles from Riviere du Loup to Quebec. The total length of the Intercolonial in operation is 713 miles. The Chatham *Advance* says the time tables need adjusting on that part of the line between Riviere du Loup and the Restigouche. Nevertheless, anglers will now find it a comparatively easy matter to reach this salmon region, and will not grumble too much at present irregularities. Several miles of the Restigouche is to lease for salmon fishing at $1 per day per rod. Apply to John Mowatt, Fishery Overseer, Dee Side, Metapedia, Restigouche, Canada.

GAME PROTECTION.

—The Sportsman's Club of Yonkers is doing good work in protecting the oyster beds in the Hudson in their vicinity from being robbed in violation of the law. A few days ago notice was given them that some boats were engaged in illegal fishing, and Messrs. A. J. Prince, Fred. Shonnard, G. Rayner, and F. S. Garabont, with the city marshal and a constable, started in pursuit. Two boats from Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, were captured with their oysters and implements on board, and the captains fined.

—The people of Rochester appear to be determined to break up the illegal fishing which is being carried on in their river and the lake. The *Express* says:—

"Henry Lockhart was incarcerated in the jail yesterday for fifty-four days, in default of a judgment taken against him for illegal fishing in the river, in a suit brought by Game Constable Brown before Justice Allen. This is the third term of imprisonment Lockhart has suffered for the same crime."

Mr. Lockhart must find that the fishing pays, if he can afford to be imprisoned so often, or perhaps he is such an ardent and enthusiastic fisherman (with a net) that he cannot resist. The same paper says:—

"Game Constable Brown has also commenced a suit for a penalty against Hiram Brown, a property owner, who resides on Hudson street, for shooting robins and destroying their nests, and also shooting orioles."

This is right, and we trust that not even ties of consanguinity will prevent Constable Brown from prosecuting all the other Browns whom he may detect in infringing the provisions of the law. And now a voice from Canada complains to the editor of the Toronto *Globe* as follows:—

"SIR—We have a man out here, lately from England, he says, who seems to have no other amusement than to travel around with his gun shooting all the little birds he can come across. He says he has got a license to kill them for stuffing. Is it possible a man can get a license to destroy these little birds in this wholesale manner at this season? What can we do? If he holds such a license, which I don't believe, can any one demand to see it, or ought he to be summoned at once?"

This "stuffing" business is being overdone. The stuffing, we apprehend, is frequently composed of sage and onions. There is no reason why even naturalists, in the legitimate pursuit of their profession or occupation, should kill birds out of season. Surely six months in the year would be ample. We have heard of men in New Jersey who habitually kill woodcock out of season, and when detected plead the "specimen" clause in the game laws. Under cover of this protecting section much mischief is done, and it will be worth the attention of the committee appointed at the recent State Sportsmen's Convention to see that the latitude which it now conveys is drawn within more reasonable bounds.

WOODCOCK SWAMPERS IN JULY.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

There is a rumor circulating that a party of New York and Long Island sportsmen intend to visit our State of New Jersey on the 2d and 3d of July to shoot woodcock, and "have the first crack at them." This unsportsmanlike practice has been going on for some years, and all authorities around Pinebrook in Morris and Essex Counties are bewith notified and put on their guard for these pot-hunters. Several well-known pigeon shots are said to be among them. Summer shooting is bad enough in itself, and should be abolished by all means, as it is no recreating, healthful sport to shoot half grown, weak birds, get eaten up by flies and mosquitoes, tramp ten or fifteen miles at 90° in the shade, and after all this find your birds spoiled when you come home at night. Why not wait until the 1st of October? Many sportsmen say that if they have no summer shooting they will have no cock shooting at all. If these gentlemen would only leave the birds alone in summer they would stay around and induce many birds bred in the north to stay and tarry with them on their way to the south. It is a well known fact that most fall cocks are found where summer birds are left. JUSTUS.

[The habit that some would-be sportsmen have of shooting before the season opens in order to get ahead of legitimate sportsmen is disgraceful in the extreme, and we are gratified to find that the different associations for the protection of game have made preparations this season to enforce the law upon the subject. We fully agree with our correspondent that summer woodcock shooting should be stopped altogether.—ED.]

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

At a regular meeting of the Georgia Game Association, held at their hall last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: —President, Joseph D. Weed; Vice President, Robert B. Habersham; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Conneral. Ten new members were also elected.

A very pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation to the association by the Savannah Cadets of a magnificent large steel engraving representing "The Death of the Stag," most beautifully framed, with heavy crimson silk cords and tassels attached. The association values and appreciates this beautiful gift which so adorns their walls, all the more as it was wholly unexpected and unlooked for, and will look upon it as another tie binding the fraternal relations existing between the two organizations.

After the meeting had adjourned, a regular meeting of the rifle team of the association was held, which resulted in its being reorganized, with Mr. Wm. H. Conneral as Captain, and Mr. B. C. Wright as Secretary and Treasurer. GEORGIA.

HUNTER'S CAMP.—We have printed a large extra edition of this week's issue of FOREST AND STREAM, which contains a sketch of the Hunter's Camp at the Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, on the presumption that very many of those who visit the Camp will wish to retain a picture of it as a souvenir. We should not have allowed ourselves to be anticipated by our illustrated contemporaries in publishing this engraving, but a misunderstanding with our artist as to the time when it was wanted has delayed us.

SNOW IN CANADA.—Our Canadian correspondence shows that snow is still very deep in places north of Quebec.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS—NO. 5.

NATURAL HISTORY IN THE MAIN BUILDING.

THIS afternoon I wandered through the Main Building picking up the fragments of natural history which are to be found mixed in with the arts and industries of all countries. Near the entrance from the Mineral Annex, Prof. W. H. B. Thomas exhibits some interesting natural products from near his home at Mount Holly, Warren County, N. J., where the well-known green marl is found. The fertilizing properties of this earth are celebrated, its excellence consisting in its 12 or 13 per cent. of potash. Professor Thomas also exhibits from his quarries beautiful specimens of a red dolomitic marble, which he styles "rose crystal." It seems as though a sharp blow would shatter a block to pieces; but it has been found to resist very severe strains, and its beauty so recommends it that it is being extensively used for ornamental columns in churches and other large buildings in Philadelphia. Prof. Thomas also derives from his property a mineral water called "Mensent," after the springs, for which great medical properties are claimed. I could not better use this opportunity, by the way, than in heartily thanking Prof. Thomas for much valuable help in acquiring access to and information in all branches of science as illustrated here. His extensive acquaintance among the foreign exhibitors and commissioners, and his generous use of it, will redound greatly to the advantage of FOREST AND STREAM's readers. I forgot to mention the abundance of fossil found in Prof. Thomas's marls, particularly fossil wood perforated by the *Polorthis tibialis*—a boring mollusk similar to the teredo or ship-worm. The destruction which this dreaded mollusk—for it is not a worm, but a bivalve called *Teredo navalis* and classed very near to the common soft clam (*Mya*)—is able to accomplish, is shown by an American firm not far from this point in the building, who advertise a preventive. There you see great blocks of live oak perfectly riddled with the grain, by the closely crowded calcareous tubes with which it lines its burrows. These tubes are usually not much larger than a lead pencil, but are sometimes as big as a broomstick and almost as long. It occupies the greater part of this tube, but the bivalve shell and boring apparatus are only at the inner extremity. They do enormous damage. There is another boring mollusk which would inflict equal injury were it as numerous. This is the *Pholas costata* of this coast, other species inhabiting other regions. The chalk cliffs of England are full of them, where they are known as "piddocks." An excellent example of its work is to be seen in an immense cypress stump, which lies just outside one of the doors of the Government Building. This stump was removed from Cape Fear River, eight miles below Wilmington, N. C., and nineteen miles from its mouth, where the river was improved. The water on the bar was only nine feet, but has been deepened to twelve feet mainly by the removal of the snags. The water must have been fresh to allow the trees to grow where they were standing, but the place has since been covered with salt water, since these stumps are eaten through and through by the *Pholas*. It is exhibited by the Engineers of the War Department.

Close by our starting point in the Main Building, are shining verde antiques from Maryland, and the less resplendent but more valuable chromic iron from Southern Delaware, the unworked ore of which sells at from three to eighteen guineas per ton in London. There is a large demand for its use in the manufacture of chromic acid, etc., and it is rare. Speaking of iron ores, Canada shows magnetite containing perfect fossil spirulas of the Devonian age! Here is a conundrum for geologists. It is surprising to see how much some foreign artists use natural objects as aids to ornamentation, or as the basis of some artistic design. Take for instance the furniture from Russia made of deer's horns screwed together into chairs, stools, stands, sofas, etc., and properly upholstered. But I think I must devote a special letter to this aspect of the Exhibition.

New Zealand has been thoughtful enough to send a very good representation of the Maoris, the aboriginal people of the island, who are fast disappearing. There are many photographs of their faces and forms, dress, war costumes, canoes, and houses. The Maoris are a stalwart race, of far better physique and visage than the Australians. They more resemble the Malays, are warlike and adventurous, and their arts exhibit much skill and ingenuity. Their primitive implements are singularly like those of our western Indians. The tools and weapons of the natives of the Chatham Islands east of New Zealand, also present, are much like them. A prominent weapon is a stone club, highly polished, which is shaped like a narrow pear leaf, the handle being the stem of the leaf. This is fourteen inches long and three wide, but not more than one or one and one-half inches thick. It would cleave a white man's skull easily, but those fellows stand it; their heads are the least vulnerable part of them, perhaps on account of the dense mats of woolly hair which acts as a cushion. This paddle-like cleaver is peculiar to those islanders, but when they fixed a quartz pebble as large as your two fists in the forked end of a stout branch, and thus made a mallet for breaking wood, driving stakes, or knocking on the head a wounded animal, refractory slave, or conquered foe, they hit upon precisely the same device as savages in several other parts of the world. It is a little curious, however, that in the design of another style of tool—a hoe, or an adze, according to whether you suppose it used for digging or chopping—the Maoris and the natives of the Northern Pacific coast of America are almost identical. This instrument was made by cutting a stout branch with a piece of the body of the tree left at the end, forming a T-shaped piece, in shape much like one of our ordinary adzes, if the iron part of the blade was part and parcel of the wood. To the outside of this wooden head is lashed a green stone "celt" with sharp and polished edge in such a way that every blow given with the instrument only tends to fix the bonds more firmly. In the cases of the Smithsonian Institution you will find the exact counterpart of this implement, except that all the lashings are of rawhide instead of the fibre rope and twine of the South Sea Islanders. Their smooth lenticular stone for dressing skins also is the same as that in use among our Shoshones, and their "net-sinkers," grooved to be firmly fastened to the net, are just like those found everywhere. Several heavy cleavers of a tough schist and some of green stone are shown, in which one end is whittled down for a handle; and some heavy weapons of somewhat similar shape denominated "adzes," which are difficult to describe briefly. These have a style about them, however, which marks them as peculiar to that region. No arrow-heads and but few "flints" are exhibited. There are several carvings in wood, especially of human figures labeled idols, which wear immense headdresses like tiaras; and some other curious articles of wood, the use of which is not stated or apparent. The collection is well worth a careful study, as it is very suggestive. For a great variety of carving in wood, slate and horn, and some curious knick-knacks, the visitor should examine the display of native wares and work from the "Gold Coast" in Western Africa. This is not far from New Zealand's department, and should by no means be forgotten.

THE CAMBRIDGE MUSEUM.—By an act of the Massachusetts Legislature Prof. Agassiz's Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge has been transferred from the Trustees who for seventeen years have guarded it, to the custody of Harvard University. It is a great addition to the resources of the university. The corporation previously owned the land, and now possesses all the property, including the rare and valuable collections, with $115,000 in money. The Agassiz Memorial Fund, amounting to $310,-673, is also a part of the transfer. All the scientific courses in geology, zoology, anatomy, and physiology are now taught in the Museum, and though students have no longer the advantage of Prof. Agassiz's genial and magnetic presence, they have the use of the abundant collections he gathered, with able teachers to expound them. With this great accession to its resources, the scientific course will become one of the most valuable in the whole university.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.—The Centennial regattas have been sailed, two in this harbor and one to Cape May and back, during the past week. They also have proved to be mere local affairs, only New York yachts competing. Not only did foreign yachts fail to put in an appearance, but even Boston and Philadelphia were unrepresented. In the first day's race *four* of our large yachts competed. The cause of so little interest being taken in these events is probably owing, first, to the absence of any incentive in the way of a valuable prize, for, although the possession of a bronze Centennial medal may be esteemed highly by the owner of a yacht, a valuable prize of plate would be much more desirable. So far everything undertaken by the Centennial Commissioners outside of their own grounds appears to have been to a greater or less extent failures.

—The Crossman House at Alexandria Bay, River St. Lawrence, will this season have attached to it two steam pleasure yachts, one of which (when not specially chartered) will make two trips daily between the bay and Brockville, a model Canadian town, 24 miles down the river, now styled the "City of the Thousand Islands," which is well worth visiting. The trip is a delightful one, through a magnificent portion of river scenery. The other little steamer will leave the bay in the morning, and call at the occupied islands, carrying a variety of the necessities and luxuries of life, also daily papers, island mails, express parcels, passengers, &c. This arrangement will be found a great convenience to the islanders. Either boat may be chartered by private parties on reasonable terms.

—The magnificent fleet of two schooners and two sloops started on the third "Centennial" regatta, the course being to Cape May and return. Evidently bronze medals and memorial certificates are not sufficiently attractive to induce yachtsmen to fit out for an outside race. The prizes for the four-oared shell race at Philadelphia are $2,500 to first boat, and $1,000 to second. Some such amount invested in plate might have made the sailing regattas worthy of the name.

THE FLORIDA NEW YORKER.—A paper with the above title has been established in this city, its object being to promote the interests of Florida in this State, to encourage emigration, and furnish all news and information requisite for tourists or intending settlers. The publication office is at No. 22 Beekman street.

TO GO WEST FOR A HUNT.—We call attention to the advertisement elsewhere of a reliable person who wishes to organize a few crack shots to hunt buffalo, elk, antelope, etc., next fall, in the southwest. Here is such a chance as seldom offers, where gentlemen can select their own comrades, not being obliged to depend upon guides and chance acquaintances on the frontier.

—A fine healthy place for ladies and children, with good fishing and shooting, at Sayville, Long Island, is advertised in our columns this week.

—Salmon in the Halifax, Nova Scotia, market, retail at 12 cents per pound.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME NOW IN SEASON.

Woodcock, *Philohela minor*.

FOREST AND STREAM HANDBOOK FOR RIFLEMEN.—This neat little book is now ready for delivery and we can heartily recommend it as the most compact and concise handbook yet offered to riflemen. Its value will be more particularly felt by those who are forming new clubs, as it contains forms for regulations and by-laws, together with lists of all the paraphernalia required, and regulations for matches, etc. Besides "Hints to Amateur Riflemen," it contains a list of most of the American Rifle clubs. The illustrations comprise a map of Wimbledon, the greatest rifle range in the world, Glen Drake, canvas targets, score cards, etc. And the price is only 50 cents. Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co. are the publishers, but the book can be sent from this office.

CREEDMOOR.—Saturday was the regular match day at Creedmoor and the usual congregation of long and short range, civil and military experts was present. The most important match was that for the Geiger Bull's-eye trophy, shot for with 20 shots at 1,000 yards, 15 at 900, and 10 at 800 yards. The best score was made by Mr. L. Weber, 203 points out of a possible 225, but Mr. Farwell made one more bull's-eye and took the badge for the second time. The scores were as follows:—

Name.	1000 yds.	900 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
L. Weber, 23 bullseyes	87	67	49	203
G. W. Yale, 28 bullseyes	82	66	48	196
W. B. Farwell, 29 bullseyes	80	67	48	195
E. Bathbone, 22 bullseyes	78	63	47	188
E. Hyde, 19 bullseyes	72	62	46	180
C. E. Blydenburg, 22 bullseyes	69	64	36	179
C. E. Overbaugh, 23 bullseyes	59	69	49	177
Isaac L. Allen, 15 bullseyes	74	62	40	176
H. Fisher, 22 bullseyes	71	58	46	175
A. J. Roux, 23 bullseyes	58	67	50	175
G. L. Morse, 13 bullseyes	65	53	43	161
A. J. Hennion, Jr., 12 bullseyes	61	59	41	161
A. S. Swan, 8 bullseyes	36	55	38	129

In the other match for a marksman's badge, 5 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, Mr. A. B. Van Heuseu was the winner with a score of 41. There were 50 contestants.

THE THIRD MATCH WITH IRELAND.—For some reason or other our riflemen have displayed even less inclination to compete for the honor of representing their country in the approaching match with the Irish Team than they did in the competition for places in the general international matches. Tuesday and Wednesday of last week were the days fixed upon when sixteen experts were to be selected, who were to have competed again this week, when the final team and reserves would have been appointed. But only fourteen aspirants appeared so that none were excluded from the second contest, the details of which are not at hand in time for this issue of our paper. We give below the results of the two days competitions, the conditions being 15 shots each at 800 and 900 yards, and 20 at 1,000 yards, highest possible score:—

Name.	1st day.	2d day.	Total.
C. E. Blydenburg	218	159	377
Isaac L. Allen	213	196	409
G. W. Yale	209	212	421
G. W. Davison	205	174	379
A. Anderson	203	156	359
R. Rathbone	201	193	394
Major Henry Fulton	199	209	408
C. Dusenberry, Jr.	196	188	384
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	195	187	382
A. D. Hodgman	182	200	382
H. Fisher	180	184	364
Capt. Douglas Smyth	180	166	346
G. L. Morse	153	144	297
T. Lamb, Jr	Absent.	199	199

The second day was a very unfavorable one for shooting which accounts for the poor score. Mr. C. E. Blydenburgh, who had headed the list on the first day was unfortunate on the second in accidentally disarranging the front sight of his rifle. Mr. T. Lamb, Jr., being unable to attend on Tuesday, will be allowed another day in which to make his score. The following marksmen abide by their scores made in the competitions for places on the Centennial team: Lieut. Col. Farwell, Major Gen. Dakin, Messrs. L. Weber, C. E. Overbaugh, and L. C. Bruce.

We are able now to compare the practice scores of the Irishmen with our own, and the result as shown from the following table indicates that they are better than ours. The first of the series of competitions for places on the Irish team was concluded on the 10th inst., at Dundalk, and ten men selected for the final competition to be shot on the 28th and 29th inst. At this last competition Major Leech, Captain of the team, is authorized to nominate four or more additional competitors, among whom will be Messrs. John Rigby, Milner, and Wilson. In examining the table below, it must be borne in mind that the number of shots fired at each range was fifteen, while in our competitions 20 shots were fired at the 1,000 yard range. The last column denotes the "selected" scores of two days:—

Johnson	183	186	192	378
Goff	182	—	194	376
Rigby, Wilham	190	177	—	367
Clarke	172	175	193	365
Joynt	169	185	175	360
Dyas	174	185	174	359
Greenhill	167	173	179	352
Smyth	—	167	181	348
Creed	154	177	169	346
Thynne	154	167	172	339
McKenna	175	—	158	333
Pollock	154	156	166	330
Seymour	105	—	—	—
Taylor	—	166	—	—
Traill	151	146	39	297

Major Leech had a very narrow escape at the last competition. The markers being new to the work, Maj. Leech had gone up to the targets to instruct them. While he was engaged in washing out the bullet mark from target No. 2, one of the riflemen who was firing at No. 1, missed his own target and hit No, 2. The bullet splintered in the rebound, and some of the splinters penetrated Major Leech's hat, cutting the right forehead; others struck his face, contusing the left cheek for fully three inches immediately under the left eye. The eye narrowly escaped. The hat was quite riddled. The Major will have the sympathy of all riflemen in this country, and we rejoice sincerely that the accident was no worse.

—The members of the International team, which, by the way, should not be confounded with the other American team which is being organized for the purpose of shooting a match with the Irish team (why would not one team have answered?) have elected Gen. Shaler Captain of the team. Col. Gildersleeve was the first unanimous choice, but politely declined. Major Joseph Holland was chosen adjutant. The regular practice of the team will commence after July 4th.

MORSEMERE.—Mr. Charles Hodgman, of the Yonkers team, says the Yonkers *Gazette*, was successful on Thursday of last week, in making the largest run ever recorded in the annals of rifle shooting at 500 yards. The target was made in the presence of two other members of the team. The feat was thirty-eight shots at 500 yards in which he made 185 out of 190, Creedmoor count; or, 203 out of 228, Morsemere count. This latter count gives an extra point for all shots in a 11-inch cartou, within the Creedmoor hull's-eye of 22 inches. We print this score in full as a matter of record and curiosity: 4 6 5 5 6 6 6 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 4 6 6 6 5 6.

NEW YORK.—A match was shot on the 20th inst. at Reeseville, N. Y., on the range of the Reeseville Rifle Club between C. W. Rennell of that place and J. D. Wilkinson, of Plattsburgh, for the championship of Northern New York. The conditions of the match were, 25 shots each at 200 yards off-hand; old Wimbledon target, 8-inch hull's-eye and 16-centre. Wilkinson won by a score of 109 against 89—possible score 125. The scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Wilkinson	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4	109
Rennell	4 4 3 5 3 2 4 2 3 2 4 1 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 3 2	89

The winner used a Wilkinson rifle and Mr. Rennell a Winchester.

—The Brooklyn Rifle Association elected fifty-six members at their last meeting. General T. S. Dakin is President and Colonel B. E. Valentine Secretary of the Association.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee, June 22d.*—The fifth contest at 500 yards, for the Broadhead field glass prize began at Milwaukee on the 16th inst., but owing to bad weather, rain, fog, and drizzele, the shoot had to be postponed at the 8th round, and was resumed the 21st. The greater number of the competitors failed to put in a second appearance to finish their score, but the "rifle on the brain" ones were on hand and did the best they could. Fielding won the glass the second time, by getting in a centre to Bangs' inner. The score now stands, Bangs winner twice, Fielding twice, and Turner once. The next trial will probably settle the matter. Bangs thinks he has got a sure thing, and Fielding smiles all over. The following are the scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
Fielding	5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4	69
Bangs	3 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	69
Turner	5 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5	68
Johnston	5 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4	66

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NORTH CAROLINA.—The members of the Wilmington Rifle Club shot a team match on the 20th instant, the prize being a gold medal for the best score, to be won three times. The following are the scores:—

TEAM NO. 1—200 YARDS.		TEAM NO. 2—200 YARDS.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Fyfe	4 3 5 4 3 4 3 5 4 4 ..39	Crow	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 .41
Davis	4 3 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 ..38	Cazaux	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3..39
Kenan	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 2..37	Woody	3 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 3 3..36
Brown	4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 ..34	Bernard	2 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3..33
Carlar	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 ..37	Lilly	5 2 4 5 5 2 3 3 4 5..38
DeRosset	3 4 4 0 4 4 4 5 3 3..34	Rankin	5 3 3 2 4 5 5 3 3 4..35
Campbell	4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 3..37	Giles	4 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3..34
Harrison	3 3 2 2 0 2 2 3 5 0..19	Hargrave	4 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 3..34
		Smallhouse	5 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 2 3..34
Grand total	273	Felder	3 4 3 3 4 3 2 3 4 4..33
Average of totals, 34⅛.		Lilly, Jr	3 4 4 0 3 4 4 3 4 4..32
		Grand total	396
		Average of totals, 36.	

CALIFORNIA.—The summer meeting of the California Rifle Association was held at San Bruno range on the 8th inst. The principal event was the Kellogg Challenge Cup match, for which there were 29 entries, the conditions being 5 shots each at 300 and 600 yards. The cup was won by Corporal Thos. E. Carsen with scores of 18 and 20 at each range, the next competitor being eight points behind him. The second event was a Regimental team match, shot with U. S. Springfield of .45 calibre. Two teams from the First and Second Regiments contended. The conditions were 10 shots each at 200 yards off-hand, ten men in each team. The First Regiment team won by a score of 386 to 347 points. Following this match, the best shot of each team, Capt. Burns and Lieut. Brockhoff fired five more shots each, under the same conditions, for the McCloud medal, Capt. Burns winning by a score of 20 to his opponent's 19. The last event was the Military short-range stakes, for which there were 42 entries, under the same conditions as the previous match, five shots each. The best scores were: A. P. Raye, 22; J. Robertson, 21; C. P. Le Breton, 21; J. P. Warren, 20; A. H. Henz, 19.

THE RIFLE ABROAD.—A dispatch dated London, June 24th, says that Scotland has won the International Rifle Challenge Trophy competed for at Edingburgh by the Scotch, English, and Irish twenties. Scotland scored 1,226, England, 1,201, and Ireland, 1,140.

CHICAGO RIFLE CLUB.

CHICAGO, June 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Following are the scores made by the Chicago Rifle Club at their range at South Park Thursday, June 15th. Weather was very fine up to three P. M., afterwards very changeable, showery, &c. No sighting shots.

Name.	Distance.	Score.	Total.
O. C. Blackmer	800 yards	5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4— 69	
	900 yards	4 4 3 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 0 5 3 4— 60	
	1000 yards	3 3 4 5 4 2 4 4 4 3 5 3 2 0 4— 50	
Grand total			179
W. E. Strong	800 yards	4 3 5 4 5 4 ; 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4— 68	
	900 yards	4 0 4 3 2 0 3 3 5 4 2 5 4 4 5— 49	
	1000 yards	4 0 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5— 64	
Grand total			179
J. W. Roberts	800 yards	2 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 5 0— 58	
	900 yards	5 0 5 3 3 0 3 0 5 3 4 5 5 3 5— 51	
	1000 yards	3 4 5 5 4 2 3 4 4 5 3 3 3 4 0 4— 53	
Grand total			162
Walter Burnham	800 yards	0 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 4— 63	
	900 yards	0 0 0 0 3 2 5 3 4 4 0 5 5 5 5— 41	
	1000 yards	3 2 0 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 3 5 5 0 4— 53	
Grand total			157

R. S. Thompson, 1000 yards only.....3 3 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 0 4 0 4— 54

On the 22d inst., under the same conditions Colonel Shaffer scored 172, Mr. Blackmer 167, Chas. Fuller 144, and J. W. Roberts 137.

A new rifle club is to be formed here this week. Will send you particulars in my next. A.

THE RIFLE IN CANADA.—At a meeting of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association held at Ottawa on the 21st, it was arranged to hold the prize meeting on the 5th September and following days; it was decided to allow smallbore shooting only with Martini-Henris, which will be supplied to members by the Association. The following is a list of the matches to be shot: All-Comers Match, $360; Dominion of Canada Match, $425; Battalion Match, $340; McDougall Challenge Cup, value $200; Provincial Match, cash prize $150; London Merchants' Cup, value $1,000; Affiliated Association Match, $280; Governor General's prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals; prizes for the highest aggregate scores, $155, with medals of the National Association and two field glasses; Wimbledon matches in two stages, $1,265.

Lieutenant Colonel Gzowski, President of the association, accompanied the Canadian team to Wimbledon, sailing from Quebec on the 24th inst. A Canadian trophy is to be offered for competition at Wimbledon this year.

—A Murray (Iowa) correspondent says that prairie chickens will be plenty in Iowa the coming season.

PIGEON MATCHES.

NEW YORK—*Penn Yan, June 24th.*—Six sportsmen went to the trap with ten birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, one barrel, with the following result:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Pratt	10	Remer	8
South	10	Gilbert	8
Sheldon	8	Elmendorff	6

All used 1¼ oz. of shot, except Elmendorf, who used but an ounce. Smith used a 10-bore gun, all the others were smaller. Gilbert's gun was a muzzle-loader, the others were breech loaders.

MICHIGAN.—A match was shot at Ann Arbor on the 23d instant between the Plymouth and Ann Arbor clubs, resulting in a win for the first by two birds. The conditions were 10 birds each, 21 yards rise, 1½ ounces shot. The following are the scores:—

PLYMOUTH CLUB.		ANN ARBOR CLUB.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
M. Kenyon	10	Wm. Porter	5
W. Wherry	7	C. H. Manley	9
D. Ford	7	C. J. Kintner	8
H. Whipple	8	F. Reese	6
F. Wherry	10	L. Moore	7
E. Pelham	5	E. Brose	7
C. Barrington	6	G. Buckley	7
G. Whipple	7	W. Bortle	9
R. L. Root	6	T. Bailey	8
C. M. Sly	8	J. Lawrence	8
Grand total	74	Grand total	72

CONCENTRATING CARTRIDGES.

LOWELL, MASS., June 19th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The article by "Old Sportsman," on page 271 of current volume, leads me to relate a short trial with Kay's and Eley's concentrating cartridges and the common round pasteboard concentrators, which, I believe, are also made by Eley, and which for short please allow me to call "paper." Gun used is W. & C. Scott & Sons, 12 gauge, 7¾-pound, 28-inch barrel, not choke-bored; powder—3 drachms Hazard ducking No. 3. With 1 oz. Tatham's No. 7, which contains, I think, 294 pellets, I get from 100 to 114 shot inside 30 inch selected circle, 40 yards. The same shot was used with paper concentrator. The Eley were No. 6 shot (English, of course,) the Kay No. 7 (American, of course supposed, since Eley, counted, contained 270 pellets; one Kay, 308 pellets, or the large number of 128 in favor of Kay's. I used paper 36x40 inches, fired from rest, and and selected circle afterward 30-inch diameter. Results arranged in order of merit were: Paper concentrator, 147, 134, 109, 52; Eley cartridges, 154, 136, 82, 57; Kay, 134, 112, 109, 102. Reckoning by simple proportion it seems fair to assume that had Kay's contained as few pellets as Eley's, his (Kay's) figure would have been 91, 75, 74, 69 in whole numbers. Brass shells were used for Kay's, paper shells for others, and both printed directions carefully complied with. The paper concentrator gave best distribution in first two patterns, Eley's first pattern being next; all others were poor. If you have any trial to suggest with same shot cartridges, but otherwise different conditions, I have a few left and some leisure time, so call on. Comment would seem as needless as the results mentioned by "Old Sportsman." WANNALANCET.

HAYING—THE CROP.—From present appearance we are likely to have more than an average crop. With this promise before us it becomes us to look well to the securing of all the profit and advantages arising from this condition of things. A large majority, in their practice, seem to think that grass for grazing and grass for hay are two quite different things, and that while the first is the very best when kept rather closely grazed—not allowing any seed stalks to form—that the latter must send up seed stems, blossom, form seed, and often ripen, so as to scatter the seed before being harvested; such are greatly in error in the opinion of the writer.

Practical, as well as theoretical experiments, determine that grass in the blade holds a larger amount of the elements which go to build up all parts of the animal system than the same varieties after having passed the blossoming stage. Such being the fact, grass designed for hay ought to be harvested soon as, if not previous to, its blossoming. Many make it a practice to begin haying at a set time, say the Monday following the fourth of July; or perhaps somewhat later in this section; but there is a growing class who find it to their advantage to begin their haying earlier, and thus secure a richer and better feed for their stock, something which is not so far removed from green grass, the natural food for all herbiferous animals.

The harvesting of grass previous to its blossoming necessitates a considerably greater amount of labor, but is it not a fact that we are generally overwise in making hay by over-drying it? Hay will keep, and sweet, too, where there is no foreign moisture in it, or allowed to enter it after housing, if not so thoroughly dried before housing, always provided it is stored in tight, suitable buildings. Barns, as too commonly found, are apt to be poor places for storing cured grass, the wide cracks affording too free circulation. A barn to stow hay in should be a tight one, no cracks to admit air, sun, or wet to the mow to bleach and spoil the hay which lays contiguous to them.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—Ten mules attached to a wagon loaded heavily with lumber went over a precipice near Virginia City, Nevada, and rolled down a nearly perpendicular bank two thousand feet to the bottom of a cañon. The driver, who saved his life by jumping off the wagon in time, says that he could see the tumbling animals during only several hundred feet of their fall, but after that a cloud of dust hid them, although he heard their agonized cries longer

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
June 29	5	26	2	13	1	26
June 30	6	19	3	5	2	19
July 1	7	10	3	58	3	10
July 2	8	7	4	51	4	7
July 3	9	2	5	45	5	0
July 4	9	51	6	37	5	51
July 5	10	40	7	24	6	40

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTAS.

THE first of these events was sailed on Thursday last over the regular New York Yacht Club course around the Light Ship and return. In number or entries it did not equal one of the regular club regattas, and the absence of any visiting yachts, either foreign or domestic, (except one small sloop from Boston), deprived it of anything approaching either a national or international character. The day was all that could be desired for a regatta, and the number of excursion steamers out unusually large. The contesting yachts were as follows:—

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Club.	Allowance. M. S.
Rambler	W. H. Thomas	New York	Allows.
Dreadnaught	C. J. Osborn	New York	2 43
Tidal Wave	W. Voorhis	Atlantic	3 28
Alarm	G. L. Kingsland	New York	4 01

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.

Estelle	James D. Smith	New York	Allows.
Restless	J. N. Kane	New York	3 04
Meta	W. E. Iselin	New York	5 55
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell	Atlantic	6 08
Eva	E. Burd Grubb	New York	7 48

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Gracie	J. R. Halsey	Brooklyn	Allows.
Arrow	Daniel Edgar	New York	2 50

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Kate	George F. Randolph		Allows.
Windward	H. L. Willoughby	New York	0 11
Sadie	W. E. Greenleaf	Atlantic	1 41
Orion	Wm. Cooper	Atlantic	2 05
Annie	James Ellsworth	Brooklyn	2 36
Maggie B	C. S. Stratton	Brooklyn	5 14
Schemer	C. S. Lee	Seawanhaka	9 6
Pirate	W. Winant	Brooklyn	—
Whitecap	J. M. Forbes	Eastern	—

The signal to start was given at 11:22, but few of them showed a disposition to cross the line, the little sloop, Sadie, crossing first, followed by the Alarm and Gen. Tom Thumb's sloop, Maggie B. At 11:37 a number of the yachts had not crossed, but as their time was computed from the expiration of the fifteen minutes' allowance it was so much against them. The Whitecap, the only visiting yacht, carried away the head of her topmast just as she crossed the line, and was withdrawn. Both wind and tide were fair, and as they opened the bay the breeze was just fresh enough to bring out their sailing qualities. The Tidal Wave's misfortunes commenced early in the day, as soon after passing the Wadsworth her fore topmast broke short off, leaving her in as bad a plight as she was on the day of the New York Yacht Club regatta. The Alarm soon passed the little Sadie, and led the fleet, followed closely by the Gracie and Arrow, these three being the first to round the southwest spit buoy, in the order named, the Sadie and Maggie B. following. The others were not timed, as the judges' steamer was steered direct for the Light Ship. Passing the point of the Hook the Gracie was leading the Alarm, with the Arrow close up. The event of the day was the race between these two first class sloops. At the Light Ship they were side and side, but the Arrow managed to turn first, and started on the journey home. The large schooners, particularly the Dreadnaught, were doing well, with the exception of the Tidal Wave, which was next to the last vessel to turn the Light Ship. Coming home the Arrow maintained her lead of the Gracie, followed by the Dreadnaught, which had passed the Alarm, the others being strung out in a long line astern. The times of arrival and results of the race were as follows:—

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Dreadnaught	11 37 00	4 15 40	4 38 40	4 35 57
Rambler	11 37 00	4 29 40	4 52 40	4 52 40
Alarm	11 25 41	4 23 28	4 57 47	4 55 43
Tidal Wave	11 37 00	4 35 04	4 58 04	4 54 56

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.

Estelle	11 37 00	4 31 15	4 54 15	4 54 15
Restless	11 30 14	4 43 16	5 13 02	5 09 58
Meta	11 37 09	4 45 42	5 08 33	5 02 37
Peerless	11 35 42	4 32 50	4 57 08	4 51 02
Eva	11 37 00	4 43 53	5 06 53	4 59 05

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Gracie	11 37 25	4 15 24	4 47 58	4 47 58
Arrow	11 28 08	4 08 15	4 40 07	4 37 17

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Orion	11 37 00	4 42 48	5 05 48	5 03 43
Windward	11 37 00	4 41 34	5 04 34	5 01 23
Kate	11 29 11	4 33 37	5 14 26	5 14 26
Sadie	11 24 37	4 1 01	5 16 24	5 14 43
Annie	11 37 00	4 48 12	5 11 12	5 08 35
Maggie B	11 26 12	4 40 47	5 14 35	5 09 28
Schemer	11 30 20	4 52 42	5 16 23	5 07 16
Pirate	11 32 50	not timed.		

Thus the Dreadnaught wins the first class schooner prize, beating the Rambler 16m. 43s. The Peerless wins in the second class in schooners, beating the Estelle 3m. 18s. The Arrow wins in the first class sloops, beating the Gracie 10m. 41s., and the Orion wins in the second class in sloops, beating the Windward 40s.

THE SECOND DAY.

Friday was even a fairer day for a regatta than the one preceding, and the immense number of small yachts afloat gave the bay a decidedly holiday appearance. Entries were confined to yachts of fifteen tons and under, thirty-one appearing at the starting point. These were divided into three classes, the first comprising all cabin yachts, the second, open boats of 25 feet mean length and over, the third, boats under 25 feet, and the fourth, all cat-rigged boats. The course was from a stake-boat off the New York Yacht Club house to and around a stake-boat off Coney Island; thence to and around a stake-boat off Bay Ridge; thence to and around a stake-boat off Robbins' Reef; thence returning to the home stake-boat; and thence over the same course again, keeping all stake-boats on the port hand, in passing and rounding them. The prizes offered were a medal and diploma of the International Exhibition of 1876 for the winner in each class, as well as a silver prize offered by the Centennial Regatta Committee. At 12h. 12m. 20s., the gun to prepare was fired from the yacht Restless, and five minutes later the gun to start was fired. The Cynthia was the first to cross, followed closely by the Maud and Beecher. With such a large fleet there were constant changes, yachts passing and repassing each other in making the two rounds of the course. Among those which most distinguished themselves by fine sailing were the W. T. Lee, the Pluck and Luck, and the Susie S. The sensation of the day, however, was the appearance of the noudescript life raft, or "What is it?" called the Amaryllis, a double boat composed of two cigar-shaped cylinders about four feet apart joined by light planking. The way in which she sailed was a "caution" and opened the eyes of the yachtsmen. She led the fleet to the home stake-boat by a mile. The following table gives the names of the yachts entered, and the results:—

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Favorita	12 21 20	4 15 28	3 54 08	3 54 8
Reveille	12 21 13	4 12 40	3 48 27	3 42 7

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Journeyman	12 27 30	4 05 00	3 37 01	3 37 01
Greenpoint	12 27 12	3 58 40	3 31 28	3 30 18
Kate	12 26 02	Withdrawn.		
Cricket	12 28 02	4 05 32	3 39 30	3 38 10
Leroy	12 26 55	4 04 00	3 37 45	3 36 25
Wm. T. Lee	12 26 28	3 56 52	3 30 24	3 28 24
Wm. R. Brown	12 25 30	3 50 35	3 30 00	3 27 40
Susie S	12 24 55	3 51 30	3 26 44	3 24 14

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Amaryllis	12 27 18	3 46 50	3 19 32	3 19 32
Pluck & Luck	12 23 28	4 03 22	3 39 54	3 39 34
Clara S	12 23 38	5 11 43	3 47 05	3 45 39
Inspector	12 25 15	Withdrawn.		
Mary Emma	12 25 49	5 11 59	3 46 10	3 44 30
Au Revoir	12 24 43	Withdrawn.		
R. H. Holmes	12 24 20	4 16 08	3 51 48	3 47 28
Almira	12 27 59	4 28 40	3 54 41	3 49 21
Sophie Emma	12 26 08	4 28 08	4 02 00	3 56 00
Addie Taylor	12 25 29	4 19 42	3 54 13	3 48 03
Tough	12 25 38	Withdrawn.		

FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS.

Rebecca	12 21 05	Withdrawn.		
Knight Templar	12 26 00	4 06 40	3 41 49	3 33 49
Cynthia	12 18 40	3 55 50	3 37 10	3 37 10
Fidget	12 20 41	4 19 22	3 58 41	3 46 31
Florence	12 20 33	4 11 06	3 50 33	3 37 43
Victoria	12 23 33	4 03 45	3 40 12	3 27 02
Fonthill	12 20 55	4 22 55	4 02 00	3 47 50
H. W. Beecher	12 19 38	3 58 20	3 35 42	3 28 32
Vanita	12 21 38	Withdrawn.		
Maud	12 19 05	Withdrawn.		

The Reveille thus wins the prize for the first class, beating the Favorita 12m. 1s. The Susie S. wins that for the second class, beating the W. R. Brown 3m. 26s. The Amaryllis won the third class prize, beating the Pluck and Luck, the next vessel in this class, 20m. 2., but there was a protest entered against giving her the prize, on the ground that she is not a yacht, and the judges decided against her, giving the prize to the Pluck and Luck. The prize for fourth class was won by the Victoria on the time allowance, beating the Cynthia 8s. and the H. W. Beecher 1m.

THE THIRD DAY.

The third and last of the regattas under the auspices of the Centennial Commissioners, which is to be a race from Sandy Hook to Cape May and return, was begun on Monday, the starters being the schooners America and Alarm, and sloops Arrow and Gracie. The wind was light also at Sandy Hook, and when the hour arrived to start the yachts there was hardly sufficient breeze to fill the sails of the departing vessels. At one o'clock a slight breeze sprang up from the eastward, and at 1:19.5 the Gracie was started off to seaward from Buoy No. 5 off the point of Sandy Hook, followed at 1:28:45 by the Arrow. Both went away on the starboard tack, and making a short stretch, went about on the port tack, in which direction they were going when they passed out of sight, the Gracie still ahead. At 2:12:30 the Alarm passed by the stake-boat, also on the starboard tack, followed by the America at 2:13, both of them, however, passing the wrong side of the stake-boat. They were allowed to proceed, however, and when last seen they were still heading off shore, the Alarm leading the America about a mile. At the time of our going to press the yachts have not been heard from.

HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUB.—Monday last was the day fixed for the Union regatta held under the auspices of the above club, but the luck which during the earlier part of the season had favored yachtsmen seemed now to have deserted them, and on Wednesday in almost utter absence of wind marred what might have been made a most successful regatta. After waiting for a breeze until one o'clock the starting gun was fired and the yachts named in the summary below were started on what proved to be a mere drifting match. The start was a flying one, and the course from the foot of Seventieth street up the North River to Pleasant Valley, thence down to Wechawken, and thence past the stake-boat at Seventieth street, the course to be sailed over twice. The time limit was five hours, and the leading yachts managed to get around the course within that time and make a race. The following is a summary:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Foulton	1 13 15	Withdrawn.		
Eureka	1 12 00	6 09 45	4 57 45	4 57 45

SECOND CLASS.

Addie Taylor	1 16 00	6 14 30	4 28 30	4 55 30
H. H. Holmes	1 14 30	6 30 00	5 15 30	5 13 30
Vision	1 16 15	5 41 25	5 25 10	5 19 00
Clara S	1 14 30	Withdrawn.		
Annie L	1 15 33	Not timed.		
Pilot Boy	1 13 15	6 46 10	5 28 55	5 28 35
Andrew Blessing	1 15 10	Withdrawn.		
Au Revoir	1 11 30	6 14 40	5 03 10	5 01 50
Artful Dodger	1 10 00	6 09 30	4 53 30	4 53 30

THIRD CLASS.

K. Joralemon	1 13 00	Withdrawn.		
Skip Jack	1 18 00	7 01 30	4 53 30	4 53 30
Tough	1 13 00	7 00 15	5 47 15	5 31 55
Onward	1 15 00	Withdrawn.		
Mary Allen	1 13 00	Not timed.		
Gussie	1 14 00	Withdrawn.		
Ella	1 14 00	Withdrawn.		
Wave	1 16 30	7 03 10	5 56 40	5 58 50

The prize was a handsome gold medal to the winner in each class, which is won by the Eureka in the first class, the Addie Taylor in the second class, and the Tough in the third class.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—The first championship regatta of the Quincy Yacht Club took place off Mear's Hotel, Quincy Great Hill, Saturday afternoon. The judges were E. B. Souther, Chas. H. Porter, and J. O. Holden, and the courses were:—

First and Second Classes—From the judges' yacht, passing between Sheep and Grape Islands to red buoy, between Bunkin Island and Downer's Landing, leaving it on the port; thence, leaving Bunkin Island on the starboard, to red buoy off Hull, leaving it on the port; thence, leaving Sheep Island on the port, to Jacknife Ledge, leaving it on the starboard; thence, leaving Raccoon Island on the port, to judges' yach, passing between it and a flag-boat. Length, 7½ miles.

Third Class—From the judges' yacht, passing between Sheep and Grape Islands, to red buoy between Bundin Island and Downer's Landing, leaving it on the port; thence, leaving Bunkin Island on the starboard, to red buoy off Hull, leaving it oo the port; thence, leaving Sheep Island on the port, to judges' yacht, passing between it and a flag-boat. Length, 6 miles. The following is the summary:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Master.	Length. ft in.	Actual time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
1. Nerdie	S. F. Whitmarsh	28 5	1 20 30	1 35 10
4. Indie	E. W. French	29 2	1 23 10	1 39 06
3. Fiona	H. W. Barker	27 4	1 21 50	1 38 15
— Secret	J. Binney	23 2½	Not taken.	
2. Vision	E. P. Worster	27 7½	1 22 12	1 36 01

SECOND CLASS.

3. Maleio	James H Slade	19 9	1 28 28	1 41 02
4. Aurora	C. Sharp, Jr	19 4	1 42 07	1 43 51
1. Flora	W. F. Mayhury	17 3	1 30 00	1 32 25
2. Wildfire	H. A. Keith	18 1	1 37 24	1 36 29

THIRD CLASS.

4. Red Lion	G. W. Morton	16 8	1 26 57	1 23 21
7. Emer	F. Chubbuck, Jr	16 8	1 32 57	1 29 21
5. Rocket	B. F. Bass	16 6	1 28 08	1 24 11
3. Kate	George Saville	16 6	1 26 00	1 22 03
6. Rescue	W. F. Ford	15 8	1 35 23	1 29 19
1. Polly Virden	A. B. Cleverly	16 8	1 31 37	1 31 41
1. Fannie	A. Cleverly	16 7½	1 32 45	1 19 04
8. Annie	P. B. Turner	17 0	1 33 32	1 29 39

THE COUNTESS DUFFERIN.—This yacht, which is to contend in our waters next month for the possession of the "America" cup, has been given a good trial on Lake Ontario, and one that was eminently successful. Capt. Cuthbert says:—"She is the smartest vessel on fresh water. She runs like a witch, and has actually traveled over sixteen miles an hour, once, I believe, touching twenty. She also sails close to the wind, she is a good sea boat, stiff and easily worked, and will steer under her mainsail alone." He says, "I have great hopes of success in the coming race, as I know what the Countess can do, and was previously aware of what the crack American yachts were capable of. We carry a crew of eight, and have no trouble in handling her." Capt. Cuthbert may find that some of the crack American yachts can do more than he imagines. Still the Countess is likely to be a hard one to beat. She is said to have been modeled by Capt. Joe Ellsworth, who modeled the Comet, and sails her in all her races, and Pat McGiehan, builder of some of our fastest yachts. Capt. Joe Ellsworth will sail her, which is a strong point in her favor. She was to have sailed Monday week for Quebec and sea.

THE MADELEINE TO SAIL FOR THE AMERICA CUP.—The regatta committee of the N. Y. Yacht Club held a meeting last week, when it was unanimously resolved that the schooner Madeleine, by virtue of her previous record, and of her recent performance in trials with other yachts, was the fittest vessel to be chosen to represent the club in this international contest, and that, therefore, she should be chosen to sail these races.

It is understood, unofficially, that the club will take upon itself the sole charge of fitting the yacht for this contest, deeming it a club affair entirely, and if the permission of Commodore Dickerson can be obtained for such an arrangement, the club will, for the purposes of this race, assume the absolute ownership of the yacht, and relieve him from all responsibility, so that if she wins it shall be a club victory, and if she is defeated the club will take all the blame.

—Mr. Charles Carman's new yacht Carrie, 27 feet, arrived in Barnegat waters on the 21st inst. She is entered in the race of the Toms River Yacht Club, on July 5th.

BOSTON YACHTING MATTERS.—The Boston Yacht Club had a review on Saturday last, the rendezvous being the Club House, City Point. Between 30 and 40 yachts were anchored in line according to class, and inspected by the Commodore in his steam launch. Each yacht saluted by colors and gun as the Commodore passed her stern. The Commodore on completion of his inspection returned to his yacht, moved and located her, and then fired a gun. At this signal the first class yachts got under way, and in single file passed close to the stern of the Commodore's yacht, saluting when passing, with colors and gun, and thence held their course to the Great Brewster. At the signal of a second gun the second class boats followed in the same order, and the fleet took the course down the bay.

A tempest visited Boston Bay on Sunday doing much damage. 250 sail of yachts were anchored in Dorchester Bay, of which number half a dozen were capsized.

EASTERN YACHTING.—Saturday week was a great day for yachts in Boston Bay. The Dorchester and Lynn yacht clubs had their regattas, and the Quincy, Bunker Hill, Haverhill, and East Boston clubs all had regattas or reviews. The West End Boat Club had a regatta on the Charles River, where T. C. Butler and M. J. Abern rowed a single-scull race of two miles for the club championship, Butler winning in 16m. 25s. There were also pair-oar and four-oar working boat races.

THE FOURTH IN BOSTON.—Boston will celebrate the Centennial holiday in the usual manner with regattas on the bay and on the Charles river. There will be four sailing races, with prizes ranging from $100 to $25. Also four rowing races, the principal of which is that for four-oared boats, distance six miles: first prize $500; second, $350. The total amount given for prizes in the rowing races is $1,625.

ALCYONE BOAT CLUB.—The seventeenth annual regatta of this Brooklyn Club was held on the Hudson river near Yonkers on Saturday afternoon. For the pair-oared race there were two starters, as follows:—The Curlew, colors light-blue; bow, Sidney Greene, Jr.; stroke, Wm. C. Howard. The Petrel, colors red and white: bow, Henry J. Barlow; stroke, Lewis Smitzer, Jr. The course was two miles straight away from Huyler's Landing to Excelsior Grove. The "reds" took the lead at the start and kept it for the first eighth of a mile, when Barlow began steering across the river and directly out of the course. The "blues" soon passed the "reds," and won the race in 12m. 12½s., two and one half lengths ahead of the "reds."

The entries for the gig race were as follows:—The "Cigarette, colors blue: bow, Chas. C. Blossom; 2d, Wm. C. Cromwell; 3d, Thos. G. Wells; stroke, John C. Burne; cox, A. H. Supper. The Flirt, colors red: bow, J. J. Halhalan; 2d, Ed. P. Whipple; 3d, Wm. J. Oliver; stroke, A. H. Waterhouse; cox., Wm. V. Supper. The "blues" took the lead, leaving the "reds" at the first quarter-mile over a length behind. This lead they increased to the finish, crossing the line five lengths ahead. Time, 12m. 51½s.; reds, 13m. 3½s.

A tub race wound up the proceedings.

SCHUYLKILL NOTES.—The single-scull race for the championship of the Schuylkill Navy, which was postponed from the regular regatta day, Saturday last, on account of the rough water, was rowed on Tuesday the 20th. The starters were five in number, and were allotted stations at the start in the following order, beginning with the Western, or canal bank station: W. G. Thomas, Penn. Sylvania Club; Samuel Gormley, Quaker City; John D. McBeath, Quaker City; F. W. Street, Pennsylvania, and Chas P. Tasker, Crescent. The umpire, Mr. Alex Krumbhaar, of the Philadelphia, gave the men a good send off; Gomley getting perhaps a trifle the best of it. On the east, Street shot out of the line at a pace that could not possibly last, and which before a mile was rowed, sent him to the rear guard. Thomas with more vim than judgment, pushed for a lead on the west, and succeeded in slightly heading Gormley, who was until now ahead of all except possibly young Street. Thomas' pace was at the cost of form, and his steering got wild. Gormley was forced to spurt to prevent a collision, and his oars lapped with Thomas', causing the latter to claim a foul, a great loss of time, as the claim was justly not allowed. When he again got straightened out, he and McBeath were crowding one another; their oars struck slightly; John caught a crab, claimed a foul, which was allowed; and before he got away again, seeing the impossibility of ever catching Gormley—who was in the meantime getting away fast—virtually gave it up, coming down in company with Street. The race was now between Tasker, Thomas, and Gormley. The Quaker City man at the mile was showing the way; the other two a couple of lengths behind him, making a good race for second place. Thomas rowed pluckily but the better shape of the Crescent's sculler showed at the head of the Island that he meant to be second, indeed, it looked as if he might get very close to first place, but the result was Gormley, 1st, 10m. 24s.; Tasker, 2d, 10m. 40s.; Thomas, 3d, 10m. 52½. No time was taken for Street, or for the ex-champion, McBeath. On the umpire's steamer, which was kindly placed at the Navy's disposal for the race by Capt. Markle, of the Fairmount Steamboat Co., were the time-keepers, the Regatta Committee, members of the Naval Board and a number of guests, among whom was Mr. Chas. Hallock, the editor of FOREST AND STREAM. Much is due from the Navy for the consideration of Capt. Markle, who is always ready to assist in making regattas successful, by arranging the running time of his steamers in such a manner that they seldom interfere with the races.

SCULLS.

THE YALE-CAMBRIDGE RACE.—To-morrow the first eight-oared race ever witnessed in American waters will be rowed on the Connecticut River at Springfield. The contestants are the picked crews of Yale and Harvard, and is to a great extent a trial of the Oxford stroke adopted by Yale against the old Harvard stroke, rowed by Mr. Lonng and his companions when they were defeated in England some years since. The crews are as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE.			YALE.		
Name.	Age.	Wt.	Name.	Age.	Wt.
Stroke, W. A. Bancroft	21	157	Stroke, R. J. Cook	27	154
7—J. C. Belmn	23	157	7—J. Kennedy	24	166
6—M. James	21	169	6—O. D. Thompson	21	164
5—W. M. Lemoyne	19	169	5—W. W. Collin	20	169
4—W. R. Jacobs	19	160	4—H. Kellogg	22	157
3—E. D. Thayer	19	156	3—R. C. Cook	23	161
2—G. W. Ewing	22	154½	2—F. Wood	22	151
Bow, A. W. Morgan	21	150	Bow, J. W. Westcott	27	154
Coxswain, G. L. Cheney	—	108	Coxswain, C. F. Aldrich	—	105
Average	20¼	160	Average	23	158½

Rational Pastimes.

CRICKET.

—On Saturday the Germantown and Philadelphia Cricket Clubs played a one-day's match at the grounds at Nicetown. The result was a handsome victory for the Germantown by a score 178 to 126. The playing in this, as in all matches here, so far this season, shows decided improvement. For the Philadelphias Magee ran up a score of 54 runs; Sartori made 14, and Law 22. The double figures for the Germantowns were: Hoffman, 280; Bob Hargreaves, 22; Large, 15; Welsh, 11; and Tom Hargreaves, who went out for no less than 62, made up of two fours, four threes, ten twos, and twenty-two singles.

On Monday, June 26th, the St. Georges of New York played the Young America at the same grounds, and suffered rather a disastrous defeat. The St Georges went to the bat first, and suffered terribly from Dan Newhall's slows. Eight of the wickets were credited to Dan's bowling. The only double figure was Banco's 28; Giles' 8 was next best.

Both the bowling and fielding of the Young America in this inning were very fine. When the Young Americas went to the bat they made things lively. Geo. Newhall made 47; Dan Newhall, 22; Baird, 26; and H. Newhall, 34 by hard hitting. Large made a stand for 90 and carried his bat out. He was in so firmly that had not the stumps been drawn, as they were at seven o'clock, a century was almost certain. C. Newhall's 19 (not out), were made by good batting. The strong defense greatly discouraged the bowlers, whose work was nevertiteless good. The St. Georges' fielding was loose, many chances being missed. The score of the St. George's was 56; of the Young America's, 249, winning the match by 193 runs and 5 wickets to fall. The Germantown's and St. George will play on Tuesday, June 27th.

SCULLS.

ST. GEORGE VS. ST. PAUL.—The School team of St. Paul's Academy of Concord had a game on June 24th with the St. George second eleven, and the latter were defeated by 200 to 68. Messrs. Borie and Conover led the score with 44 and 39 respectively. G. Giles, Jr., scored 20 for the St. George's, making three fine drives, and F. Satterthwaite, the captain, did well, with 14 not out. The wicket keeping of A. Gracie, for St. Paul's School, was much admired, and the sharp fielding of the team elicited repeated applause.

ST. GEORGE VS. STATEN ISLAND.—On June 20th these clubs played a first-eleven match together at Hoboken, the result being the success of the St. George team by nine wickets. The score was, St. George, 56 and 26—82, and Staten Island, 45 and 46—81. Jones' 21, and Moeran's 12, were the best scores in the first innings, and Giles' 17, not out in the second, on the part of St. George. Moore, Brewster and Williams alone scored double figures on the other side. Brewster led in the bowling on one side, and Moeran on the other.

MANHATTAN VS. BROOKLYN.—These clubs played a one-innings game together at Prospect Park on June 20th, which resulted in the success of the Manhattans by 118 in one innings, to 14 and 19—33. Robert's 26, Hooper's 24, and Greig's 18 cover the leading scores on the Manhattan side, Scott's 13 being the only double figure seore on the other. Roberts and Ames led in the bowling.

BASE BALL.

—The first week's play of the western tour of the eastern nines of the League Association ended in favor of the west, all of the eastern nines sustaining defeat except the Bostons, as the appended record shows:—

Chicago vs. Mutuel	4	2	St. Louis vs. Athlatic	4	2
Chicago vs. Mutuel	6	4	St. Louis vs. Athletic	5	0
Chicago vs. Mutuel	16	2	St. Louis vs. Athletic	8	3
Total	26	8	Total	17	5
Louisville vs. Hartford	5	8	Bosloo vs. Cincinnati	14	7
Louisville vs. Hartford	0	3	Boston vs. Cincinnati	8	6
Louisville vs. Hartford	7	2	Boston vs. Cincinnati	8	7
Total	12	10	Total	30	19

This week the Mutuals play in St. Louis, the Athletics in Chicago, the Hartfords in Cincinnati, and the Bostons in Louisville. The pennant record to June 25th, inclusive, is as follows:—

Clubs.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Games Drawn.
Chicago	27	23	4	0
Hartford	24	19	5	1
St. Louis	27	17	10	0
Boston	27	13	14	0
Louisville	26	11	15	2
Mutual	26	10	16	0
Athletic	26	8	18	1
Cincinnati	27	4	23	0
Total	210	105	105	4

The following are the model games won by five runs and less since our last issue. We give them in the order of smallest scores:—

June 17—Hartford vs. Louisville, at Hartford	1 to 0
June 22—Brooklyn vs. Alaska, at Jersey City	2 to 0
June 16—Fall River vs. Taunton, at Fall River (10 in.)	2 to 1
June 17—Capital City vs. Philadelphia, at Indianaputis	2 to 1
June 21—Fall River vs. Rhode Island, at Taunton	2 to 1
June 24—Hertford vs. Louisville, at Louisville	2 to 0
June 22—Now Haven vs. Princeton, at Princeton	3 to 1
June 19—Live Oak vs. Harvard, at Lyno	3 to 2
June 19—Star vs. Cricket, at Syracuse	4 to 2
June 20—St. Louis vs. Athletic, at St. Louis	4 to 2
June 23—Chicago vs. Mutual, at Chicagu	4 to 2
June 20—Live Oak vs. Lowell, at Lynn	4 to 2
June 20—Lone Star vs. Our Boys, at Brooklyn	4 to 3
June 21—Taunton vs. Lowell, at Lowell	4 to 3
June 23—Rhode Island vs. Lowell, at Lowell	4 to 3
June 22—St. Loois vs. Athletic, at St. Loals	5 to 0
June 21—New Haven vs. Resolute, at Elizabeth	5 to 2
June 20—Goodwill vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn	5 to 3
June 17—Harverd vs. Tsonton, at Taunton	5 to 4

AMATEUR ATHLETIC HANDICAP MEETING.—A meeting of this description, under the auspices and management of Mr. Alfred H. Curtis and Mr. James Watson, will be held at the New York Athletic Club Grounds, Mott Haven, on Saturday, July 29th. The programme is as follows, unless circumstances require or suggest any alteration:—

1st—100 yards, trial heats; 2d, one mile; 3d, 100 yards, 2d, trial heats; 3d, two-mile walk; 4th, 440 yards; 5th, 100 yards, final heat.

The prizes will be gold medals to first and second, and a silver medal to the third in the 100 yards, If the entries for the other games warrant it, third prizes will also be given. Entrance fee $3 for each event, which will be returned to all those who go over the full course. Those entitled to start in the final heat of the 100 yards, if entered in the 440 yards will have their entrance fee returned in case they choose to withdraw from the latter. No competitor will be allowed to enter under a false name, and the right to refuse any entry is reserved. Entries, with entrance fee accompanying, will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday, July 22d, by A. H. Curtis, P. O. box 2003, New York.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—The regular commencement meeting of the Princeton Athletic Club took place on the 24th inst. Two prizes were offered for each game, and a general prize, which was won by Andrew McCosh, '77, youngest son of our worthy President. Below is a summary:—

One Hundred Yard Dash.—Hunt, '78, winner; time, 11s.

Standing Long Jump.—Larkin, '79, 9ft. 8¼in.

Mile Walk.—Noble, '76, winner; time, 2.34.

Throwing Baso Ball.—Denny '77, (catcher of University nine), 376ft. 4in.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Halstead, '77; time, 1.01 3-5.

Putting 16 Pound Shot.—Larkin, '79; 31ft 2in.

Pole Vaulting.—McCosh, '77; height, 8ft. 8in.

Running Long Jump.—L. G. Walker, '76; 19ft.

Half-Milo Run.—Phraner, '78; time, 2.28½.

Running High Jump.—McCosh. '77; 5ft. 1in.

Three-Legged Race.—Halstead and McCosh, '77.

Throwing Hammer.—Mann, '76; 74ft. 11in.

Hurdle Race—100 Yards.—Woods, '76; time, 20s.

Mile Run.—Greene, '78; time, 5.15½.

McCosh won the general prize by taking second in a large number of these games.

LOUNGER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Some weeks ago a swimming contest was proposed and organized, open to members of the Schuylkill Navy. To-day the swim was had on Flat Rock Dam, a course excellent for the purpose, as it would also be for boat racing for three miles. The first race was for 300 yards down. Hunnecker, of the Malta, and Gormley, Pleasonton and Bryant, of the Quaker City, started, diving from the umpire's boat at the signal. Bryant, after a long swim under water showed up well in front, but the others soon passed him, and he gave it up. Gormley won easily in 4 minutes and 57 seconds; Pleasonton, second, 5 minutes and 20 seconds; Hunnecker, 5 minutes and 35 seconds. The steamer then went to the head of the course at Spring Mill, and Douglass, of the Undine; Belisario, West Philadelphia; and Lea, of the Philadelphia Club, started for the three-mile swim. It seemed a long distance and the water was cold, but with almost no current. Odds were offered that the men, except Lea, could not do it.

A good start was had, all getting into the water together. Douglass went at once to the front, Belisario following at an easy pace, and Lea dropping away behind, with the evident intention of lasting, and the expectation that the other two would give out before the finish. At a mile Douglass led Belisario a hundred yards, with Lea almost half a mile astern. At two miles Belisario spurted and got within twenty yards of his leader, but was not able to get closer. Douglass, who swam clear through in fine form, never having turned his head or altered his stroke, won in 1 hour, 53 minutes and 30 seconds. Belisario, seeing it impossible to win, left the water a couple of hundred yards from the finish. Lee came to the finish, but so far behind that no time was taken.

In the mile race Raby, of the University crew, Pleasonton, of the Quakers, and Miller, of the Undine, started. Miller won with ease in 29 minutes and 58 seconds. Pleasonton and Raby made a struggle for second place, Pleasonton getting it by a neck in 43 minutes. The winners will each receive a handsome gold medal, and Mr. Douglass will hold the swimming championship of the Navy for one year. These contests are a new feature in our sports here, and enlist an interest which they well merit.

SCULLS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY; Ninth Annual Report; Cambridge, Mass.

The reports of this institution are always of great interest. Many additions have been made to the museum during the year, the most important being that from Peru and Bullvin collected by Mr. Alex. Agassiz, by whom it was presented. It consists of 538 articles, including "mummies" and bodies in jars, illustrating the peculiar burial customs of the ancient Peruvians; vessels of various patterns, and idols of pottery and terra cotta; articles of clothing and pieces of various textures and designs; tbread, spindles and other articles connected with weaving; work-boxes of finely split reeds; ornaments and bends of silver, copper, shell and stone; fishing nets; combs; head-dresses of feathers; fragments of bows and arrow-heads, which are of special interest because the bow and arrow are not in use among the present Peruvians; and a large amount of ancient pottery. Mr. Agassiz secured besides this many articles of use among the modern Indians who are dying out. Collections have also been received from Mr. Schomecher's Explorations on the Coast of California; from Dr. Parry's researches in Southern Utah, indicating that the ancient inhabitants of that region practiced cremation; from Dr. C. C. Abbott of the paleolithic implements from Trenton, N. J., to which allusion was made in our notice of the *American Naturalist* last week; and from several other persons. The prosperity of the museum is set forth in the report of the treasurer, who states that the fund has now reached over $200,000. The Trustees therefore propose to take immediate steps toward the erection of a seperate building at Harvard University as contemplated by the founder. Prof. Putnem, the Curator, urges upon the the attention of the Trustees the advisability of publishing in occasional "Bulletins" the written matter which accumulates from time to time, without waiting for the annual report. Several papers are now on hand, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion will be adopted. This report completes the first volume, and a title-page and general index are appended, with full-page portraits of the founder, George Peabody, and its first curator, Dr. Jeffries Wyman.

FARRAR'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE BOOK. By Chas. J. Farrar: Farrar & Johnson, 383 Washington street, Boston, publishers.

When we copy the title page of this book we have said all that can be said of it, namely: It is a guide to Rangeley, Richardson, Kaenehago, Umbagog, and Parmachene Lakes, Dixville Notch, and Andover, Maine, and vicinity, with map of the Lake Region. It also contains the game and fish laws of Maine and New Hampshire, railroad, steamboat and stage routes, time tables, list of hotels, board, and other valuable information for sportsman, tourist, or pleasure seeker. This book will be eagerly sought for by visitors to the Maine Woods. It is abundantly illustroted, and its perusal will prove of great advantage to those who read it with the intention of visiting the Rangeley Lake Region. The fact that such guides as this are becoming necessary, and are of frequent publication, show how much the interest to forest pleasures has increased since—well, since Murray's Adirondack Guide was published. Many hundreds of questions which have been asked through our correspondent's column during the last three years are answered in this book.

MAGAZINES.

Scribner's for July is patriotic in sentiment, and contains several articles *apropos* of the nation's birthday. The opening article entitled "The Signing of the Declaration," gives the history of that wonderful document. Miss Audobon contributes a paper of reminiscences of her grandfather, and Mr. Bret Harte's story of "Gabriel Conroy" is continued. It is hardly necessary to enumerate the whole table of contents of *Scribner's*. Every article is good, and the illustrations up to the high standard of this journal.

The same may be said of Messrs. Scribner's other publication, *St. Nicholas*. A perfect feast for the little ones is contained within its pages. Mr. Aldrich's comical translation of "The Oat and the Countess" is continued, and also Mr. Noah Brooks' story "Across the Plains." "Jack" discourses from his pulpit as learnedly as ever, and what with pretty stories and capital pictures, the child who would not be satisfied with *St. Nicholas* would be hard indeed to please.

Lippincott's for July also opens with articles appropriate to the anniversary, the first being a continuation of the papers on "The Century, its Fruits and its Festival," in which the main points of the great Exhibition are described, and many interesting objects illustrated. The serial entitled "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, is continued, and also Mr. Keersley's story of old Philadelphia "Thca and Yon." Tha other articles are Mr. Sidney Lanier's "Psalm of the West, rhapsodical and long; "On the Eastern Shore;" "The Angels of the Dew," by Mary B. Dodge; "Letters from South Africa" etc., etc.

The Eclectic for July contains two excellent illustrations on steel, one a copy of the old familiar "Battle of Bunker Hill," and the other a fancy sketch entitled "Fur from Home." The literary contents are also seasonable and varied, comprising articles on "Lord Macaulay," by Leslie Stephen; "Some Festivities to Natal," by Lady Barker; "Bonivard;" "The Prisoner of Chillon;" "Powers of the Air;" "A Rhyme of Ono," by Frederick Locker; "Ordeals and Oaths, by E. B. Tylor; "Spelling;" "Mrs. Thrale; the Friend of Dr. Johnson;" "Society;" "Verses in Old French Forms, by Austin Dobson;" "Gipsies and their Friends;" "Studies of Matter and Life," by Henry J. Slack, F.G.S.; "Great Guns and Armor Plating;" "Sainte Perine, the City of the Gentile;" and "Glamour." There are also additional chapters of the stirring story, "Her Dearest Foe," by Mrs. Alexander, and the editorial notes on home and foreign literature, and on science and art, are fresh and comprehensive. The publishor of the *Eclectic* is Mr. E. R. Pelton, No. 25 Bond street, New York, and as the present number commences a new volume now is the time to subscribe.

—In some of the northern districts of Victoria troops of wild horses, the produce of some escaped animals, have multiplied to such an extent as to become a serious nuisance, and all attempts to capture them have been in vain. At the approach of a mounted horseman they are off like the wind, and nothing but a South American corral, and the Quacko, with his lasso, would suffice to bring them into captivity. The habits of these wild droves are precisely similar to their South American relatives, a stallwart stallion being in command of each troop, and, on the first appearance of danger, actively rounding up his mares and foals, and leading them off.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG.—I had had this dog for several years and had never, even in his puppyhood, known him to steal. Nevertheless, on one occasion he was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading and he was sitting there was within easy reach a savory mutton chop. I was greatly surprised to see him stealthily remove this chop and take it under the sofa. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For fully a quarter of an hour this terrier remained under the sofa without making a sound, but doubtless enduring an agony of contending feelings. Eventually, however, conscience came off victorious, for, emerging from his place of concealment, and carrying in his mouth the stolen chop, he came across the room and laid the tempting morsel at my feet. The moment he dropped the stolen property he bolted again under the sofa, and from this retreat no coaxing could charm him for several hours afterward. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to, or patted, he always turned away his head in a ludicrously conscience-stricken manner. Altogether I do not think it would be possible to imagine a more satisfactory exhibition of conscience by an animal than this; for it must be remembered, as already stated, that the particular animal in question was never beaten in his life.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

SALMON CANNING IN OREGON.—The Oregon canneries commenced operations much earlier this year than last, and new establishments have been opened. The prospects opened fair for a handsome increase on the business of last year, extensive as was the trade in that year. Already some lots have been forwarded by steamer and railroad, and other lots are in process of shipment. The large number of wheat vessels to go forward this year will afford abundant facilities for shipments to England, while there will also probably be larger exports direct from the Columbia River, one vessel having been already engaged to load a full cargo. A peculiarity of the business this year will be some consignments of whole fish, just as they come from the hands of the cleaner, cans having been successfully prepared for that purpose. When prepared for the table, these fish will present an appetizing appearance.

—Some of the newspapers are astonished at a horse's pulling the plug out of the bunghole of a barrel for the purpose of slaking his thirst. It's extraordinary. Now, if the horse had pulled the barrel out of the bunghole and slaked his thirst with the plug, or if the barrel had pulled the bunghole out of the horse and slaked its thirst with the plug, or if the barrel had pulled the bunghole out of the plug and slaked its thirst with the horse, or if the plug had pulled the horse out of the barrel and slaked its thirst with the bunghole, or if the bunghole had pulled the thirst out of the horse and slaked the plug with the barrel, or if the barrel had pulled the horse out of the bunghole and plugged its thirst with the slake, it might be worth while to make a fuss about it.

—An orange tree at Fort Harley, on the Santa Fee River, produced last year 8,300 oranges. It is over three feet in diameter, and casts a shadow measuring thirty-two and a half feet.

—Watermelons come by mail all the way from Florida to New York with only one transfer.

—The second crop of Florida oranges is now coming forward.

—A new hotel is in an advanced stage of erection at Palatka, Fla

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jn29

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A Remington, 40 calibre, 70 grains powder, weighing about nine pounds. This rifle has been used but once; has pistol grip and full set of accoutrements, including 200 shells. 120 of which are loaded. Price for the lot, $50. Address this office. je15 tf

HIGHEST QUALITY DOUGALL Lock-fast Breech Loader, in case, with implements. No finer gun in the United States. Imported to order. Has never been shot, but must be sold. A bargain seldom offered. H. C. SQUIRES, 1 Cortlandt street, Third door from Broadway.
je15 3t

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
For the coming drawings, commencing January 5th, we have reduced the prices of tickets as follows:
Whole, $20; ½, $10; ¼, $5; 1-5, $4; 1-10, $2; 1-20 $1.
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FOR SALE.—A LITTER OF THE best breed of Cocker Spaniel Pups in the country; also a fine Cocker bitch by Snip, out of Juliette, 9 months old, can be used on woodcock and grouse the coming season. Price—all liver pup, $20; liver and white, $25. Address Robert Walker, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y. jn29-2t

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME ST. BERnard dog, imported from Hospice as a pup, 4 years old, and every way desirable; a good watch dog. Price $250. Address immediately L. Z., box 983 Boston. jn29-1t

PUPPIES FOR SALE.
ONE RED DOG SIX WEEKS OLD, by Saltus' Dash out of Bonnet Cairo; price $25. One red bitch four months old, very promising, by Bloyen's Jack, out of Belle, by Redmond's Dash; price $25. One red and white dog, by Jewell's imported Red out of Nell, by Russell's Bob; price $15. Address WM. M. TILESTON, this office. jn29 tf

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THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING HAD long experience in handling and breaking dogs, has secured a place at Pennington, N. J., where he is prepared to break and board setters, pointers, and spaniels. Reference: Field Editor of FOREST AND STREAM, New York. H. VAN SCHAICK, Pennington, N. J. jn29 3t

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They contain meat and that anti-scorbutic fruit, the date (the only substitute for fresh vegetables), and the exclusive use of which in the manufacture of dog food is secured to us by patent; they will keep dogs in perfect condition without other food, and obviate worms. Every cake is stamped "Spratt's Patent." Be sure to observe this. For sale by P. C. de LUZE, 18 South William St., N. Y., in cases of 1 cwt. ap13

FOR SALE—FULL GORDON SETTER Pups, over four months old. Both sire, Tom, and dam, Jinnie, are very hard to beat on quail and grouse. Pedigree given. Imported Red Irish Setter DON will be allowed to serve bitches. Inquire of ap20 H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. Broadway and Fiftieth street. Oct 22

BUY IT Vanity Fair.
It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Sample on receipt of 30 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO., PEERLESS TOBACCO WORKS, Rochester, N. Y.

From Seth Green, Supt. N. Y. State Fisheries.
I find Vanity Fair to be the best article of tobacco adapted to the wants of the sportsman. Have need your tobaccos for many years, and know them all to be first-class.

For Sportsmen.
A trusty friend, in weariness or trouble; a solid resource in Winter and rough weather, is a sweet pipe with Vanity Fair. Best dealers have it.

From A. B. Lamberton, Rochester.
Having smoked your tobacco, Vanity Fair, by the camp fire and by the hearth, I believe it in point of fragrance and taste superior to all brands known to me. Being in search of a tobacco that would not fire the tongue and mouth, I was made acquainted with your Vanity Fair, and found it to be the *ne plus ultra* of natural leaf.

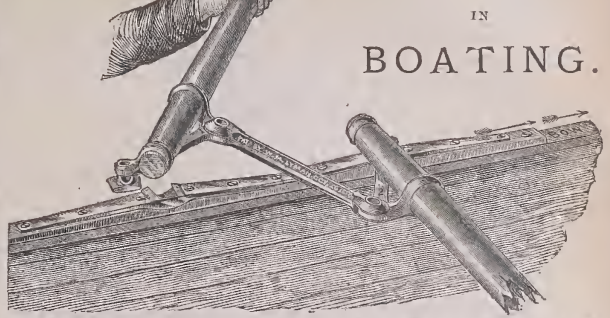
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A cigarette is an interlude to the serious habit; a graceful make-believe for spare hours. For cigarettes Vanity Fair has no equal. Best dealers have it.

From Forest and Stream, N Y.
We have received from Messrs. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, some choice specimens of their celebrated Vanity Fair tobacco in neat metal cases holding a pound each; and, after most thorough trial, do not hesitate to concede to it all the good qualities which its manufacturers claim for it. It is a most superior article, and a great comfort to discriminating smokers.

THE
PAPER STEM PIPE.
Just the Thing for Home and Camp Use.
Supplies a want which smokers have long felt—a pipe which shall give simply the taste and odor of tobacco smoke. This pipe never accumulates rank smelling liquid in stem or bowl, but is always clean and sweet. The bowl and mouthpiece are permanent, but the stem is of porous paper, to be laid aside after a few days' use and a new one fitted. Extra stems accompany each pipe. The price of extra stems, when not furnished with the pipe, is as follows: Four and a half and seven inches, 5c.; twelve inches, 15c. Sold by pipe and cigar dealers generally, or a complete sample sent by mail for $1 by
J. H. Hubbard,
Selling Agent, Cambridge, Mass.
nov18 tf

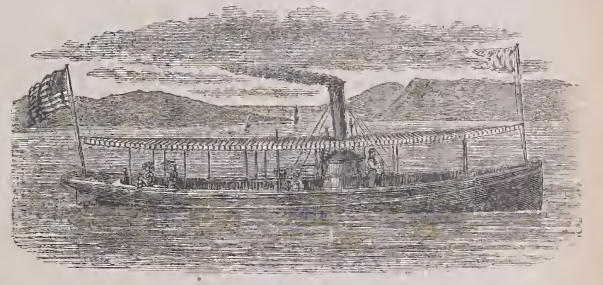
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A REVOLUTION
IN
BOATING.



This rowing gear is an invention which allows the rower to face forward instead of backward, pulling in the same manner as with the ordinary oars. The oarsman faces the direction in which he goes, and rows faster and more easily than with any other oar. The stroke is longer than with ordinary oars. The oars can be closed on out of the way without detaching them from the gunwale. The boatman makes no more effort in steering than in directing his course while walking. These oars can be attached to and detached from the boat very quickly, and they can be closed up in a convenient form for carrying. Can be attached to any boat, and is especially adapted to hunting, fishing, and all kinds of pleasure boating. Address, during Centennial, "Hunter's Camp" of Forest and Stream, Centennial Branch P. O., Philadelphia.
WM. LYMAN, Patentee.
jc15 6t MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.

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STEAM LAUNCHES & YACHTS,
AND THEIR MACHINERY. Also, MACHINERY FOR TUGS, LIGHTERS, and STEAMERS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. ap26 3m

BOUDREN'S Patent Combination Reflecting **Jack Lamp.**



For Night Hunting, DEER, COONS, Etc.

JOHNSON'S Patent **JACK LAMP SUPPORT.**



Indispensable in any HUNTING, BOATING, or CAMPING TRIP.

Useful for Night Hunting, Fishing, Riding Horseback, and in open wagons. Light is under perfect control of wearer by slight movement of body, leaving head and arms free.

BOUDRENS Patent Combination Reflecting **JACK and FISHING LAMP.**



Not affected by WIND, RAIN, or JOLTING. Throws a very bright light 100 ft. ahead. Burns Kerosene without a chimney.

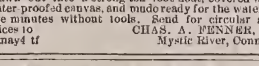
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This Lamp supplies a want long felt by Sportsmen, as it affords them a reliable Light, with which they can hunt and fish in any weather, thereby doubling their chances for sport. As a Carriage Lamp it has no EQUAL. Fits any carriage. Price, JACK LAMP alone, $6; SUPPORT, $3 each; JACK AND FISHING LAMP, $8 each. Sent C. O. D., with privilege of examination before payment.

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BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.
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Weigh only 25 to 75 pounds, are 11 to 15 feet long, and have ample capacity for from one to four persons and luggage. Cedar siding, oak keel, stems, etc.
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Unqualified testimonials from those who have used them.



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HATS IN EVERY STYLE.
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July Meeting. There will be Rifle Shooting, off-hand, for prizes, on the 6th of July.

Prizes:

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Black Bass and Trout Fishing, Shooting, &c.
Excursion Tickets to Lackawaxen, $5; at Erie Railway office, 401 Broadway. GEO. W. McGILL,
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OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, VIA

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Brook Trout Season opens May 1st.
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Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge are also found in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets at this territory. The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

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The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

On and after June 1st Round Trip Excursion Tickets sold to Points in Grand Traverse Region, and attractive train facilities offered to tourists and sportsmen; also on and after July 1st Mackinaw and Lake Superior Excursion Tickets.

Dogs, Guns, and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk

Camp Cars for Fishing Parties and Families at low rates.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide, containing full information as to Hotels, Boats, Guides, &c., and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds, send to Forest and Stream office, or address

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago. Like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach in all directions, and cover about all the country north, northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and the country north thereof; with another line it pushes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escanaba, to Negaunee and Marquette; with another line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and for St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching westward from Elroy, it runs to and through Winona, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and stops not until Lake Kameska, Dakota, is reached; another line starts from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, *via* the Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galena and Dubuque, and the country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last named is the "GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route to Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

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Gen. Supt., Chicago. Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
ap16

TO SPORTSMEN:

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMP'Y

Respectfully invite attention to the

Superior Facilities

afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and dangers of reshipment, while the excellent cars run over the smooth steel tracks enable YOU TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

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Par water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

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He challenges all riflemen to shoot against him with black powder, 200 rounds, without wiping; 100 rounds off-hand, at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards respectively, and 100 rounds in any position at same distances; the 200 rounds equally divided at the three ranges; sighting shots extra.

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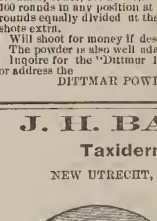
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THE STURTEVANT SHELLS are the easiest reloaded. Do not have to unscrew the head nor use an awl to remove the exploded caps. THE PATENT MOVABLE ANVILS, made of steel wire, will not bend or break.

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Inquire of any of the dealers in sporting materials for the U. M. C. Co.'s Shells.

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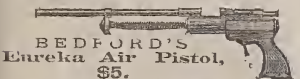
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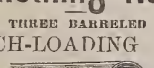
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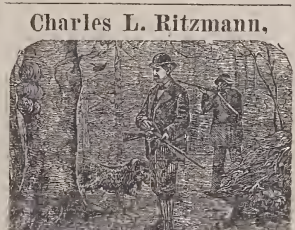
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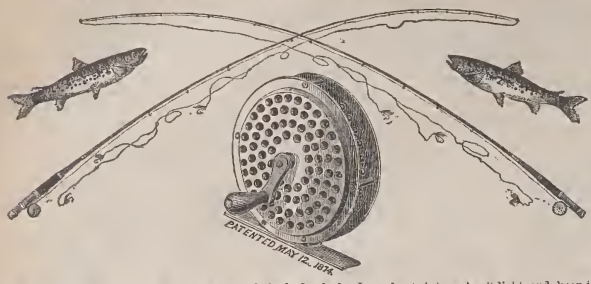
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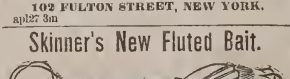
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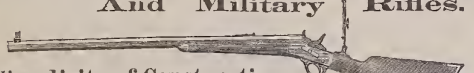
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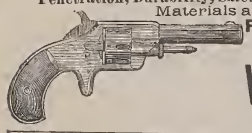
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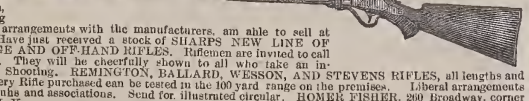
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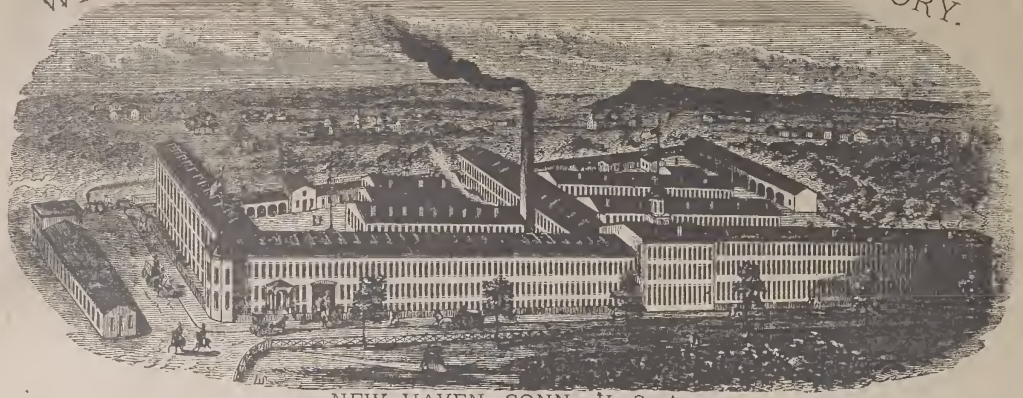
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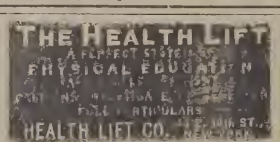
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 22. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)



THE AQUARIUM.

For Forest and Stream.

SESACHACHA*

BY MRS. EUNICE B. LAMBERTON.

I REMEMBER, I remember
As if 't were yesterday,
The ripple of a floating laugh!
Full many leagues away
They called the pond Sesachacha.
Whatever that may mean,
I only know the fairies dwelt
Above its silver sheen.

Gay vision of a tiny boat,
Or rather cockle shell,
Comes laden past the shores of time,
With whom? I may not tell,
For other boats and other hearts
Have launched and moored since then.
I only know the years go by
And never come again.

A blessing on the fairy pond,
The oars that gliuting swing,
When cliffs re-echo soft and low,
The songs we used to sing;
Sweet bonny airs, they linger yet
In memory's refrain;
Alas! to know the dream alone
Will bring them back again.

*Indian name of a pond at Nantucket, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.*

For Forest and Stream.

Wild Sports in Japan.

BY SAMOURAI.

"Where fiery Phœbus riseth up so bright
That all the Orient laugheth with the sight."—*Chaucer.*

PROBABLY no country in the world affords a better field for amusement to the enthusiastic sportsman than old Japan, and of no country has so little been known until of late years, and since the advent of foreigners. Game from one end of the empire to the other is abundant and of varied description. The pheasants, woodcock, and snipe rival those of old England, while the several species of the duck and goose family can only be equalled in this country for delicacy of flavor and as a standard for size, etc. Aside from the feathered tribe, to those who desire larger game, deer and boar hunting is easily obtainable in season, and in the northern portion of the country still larger game exists in the shape of bears, tigers, etc. It is not many years ago that I enjoyed a week of the best sport that I experienced during a residence of several years in that country. It had been determined at the close of the busy season in Yokohama that a few of us should try our luck at game outside of treaty limits on the vast *paddy* (rice) fields north of Yedo, which extends to the province of Jo-shin, and from notes made during that excursion I propose to give you a rough outline of the trip.

On the 25th of November, 1872, B. and myself, having made all necessary preparations, started for a small hamlet called I-ta-bashi, about eighteen miles beyond Yedo. The railway from Yokohama to Yedo being still in an uncompleted state, we were obliged to use our carriage. After passing the gates of Yokohama, and a sharp pull over Nungi hill, we strike a level road, or rather dyke, and branching off to the right meet the tocaido, or government road, which extends from one end of the empire to the other. Owing to the large traffic of late on the road by carriages and carts of all descriptions between Yokohama and Yedo, it is in such a condition as to make it anything but pleasant driving, whereas formerly one could not wish for a more level highway. We pass through Kanagawa, with houses on either side barely affording sufficient passage for two carriages to pass, and it is only after a great deal of maneuvering that we manage to clear several jin-rick-shas (literally "one man power," a small cart on two wheels for one person, drawn by a coolie) without overturning them, and reach "Black Eyed Susan's" tea house, ahreast of Nan-ga-mungi, where we gladly stop for a few moments to sponge our horses' mouths out, partake of a small cup of Japanese tea, and eat a few 'tsembi. Jumping in the carriage again, we drive on, saluted by the tea house girls with "sai-yo-nara" (good bye). The road grows wider for a short distance, and makes locomotion easier for the horses, while we gradually lessen the distance and reach Kawa-saki, on the Logo River, a small village half way between Yokohama and Yedo. Unharnessing, we here take luncheon, while the bettoes (grooms) ferry the horses across the river. After an hour's chat with the tea house people, we jump aboard a flat-boat and reach the other side. The stream is only about fifty yards broad, and thus easily crossed. Here the tocaido runs in a straight line for five miles, flanked on both sides by rice fields, and is uninteresting until one arrives at Sin-a-gawa, a suburb of the city of Yedo, and formerly a notorious place for drunken yackouins and swash bucklers. However, Sin-a-gawa has wonderfully changed within the past few years. Where formerly tea houses were restricted to foreign use, their proprietors are now (1873) peaceful and obliging to travelers, and but few tipsy two-sworded men are now met with on the road. Thus we gradually enter Yedo, passing on the left the Dutch, American, and English legations, and going through the large gateway we are at last fairly in Yedo itself. A drive through the honcho dori, or main street, of a half an hour, and a sharp turn to the right, brings us to tsu-ki-ji, the foreign concession, where we have the pleasure of putting up for the night with one of the foreign diplomatic corps, who places his horse at our disposal.

After a bath and a good dinner, it required a great deal of talking to determine which was really the best place to go to shoot, B. suggesting a change in the programme. A long discussion followed, during which we had finished a liberal allowance of Burgundy and cheroots, and it was finally decided, as first agreed upon, that I-ta-bashi was the most unfrequented place, and L., our host; after making due inquiries of his boy about the necessary supplies for the week's trip, began to doze off, followed by A., with his pipe dropping into his waistcoat pocket, while B. amused himself overhauling his traps, etc. We managed to retire before twelve o'clock, and slept soundly in the comfortable beds of our host, notwithstanding the legation consisted of a Japanese house.

At six o'clock the next morning we were up and about, while A.'s waggonette and horses were already harnessed and betties (guards) on hand. The servants then stowed away our luggage while we quietly enjoyed our toast and tea. Everything being in order, we left the legation at half past six and drove off. Branching off to the left on the Na-ka-sendo, we passed through several small villages, and reached I-ta-bashi at noon. The road was in good order; in fact, as good for driving over as any country road in America, and the scenery simply lovely. The monotony of rice fields was broken here and there by fields of wheat, or a grove of magnificent old trees. The tea-house was excessively clean, and a small L which we occupied bordered on the bank of a rivulet fringed with bamboos. The remainder of the day was spent in seeing that our fire-arms were in perfect order, and preparing ammunition for the next day's sport.

At three o'clock the following morning we were aroused, and after taking our tea and toast by candlelight we sauntered out to be in readiness for the first flight of geese to their feeding grounds, which always occurs at early dawn. It was too early yet, however, and passing over the ridge of a small hill leading to the open ground, a grand sight was spread out before us. To the north the long range of mountains of Joskin were distinctly visible against the horizon, and between us for fifty miles was one vast sheet of rice fields with the narrow serpentine Nak-a-sendo traveling northward; while to the left that grand old mountain Fusi-yama (literally "Peerless Mountain") with its snow-capped dome rising from above its lesser satelites in the heavens, and the full moon shining placidly upon its mirrored surface, was a sight that few in the world are fortunate enough to witness, and one never to be forgotten. It was no time for cogitation, however, and pushing rapidly on we separated and concealed ourselves among the blinds built of rice straw that had previously been prepared for our reception.

I had hardly ensconced myself before the first faint streaks of the breaking day were visible in the eastern horizon, and with it was heard in the deep stillness of the morning the distant "honk, honk," which plainly announced the first arrival of the early birds for food. This flock passed to the left of my station, and swung around directly in front of B., who fired two barrels and brought down three geese. Becoming bewildered instead of taking their flight in a direct line, they wheeled, and circling, gave both L. and myself a fair shot, which we certainly availed ourselves of for three more paid the penalty of their temerity. For two successive hours we loaded and fired, as flock after flock arrived at their habitual feeding ground, only to be thinned and driven away. At seven o'clock a cessation of hostilities took place, and as there was no more shooting to be done with these birds for the remainder of the day, it was considered advisable to send the bag to the house and finish with snipe shooting. After dispatching a hearty breakfast we walked the fields until noon, bagging snipe at every few yards, and when the sun was high in the heavens and our noonday meal, which had been sent on before us, was reached, the three of us had 24, 26, and 35 couples of snipe to show for the morning's work; and the same ground being shot over in the afternoon afforded 52 couples of birds more. No conception can be formed of the multitude of these birds when the rice is ripe, or of the delicate flavor of their flesh. They are fine, plump, and equal in size to their English congeners.

The next day was devoted to woodcocks and pheasants, and with our trusty spaniels Becky and Diver, Hesper and Sally, we began work by skirting the woods bordering on the rice fields. Fortune favored us, and in a short time we were hard at work. Suddenly we heard "Mark woodcock!" from L., and B., having the centre, fires as a splendid bird flies silently through the tangled wood as only a woodcock can. "Well done, B.," shouted A., as his bird, twisting and twirling in among the brush wood, fell heavily. While in the very act of retrieving this bird the spaniel flushed a cock pheasant which, flying toward L., was brought suddenly to the ground by a well-directed shot. The work was now getting warm, and each man looked out for himself, with an occasional "Mark pheasant!" or "Mark woodcock!" and our hands were kept busy.

When the end of the week drew near there were few happier mortals in the world than L., B. and A., and on Saturday night when our horses' heads were turned homeward, the waggonette would not hold the game killed during the last three days. We had sent to Yedo over 250 birds of the first three days' shooting, and now we had 200 birds more to bear witness to the sport. Few can realise the pleasure that is derived from shooting in a country filled with game, and in cover where no white man ever shot before. The birds in every instance were strong on the wing, and in the perfection of condition. Those of your readers who have been fortunate enough to have visited Japan, and to have shot there, will bear me out in saying that it is without exception the finest game country in the world; and the Japanese having become of late years acquainted with this fact, have, like sensible people, framed a code of game laws which some of our sportsmen would do well to imitate for the protection of game in States where no law exist, and where extermination is only a question of time—and a very short time at that.

NOTES OF THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

A DAY IN THE CANON.

Whipple. Not passable?
Lee. Not even jackassable.—OLD PLAY.

THE lines of this life do not always fall in pleasant places. In the chaparral, one fresh and dewy morning, a green-coated, red-throated humming-bird came while I was yet asleep and stood in the air over me like a tiny guardian angel. This was very nice, indeed, and I felt very much flattered and pleased by its graceful attentions. But last night, in the dead and solemn darkness, as I lay on the sand at the bottom of the canon, I was visited by a creature of different portent, which frightened me and displeased me exceedingly. A lizard, one of those diabolical, swift-footed little whiskabouts, flopped down on me and my dreams, at about that hour at which evil spirits are supposed to be abroad. He came from that rock on whose lee side I had chosen my berth. First he looked at me with one eye, and then fluttered across my blanketed form with an eccentric jerk and stared at me with the other. Again, with spasm after spasm of locomotion he inspected me from different points of view, until I, taking the risk of being impolite to the devil, who he probably was, cast him off and breathed freely again. No, it was not an imp of night mare, either, such as rides the school-boy after a hearty supper; this creature had the real form and substance of a lizard, though what its spirit was I do not pretend to know.

At daybreak, rolling over in search of an easier position—there is but one thing harder than a bed of sand, and that is the solid rock—I spied a scorpion just at the edge of my canvas, aspiring with clumsy claw, to climb up to me. But, foiled in his sociable intentions, it quickly became food for scientific research. Remembering the popular belief in the suicidal proclivities of this insect, reptile, or whatever it may be, we conducted it with ceremonies of martyrdom into open ground, built up around it a wall of living coals, and waited to see it sting itself and die. The prisoner became frantic with the heat, and, seeking escape, rushed toward the red embers, only to recoil from the fire. Again and again he tried, but the fence of his corral was too hot for him to climb. At last with faint and fainter squirmings he died. Did he sting himself to death? Faith, I know not. All of this time he had been wriggling through all of the motions incidental to a reptile's distress, and, in the course of these, his tail, curled in agony, did once or twice seem to touch his back. In this motion some of the spectators did see him stab himself, like a Roman at bay, but there was still a strong latent opinion among the unscientific that the wretch was simply roasted to death.

This was in the Cespe Canon, between whose immense walls and over whose rock sluices and bowlder-dams, we were seeking a thoroughfare. That was a day of hard work for animal and man. Laboring incessantly from daylight till dark, scarcely two miles of progress could we achieve. Now the task would be to flounder through some pool, where the mules must swim, soaking our provisions and luggage, and again they must leap from some ledge, which, provokingly, was not quite so high as to be impossible, nor so low as to be easy, even when filled in with a grade of loose rock. Or it would be necessary to ascend to perilous heights in order to avoid some chute of steep descent, down which the water seethed, half cataract and half rapids; or to avoid some continuous area upon which the bowlders were thickly strewn, like the cobble-stones of the street. Then, climbing and clinging, the animals of the train, weak with much fasting, would falter at some critical point, strike impotently at the ground for secure foothold, and, failing this, would sway around with the hind-quarters, fall, roll, and bound over the precipice, and to the bottom. But, plucky and tough, they never died. Though bruised and bleeding, a mule, wedged in among the ruins of his cargo after a fall of twenty, thirty, or even fifty feet, never thinks of dying. More reasonably, if his head be uppermost, he turns his jaws to the nearest leaf or clump of grass and allows his ruling passion to assert itself. Perhaps this tenacity of life is hardihood, perhaps it is stubbornness; let the mule-whacker say which.

So we worked in the Cespe Cañon, often carrying the cargo or wheeling the odometer by hand over routes where the animals could not go. Finally, defeated and sore, we retraced the steps which had been so futile, and balanced accounts with Cespe Cañon, realizing that we had lost therein much patience and piety, and also one wheel of the odometer vehicle, and had made discovery of one human skeleton, bleached, scattered, and incomplete; one miner's pick, with head all rusted and handle all shrunken and loose in its socket; and the trail of one grizzly bear, whose track was twelve and one half inches long from heel to toe nail and full six inches broad across the ball of the foot. Rather a dismal inventory, was it not, and without quite discouraging to further advance? Persons of a logical turn of mind may find connection between these three items, and infer that the man went out to seek gold and the bear went out to seek his dinner, and that, while the bear was successful, the man was not so. Or romancers may put these three lumbs together and have the basis of a novelette which shall be nuts for the juvenile intellect. Only it should be remembered that there is a slight anachronism existing between a fresh bear track and a bleached skeleton.

That was a characteristic formation of country around there, and interesting for geological study. It seems newly broken up and suggest recent igneous action. The mountains are not yet rounded down by continual washing and

wearing, but run up to a perfect right angle, which is bounded on one side by the cross-section of strata which lately were horizontal, and on the other by the ground surface, now tilted, of the same. Those were the nearest approach to the *mesas*, or isolated tables, which we saw in California. How the shell of the earth must have writhed in distortion in the days of these upheavals? At one point we stood on a sharp summit from which the layers sloped in all directions, showing that here, yielding to some mighty pressure underneath, the crust had swollen and broken in eruption, and remained piled around the mouth of this crater in great slabs, each a thousand feet thick. Looking around you, there could be seen *mesas* sloping on all sides, each with its own idiosyncrasy of angle and direction. And not only were the shapes grand, but the colors were vivid, and the transition from the black or red sandstone shore to the white was very abrupt. Such is the field that inspires the water-color artist, and in this array of antagonistic colors, and in these earths of beautiful hues, held between tinted strata, vertical, flat, and inclined, is material for a picture whose effect would be intense.

The entire physical geography of this region is remarkable, seeming as if the internal fires were yet but a short distance under ground. In a neighboring low, bald range of hills there is, according to popular belief and report, a fissure from which constantly issues a current of heated air of sulphureous smell, too hot to be tolerated with the bare hand, and there are men living not many miles away, who are willing to make affidavit that on certain nights they have seen sheets of flame break forth from here as from the chimney of a furnace. Making all due allowance for the superstition of these worthy men and their tendency to see the devil in every phenomenon of physical geography, there is still reason to believe that there is in this locality an escape of hot air or gas, which is not moist vapor, such as would arise from a hidden spring of boiling water, but is dry and stifling like the breath of a volcano. For a whole day we sought this mysterious surface vein from our earth's fiery heart, but found it not, and so it is yet undemonstrated whether this is a physical fact or a popular myth. Very probably it is half of each, a little heavy science being embellished with a little light superstition.

We traced a tepid branch of Cespe Creek to its source, and there it boiled up from the valley and down from the bluffs in a multitude of hot springs, whose temperature was 195°, and whose waters were strong with mineral substances. Everywhere the red sediment of the chalybeate spring and the whitish coating of the sulphur stream are seen in the ledges and on the marsh, while the distasteful odor of the latter meets you from afar off. On the San Emigdio Creek an epidemic, more painful than fatal, visited our camp. Its effects were peculiar, that is, peculiar usually to small boys in the season of green apples and faded watermellons. People went about the camp in devout attitudes, with bowed heads like patriarchal Davids, with hands clasped across the bosom, or thereabouts, and crying, "Oh, my soul!" or words to that effect. These were the symptoms; let the doctors decide upon the malady, and also upon its cause, which the natives attribute to the arsenic which they say infests the springs which feed the San Emigdio Creek, but for which, previous to our analysis of the waters, ont chemical savant blamed the leads of antimony which traverse the San Emigdio Mountains, and which are washed by the subterranean channel of these springs. There we saw that thing so rare in our country's mineral wealth, an antimony mine, whose sulphuret is found in masses, shining with the color and sparkle of broken lead, but more brittle and of easier fracture than that. This vein is thirty feet wide, and has been prospected and claimed for two miles of its length, but it cannot be a source of sudden gain, for its product, when purified of its rock and other refuse matter, leaving the sulphuret alone, is worth but eighty dollars a ton in San Francisco, which city is a great distance from these fastnesses.

In the Ojai Valley, just over the hills from Cespe Creek, was more novelty. It was the "tar springs," whose ebon products oozed forth and overflowed the road in a vicious coating, in which the hoofs of the traveler's horse would stick, balling with an accumulation of the stuff, which would prove a source of stumbling to the beast and of vexation to the smith when he should come to shoe him. In reality these "tar springs" were an outburst of asphaltum which welled forth on either side of the valley for miles, and, in sheets of a stygian darkness, flowed with a motion slow and invisible, like that of a glacier, and covered the road; hardened in the sun, became dusty from usage, and was as excellent an asphalt pavement as ever you saw in the city. At places it leaked forth in streams along the side of the hill; at others it bubbled up ponds of heavy liquid, which must be fenced around, in order that the settler's cattle might not be swamped in it and die. At one of these, twenty feet in diameter and of depth unknown, we stopped to observe, while our chemist was gathering a bottle of the product for analysis at home. Domestic reader, did you ever see a housewife making a kettle of mush? and did you ever notice the ebullition, slow and labored, which took place upon its surface? How a bubble would heave upward gradually until, having become a diminutive hollow cone, charged with hot air, it would break at the apex and discharge its contents with a noiseless burst and escape of steam? Just so with the cold ebullition upon the face of this black pool, only sometimes a jet of water was projected from the point of this cone, whose shell fell backward in a crater of glistening blackness, which slowly subsided to the general level. As for its temperature, the exact degree of it will always remain a mystery, for our chemical gentleman, fearing that the beauty of his thermometer would suffer defilement if it touched this pitch, inserted a finger instead, and withdrawing it as black as a Nubian's, reported the warmth "ordinary." Even in the present unsettled state of the country enterprising man has begun to utilize these tarry products, and at one of the largest springs had erected vats and other works for the purification of the crude material. But in an unfortunate conflagration these had been destroyed, and not only the buildings and the stores, which were food for a flame which illumined the country for miles around, but also the dry chaparral on the adjacent mountains for miles, and the springs themselves, which, after these many days, were still smouldering and smoking. Farther down the valley was a deserted artesian well, whose shafts had been sunk to penetrate a vein of petroleum. The machinery was still there, and the vessel of unrefined oil. These also must surrender a vial of their contents to the service of science. Once in the bottle the mixture began a voluntary process of self-purification, the water fell to the bottom, and the less ponderous petroleum, with its impurities of paraffine, naphtha, and asphaltum climbed to the top in a mass of inky blackness, overhanging the crystalline water as a thunder cloud overhangs a pure atmosphere. On being shaken, tatters and streamers fell darkly down from the upper stratum, as shreds draggle from a wind-driven cloud. It may not have been worth a second thought, but somehow I could not help considering it a very pretty sight, and a neat illustration of the law of nature which tends to adjust all bodies to their own proper level, and as such worth a place on the parlor table or in the physicist's laboratory. FRANK CARPENTER.

The Wheeler Exploring Expedition, California, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

HUNTING NEAR ENTERPRISE, FLORIDA.

THE morning of March 1st broke clear and beautiful with the orange blossoms breathing their fragrance and the mocking-birds making the woods vocal with their song. The deep blue of the sky and the bracing air of the pine woods combined to render it a day fit for Diana herself to take the field. I had not yet killed a deer nor had a shot at one, and was desirous of showing the "Cracker's" that I could keep cool and avoid the "buck ague," which they all predicted I'd have; consequently I readily acceded to O'Steen's proposition that we should drive the "nine mile" hammock some four miles from his house. Sounding his horn for the dogs we shouldered our guns and started. We reached the "nine mile" after a brisk walk, and kept some distance along its edge without seeing anything, when all at once the yelping of old Lee as she dashed through the bushes, told us she had struck a trail, and in a few minutes the other dogs took up the cry and we knew they had jumped a deer. Away they went the sounds growing fainter and fainter in the distance, until almost inaudible, when suddenly we heard it more distinctly; the deer had turned and was coming back. We were within a hundred yards of a point in the hammock that makes out into the flat woods; on the other side of the point the dry grass was all on fire, so the deer must either turn back or come out to us. Taking in the situation at a glance O'Steen started full run for the point, while I remained where I was with my gun ready, forgetting entirely the "buck ague." Before O'Steen reached the point and while his back was still turned to me, I heard a crashing through the bushes and out dashed the deer, within twenty yards to my left. I raised the breech loader and fired, and with a tremendous somersault the noble creature fell dead; thirteen buckshot behind the shoulder. With a wild yell the old hunter rushed up to me and grasped my hand, and such a war dance as we executed then and there has not been witnessed since the days of "Billy Bowlegs." Having removed the entrails of the deer O'Steen coolly slung it on his shoulder and we started home. On the road we were joined by one of his sons who relieved him of his gun. We were within two miles of the house, when a wild turkey started out of a bunch of palmetto, and running a short distance rose in the air; when about twenty feet from the ground a load from the breech loader "went for him" and he fell to rise no more. Another hand-shaking and war dance, this being my first turkey. I estimated his weight at fifty pounds before we arrived at the house, though he proved rather thin and only weighed sixteen by the scales, but they may have been wrong. I neglected to mention that I carried him myself some distance. I had a delightful sojourn of two months in Florida, spending most of the time with the "Crackers," and think they have certainly been belied. I always had a clean bed to sleep in and plenty to eat. Venison was a drug with us, turkeys by no means scarce, and I have proved to my satisfaction that a man can eat quail every day and survive. Then the charm of wearing old clothes all the time and being able to start out into the field at a moment's notice is very great. A friend of mine had his wife with him in Florida, consequently could not rough it as I did. He pitied my lonely condition very much when we first arrived, but after killing the deer above mentioned he came out to have a day with me in the woods and enjoyed it so much that on leaving he said, "S. you are having a fine time here, I'd like to stay with you, firstrate, but like *devil of it is, I have my wife with me.*" In conclusion I would advise any of your readers who wish to have real sport, and don't mind roughing it, to go to Enterprise, and drive out from there to Aiken's, twelve miles on the road to New Smyrna. I spent three weeks there very enjoyably killing deer, turkeys and quantities of quail. A creek alive with trout (black bass) runs by the gate, and there is a beautiful lake within two miles, where Aiken has a boat. The fishing there is splendid. I found my setter invaluable, his retrieving qualities being particularly needed. In fact sportsmen make a great mistake in going anywhere without a good setter or pointer, if they expect to kill birds. Nearly all the natives have hounds. Aiken is an old Indian fighter, and at night around his blazing hearth, frequently entertained us with his hairbreadth escapes, some of which I may try to give you in a future paper. S.

AN INFALLIBLE BAIT.—No more empty baskets! Mr. Joseph Labadie, of Galveston, Texas, having made a study of fish baits for years has at length discovered an infallible bait. Like the magic ungents of the barbers, which make the hair to grow where no hair grew before, this bait will enable you to make a sure basket, whether there be fish in the stream or no. Seriously, Mr. Labadie *has* a new bait which is advertised in another column, and which appears, from accounts we have of it, to be a lure for fish of a most remarkable character. The cost is trifling, and the paste well worth a trial.

—An English writer says that in the case of fire in buildings containing horses, if the harness be merely put on, however loosely, the horses will quit the place without difficulty.

—The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: A cow in Illinois gave birth to six calves the other day—or else some body lies.

—If you intend to do a mean thing put it off till tomorrow.

—If it is better to bend than break, how is that chaps who go off on a bender so often get broke?

Fish Culture.

THE AQUARIUM.

IN the hope of supplying a want that has been expressed by readers of FOREST AND STREAM for information regarding aquaria, we give on our title page an illustration of marine life, and add some simple directions about the management of the aquarium.

Though a very simple matter, it was never understood until recently. On the introduction of gold fish, a taste was suddenly developed for keeping fish in globes, or tanks, in which the water was often changed. Though fish may be kept alive for some time in this way, they can not long remain in a healthy condition. The water should never be changed, and if we will but go to Nature for direction, we can easily learn how the water may be kept pure, and support animal life. All animals breathe oxygen, and throw off carbon, while plants breathe carbon, and throw off oxygen. If we establish in our aquarium a proper balance of animal and plant life both will thrive as in their natural homes. It is hardly necessary to give any directions about making the tanks, as they can be had of dealers everywhere in great variety. There has been introduced recently a new form of glass jar, with a capacity of from two to five gallons, that is especially adapted to the marine aquarium, as it does not magnify or distort as does the ordinary glass globe.

Supposing that our tank has been selected, we should first place in it enough clean pebbles to cover the bottom to a depth of two inches. Above these we may arrange larger rock forms, and if done with taste and judgment it will add much to the beauty of our aquarium, and also furnish hiding places for the fish. The plants should now be introduced. If our tank is to contain fresh water, most of the plants will need to be anchored down by fastening a bit of stone to their roots. The plants most useful are *Myriophyllum, Vatisneria Ceratophyllum spiralis, Antipyritica*, and *Potamogeton*. They are to be found slow-running brooks, and ponds. A tank holding twelve gallons of water should support twenty-five small fish, and we would recommend the following: Gold and silver perch, the striped dace, sun-fish, rock sun-fish, rock-fish, cat-fish, eel, lizzard, tadpole, and a small turtle may be included. An island may be formed by covering a piece of cork with moss. It is a pretty addition, and gives a chance for the lizzard and turtle to crawl out for an airing.

The salt water aquarium should be treated in much the same way. One of the best plants is *Ulva latissima*, which may be found in large fronds cast upon the beach after a strong wind has been blowing from the sea. Its color is rich dark green, and when in a healthy condition it is firm and crisp to the touch. Another very handsome plant that thrives well in the aquarium is *Catromorpha*. It is found in deep water, and can only be got by dredging. It resembles a mass of fine green threads which, when untangled, are sometimes found to be thirty feet in length. *Entromorpha compressa* is a beautiful green plant found on nearly every shore at low tide. It grows in long grass-like leaves, that move in most graceful lines with every motion of the water. We have never found it very hardy in the tank. The plants of a brown color, though very beautiful for a time, will soon decay in the aquarium. Some of the red algæ do very well and are a great addition. The *Grinnella americana* is one of the best. *Chondrus crispus*, or "Irish moss," will sometimes do well, and *Solaria*, if found growing to a bit of stone, will live in confinement, but should not be exposed in much light. There are innumerable beautiful plants to be found at low water mark, that will always tempt us to try, and if watched closely, and removed if found decaying, will do no harm.

Our illustration shows many of the most interesting animals that are adapted to the marine aquarium. In the central part of the picture is a fully-expanded anemone. Seen in this condition one can readily see why it has received the name of that beautiful flower. At times it appears a mere mass of jelly, and the fishermen along the coast have called it "halibut slime," supposing it merely a mass of slime from that fish. The body of the anemone may be described as a double gelatinous sac; the inner one is the stomach, the space between it and the outer membrane is divided by vertical partitions, each compartment being connected at the upper part with a hollow tentacle. The tentacles serve to catch, and convey to its mouth, such animals as happen within its reach. The anemone is reproduced by eggs that are thrown out in different degrees of development, sometimes, as perfectly formed anemones. They also multiply by self-division: a portion of the animal, usually near the base, gradually separates itself from the main body. If closely observed for a few days a single row of tentacles will make their appearance, and increase in number with the growth. Though a low form of life, the anemones are among the most beautiful and interesting objects in nature. In color, they vary from a light brown, to a deep chocolate. They are found on the coast north of New York, very abundantly in the vicinity of Newport. To the left of them are three of a bright red color that were brought from Barmuda. They differ from the others in having less power of expansion to the body, and have fewer tentacles, but make up for the lack of grace in form, by their gorgeous color. The general scientific name for them is *Actinia*. Just above is shown a bunch of *Serpula contortuplicata*. They belong to the *Annelida* or worms proper. They breathe through the skin by sacs or gills. In the present genus the respira-

tion is by gills which are elegant in form and brilliant in color. The body of the serpula is short, the hard tube in which it lives in the sand being many times the length of the animal. Projecting from the tube may be seen a fan-like appendage most beautifully tinted with bands of red and white. This fan is the serpula's gills, and aid it in procuring its food. If viewed with a magnifying glass, it will be seen that the exterior of the gill-tufts is covered with wonderfully delicate filaments or cilia which are constantly waving in regular ripples; by this movement a current is produced that brings in a multitude of minute animals upon which the worm feeds. The serpula is furnished with an arrangement for stopping its tube when it wishes to retire; this is a conical appendage developed from one of the little antennæ which hangs from the tube, and is called the operculum. One specimen in my tank has two kinds of plants growing from its operculum. When first placed in the tank the serpulæ are very sensitive, and pop into their tubes at the least jar. Near the serpula is shown the common shrimp, which is regarded as an excellent scavenger of the tank. The shrimps are so transparent that the food can be seen in the stomach, and we can almost trace the process of digestion.

Attached to the lower part of the rock work are more of the brown, and some of the beautiful little white, anemones. It is almost impossible to describe their form, as they are so changeable. At times hanging from the rock to which they are attached, the tentacles drooping like the petals of a withered flower, again the body stands erect, the tentacles extended to their utmost limit, and in constant motion. Suddenly a part of the body will be contracted as if a string had been drawn tightly around it, and sometimes there will be two or three of these constrictions at the same time. Again, they will assume the form of a rose, and one never tires of watching them. Some days they appear an opaque white, or cream color; an hour later we find them so nearly transparent that the interior divisions of the body can be clearly seen.

At the lower left-hand corner is shown a mussel *Modiola plicatula*), and above it the soft clam (*Mya arenaria*). The black mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), is not shown in the drawing, but is a useful member of the aquarium family, as it lives upon the little animalculæ that sometimes become so pleuty in the tank as to obstruct the view. The star-fishes are curious and interesting, but are hardly safe for the aquarium, as they are ravenous eaters, and will likely distroy the shell fish we most wish to preserve. They have a singular way of feeding. Placing themselves upon the animal they wish to devour, the digestive sac is turned inside out so as to enclose their prey, and the animal is sucked from its shell.

The hermit crab (*Pagurus longicarpus*) is shown inhabiting the shell of a *Tritia trivittata*. These curious little crabs have no armor of their own, and so take possession of any mollusk's shell that happens to fit them—usually one of the *Buccinum* family. The rock crab should not be introduced, unless it be a very small specimen, as they over-turn the rock work, and are blessed with an appetite that is never satisfied. The spider crab (*Labinica canaliculata*), is interesting and less destructive. It loves to dress itself with bits of plant, or anything that comes handy, and then parades with as much evident satisfaction as any dandy.

At the extreme right of the picture is shown a bunch of *Tubularia*. This plant-like object, is formed of a number of tubes branching in all directions; the end of the tube appears a flower, its petals closing and opening constantly. These heads live a few days, then drop from the stem to be replaced by a new head that may be seen slowly traveling up the tube. The sea-horse (*Hippocampus hudsonius*) is an other strange little animal that we should possess if possible. Its natural food is the *Serpulæ* which it sucks from the tubes, but it will feed upon the soft part of a shrimp, or clam. At the top of the illustration is shown a brauch *Sertularia*. In a picture of this kind only a faint idea can be given, as the beautiful little animals that have formed it are scarcely discernible with the naked eye.

Nearly all the animals we have named can be found on our own coast. Those who prefer to do so can purchase them of dealers. In conclusion we would say that the care of a marine aquarium can be only a source of pleasure to any one who loves nature. These animals have been drawn from my own tank—a glass jar holding about twelve quarts of water. For many months it has supported twenty or thirty anemones, besides many other animals, and has always been in a perfectly healthy condition. The only care required, was now and then a little *fresh* water to supply the evaporation. R. M. SHURTLEFF.

CONNECTICUT RIVER SALMON.

WEST MERIDEN, June 24.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send you the following interesting item taken from the Hartford *Courant* and it will I think well repay those croakers at Hannum and at other places on the river to read it—and I hope they will be now manly enough to give our Fish Commissioners credit for the good work they are doing, and aid in the good cause instead of sneering at what they do not seem to understand:—

"Not so long ago that tradition does not still make the time fresh in recollection, salmon so bothered shad fishers in drawing their nets that whenever bought a shad was required to take a salmon, too, in order to clear the market. But for years and years, there has been no such thing as a Connecticut river salmon. Now, however, a real specimen of these fish has been caught at Middle Haddam by Mr. Thomas Donallon in a gill net, and is on exhibition at Stevens's market. It weighs nearly twenty pounds and is one of the most cheering things to look at in these hard times. It means that the work of the commission is not useless with regard to salmon, and it is a promise that there will be plenty of these delicious fish at our door before long. The specimen is about a yard long and a beautiful fish, though really not so silvery as some of the enormous Kenuebec ones that have been lately sold in immense quantities in this city. The fish was taken going up stream and is thought to be one of those planted in the Farmington river six years ago. If this one lived others also should be in the river."

Let me add that it seems very strange that the Fish Commission should meet with so much opposition from those places on the Connecticut river that have the benefit of all the work done by the Commissioners, and I feel certain that some of the doubting Thomas's will doubt even after the river is again filled with salmon. VOX G.

—Mr. Wilmot has, we understand, been very successful in placing salmon fry in the rivers of the eastern provinces of Canada. The numbers distributed are:—Sackville river, Halifax county, 140,000; River Philip, Cumberland, 140,000; Salmon river, Colchester, 15,000; East river, Pictou, 20,000; West river, Pictou, 10,000; Niddle river, Pictou, 10,000; Musquodohoit river, Halifax, 20,000; Nine Mile river, Shad Bay, 10,000; Little Salmon river, Preston, 10,000; Shubenacadie river, 10,000; Gold river, 10,000. There are to be 5,000 retained at the Bedford establishment near Halifax, for experimental purposes.

—On the 8th inst., S. S. Watkins again made his appearance at our Lakes with 7,500 more California salmon for these waters. Again on the 13th, the same gentleman in company with several of the business men of Hastings and Red Wing, brought with them 6,000 of the land-locked fry. —*Shakopee Argus.*

Natural History.

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR.

(*Continued from Page* 318.)

FAMILY PICIDÆ.

✓ *Picus villosus.* Hairy woodpecker. A commou resident, breeding about May 1st.

✓ *Picus pubescens.* Downy woodpecker. Also common all the year. The eggs are laid about May 10th, and it sometimes rears two broods in the season.

✓ *Sphyrapicus varius.* Yellow-bellied woodpecker. Resident but not abundant. It breeds about May 1st.

✓ *Centurus carolinus.* Red-bellied woodpecker. Resident, but very rare. The eggs are laid about June 1st.

✓ *Melanerpes erythrocephalus.* Red headed woodpecker. Resident and common; breeds about April 20th.

✓ *Colaptes auratus.* Golden-winged woodpecker or flicker. This handsome bird is a very common summer inhabitant, arriving from the south by March 20th, it begins nesting by the first week in May. All are gone south by Nov. 1st.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ.

✓ *Bubo virginianus.* Great-horned owl. A common resident. The eggs are laid from February 14th to March 20th.

✓ *Scops asio.* Screech owl. The most common of all our owls, remaining throughout the year, and nesting about May 1st.

✓ *Otus vulgaris.* Long-eared owl. Resident, but not common, breeding from the middle of April to the last of May.

✓ *Brachyotus palustris.* Short-eared owl. Resident, and very common, nesting about the last of May.

✓ *Syrnium cinereum.* Great grey owl. Resident, but not common. One set of eggs was taken March, 1871.

✓ *Syrnium nebulosum.* Barred owl. Resident and common, breeding from the last of March to the middle of April.

✓ *Nyctale acadica.* Acadian owl. Resident and tolerably common, breeding about the last of April.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ.

✓ *Circus cyaneus.* Marsh hawk. Resident and common, breeding through May.

✓ *Accipiter fuscus.* Sharp-shinned hawk. Resident, but not common. It breeds about May 5th.

✓ *Accipiter Cooperi.* Cooper's hawk. Very common all the year, breeding from the first to the middle of May.

✓ *Falco columbarius.* Pigeon hawk. A very rare spring and fall visitor.

✓ *Falco sparverius.* Sparrow hawk. This beautiful little hawk is a tolerably common summer visitor, arriving from the south by the last of March, breeding by the 10th of May, and departing southward the last of October.

✓ *Buteo boreatis.* Red-tailed hawk. Resident and very common. The eggs are laid from the first to the middle of April.

✓ *Buteo lineatus.* Red-shouldered buzzard. A common resident. The young are batched from the middle to the last of April.

✓ *Pandion halioetus.* Fish hawk. A rare spring and fall visitor.

✓ *Haliætus leucocephalus.* Bald eagle. Very rare, but resident. One nest was taken February 14th, 1873.

FAMILY CATHARTIDÆ.

✓ *Cathartes aura.* Turkey bussard. Accidental from the south. One specimen was taken September 21st, 1874.

—A movement is on foot for the organization of a working club composed of the practical naturalists in this city and vicinity. The idea is not to make a "heavy" society of it, with a high-sounding name, but simply a means of of gathering together entomologists, ornithologists, microscospists, aquarium-students, botanists, and all others who are genuine workers in some branch of natural history, and who are willing to tell others what they know, and learn from others what they do not. It has as yet taken no definite shape, but persons likely to be interested will soon be called upon to attemnt occasional meetings.

THREE MIGRATIONS COMPARED.

We owe to the thoughtfulness of Prof. Spencer F. Baird the possession of the following information. It is a list of the dates of the arrival at Hollis, in the southern part of New Hampshire, of fifty-six species of migratory birds for three successive years. The author is W. H. Fox, and the dates are as follows:—

Name.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Turdus migratorius	March 3	April 3	March 7
Mimus carolinensis	May 6	May 10	May 6
Harporhynchus rufus	May 8	May 7	May 7
Sialia sialis	March 5	March 2	March 7
Regulus satrapa	——	April 11	April 28
Regulus calendula	——	April 14	April 15
Mniotilta varia	——	May 2	May 2
Parula americana	——	——	May 13
Helmitothpaga ruficapilla	——	——	May 9
Helmitothpaga celata	——	——	May 16
Dendroca æstiva	May 6	May 6	May 11
Dendroca virens	May 9	May 8	May 5
Dendroca cærulescens	——	——	May 12
Dendroca coronata	April 21	May 8	April 30
Dendroca blackburnia	——	May 16	May 9
Dendroca pensylvanica	——	May 10	May 14
Dendroca palmarum	April 21	April 14	April 13
Seiurus aurocapillus	——	May 10	May 9
Geothlypis trichas	——	May 10	May 9
Setophaga ruticilla	May 7	May 13	May 9
Pyranga rubra	May 21	May 21	May 13
Hirundo horreorum	May 3	May 29	May 30
Tachycineta bicolor	——	May 25	May 15
Progne purpurea	——	April 28	May 2
Ampelis cedrorum	June 3	June 3	——
Vireo olivaceus	——	——	May 8
Vireo flavifrons	——	——	May 8
Vireo solitarius	——	May 8	April 29
Carpodacus purpureus	——	April 15	April 20
Passerculus savanna	——	April 20	May 16
Poœcetes gramineus	——	April 11	April 12
Melospiza melodia	——	April 1	March 31
Spizella socialis	——	——	April 19
Spizella pusilla	——	April 24	April 19
Zonotrichia albicollis	——	——	April 23
Passerella iliaca	——	——	April 5
Goniaphea ludoviciana	——	——	May 16
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	May 10	May 10	May 5
Agelæus phœniceus	March 3	April 2	March 7
Molothrus pecoris	May 6	April 2	April 11
Sturnella neiagela	March 25	——	April 26
Quiscalus purpureus	——	March 20	April 3
Icterus Baltimore	May 10	May 10	May 6
Tyrannus carolinensis	May 11	May 10	May 3
Savornis fiscus	March 26	March 31	March 6
Empidonax minimus	——	May 10	May 1
Actro-tomus vociferus	May 15	May 11	May 6
Chordeiles virginianus	May 23	May 11	April 17
Chætura pelasgia	May 9	May 3	May 30
Ceryle alcyone	——	April 8	April 15
Colaptes auratus	April 15	March 26	April 13
Ectopistes migratorius	April 5	April 8	April 2
Tringoides macularius	April 15	May 4	April 8
Ardea herodias	——	April 17	April 13
Botaurus minor	May 13	April 17	April 13

WHAT ARE LUNGE?

BRAINERD, Minn., May 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of May 4th "Stanstead" has an article, in which he tells us of fishing in the "eastern townships of Canada," and speaks of fish called "silver lunge, black lunge, and racer lunge," and says, "that in most of the lakes several varieties of the lake trout or lunge were also found in large numbers." Will the writer kindly tell us what he is getting at, in writing of the lake trout and calling it a "lunge" and what species of fish the "black, silver, and racer lunge" are? That the mascanonge (see Scott in "Fishing in American Waters," page 277, and Frank Forester's "Fish and Fishing," page 151) belongs to one family of fishes, the lake trout to another, and a widely different one, will, I think, be granted by fishermen generally, and at this day and date, when the lines dividing the different families of game fishes and game birds are so rigidly drawn, it seems surprising that "Stanstead" or any one else should write of the "lunge or lake trout."

In the St. Lawrence and tributary streams, where I first "went a fishing," I have often fastened to a mascanonge, or as they are called for short all over the Canadas (the eastern townships not excepted) *longe* or lunge, and never yet in Canada, or in any other country, found "lunge" and trout of any kind plenty in the same waters. I claim to be right in this matter. I know the woods and waters of the section referred to by "Stanstead." The gentlemen whose names he gives did not call a trout a "lunge" in the days when I used to "knock around" with them. I have given my authority (needless though it may be), and I know of no better to give. HAVILAND.

The questions propounded in "Haviland's" letter respecting the identity of the "lunge" naturally occurred to ourselves, and prompted us to write to our correspondent "Stanstead" immediately upon the publication of his original article, requesting him to classify the several varieties of fish which he had named. Under his promise to do so (see letter printed herewith) we have deferred the publication of any part of the correspondence until now; but nothing additional offering, we print such data as we have. There is no doubt that the fish referred to all belong to the salmo family. "Lunge" is simply a local misnomer, like the substitution of partridge for quail or grouse), and "Haviland's" objection rests on the danger of confounding common terms, the word lunge being generally recognized as an abbreviation of the word mascalonge (*Esox nobilior*). A fixed nomenclature can alone reconcile these discrepancies and anomalies.

MONTREAL, May 9th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I received your postal card on the 9th, and I also received on the same day a couple of lunge from Mr. Hubbard, of the Parks House, Magog. They were caught in the lake near his hotel. One was a fine specimen of the dark copper or black lunge, the other was a small, five-pound silver lunge. The black lunge corresponds to the minutest particular with Dr. Kay's *Salmo confinis*, and the silver lunge answers well to the description of the *Salmo nayuaush* by Richardson. It might be taken for the *Salmo adirondakis*, noble, of Morris' "American Angler's Book," but that the *salmo adirondakis*, if described accurately in Morris' book, has no teeth on the vomer, while the specimens before me has quite a number of teeth there. In regard to classifying the different species or varieties of *Salmonidæ* that are found in the eastern township waters, I know of no one that has done this, and feel very diffident about attempting it myself, though I will endeavor to get specimens from the various waters there, and with the assistance of Mr. J. Whitcaves, of the Natural History Society here, I will prepare an article for you. STANSTEAD.

A conger eel recently died in C. L. Jackson's aquarium at Southport, England, and was dissected. It held an enormous quantity of ova in two thick folds down each side of the body which together weighed seven pounds—

nearly one-third the weight of the whole fish. Carefully counting a fraction of this under the microscope, Mr. Jackson found the enormous total of 6,336,000 eggs for a conger of 15½ pounds weight.

—An English gentleman named Mann, and his wife, appear to have had remarkable success in taming a female boa constrictor, which has just died. It came to be a family pet, and was allowed the freedom of the house. It exhibited great attachment towards its owners not only, but also came to know its friends among visitors. It never exhibited any fear of children, who delighted in petting it. It was accustomed to "ask" for food, water, and to be taken to walk. It ate nothing but pigeons, consuming about one a week, and always killed them by breaking their necks before crushing them in its coils. If a pigeon were given it when it was not hungry, it would make friends with it, and afterwards ask for a new pigeon to eat. It made great friends with a kitten. The snake could entirely control the pressure of its coils, constantly twining about its owners' bodies and necks, but never hurting them. They often carried it about in traveling when it remain concealed under the coat, as though understanding the necessity of keeping quiet. When it was left behind it recognized and welcomed its friends' return with the greatest joy, answering to its name, "Cleo." The boa died during a protracted illness of Mr. Mann, apparently from grief that he could take no notice of her.

—Up to the present time naturalists have recognized but very few fishes which incubate their eggs in the mouth or in the gills. Agassiz, during his voyage up the Amazon River, discovered one species. Latterly the macropode, a Chinese fish of very singular characteristics, has been remarked to have the same peculiarity. Both belong to the great group of *labarynthobranchia* which have complicated, folded gills. There has recently been discovered in Lake Tiberias, Palestine, in the neighborhood of hot springs, a fish about seven inches long, called the *Chromis paterfamilias* which has gills disposed in simple layers, and is wholly destitute of any special apparatus for retaining either eggs or fry, and yet the male carries upwards of 200 young fish in its gills and mouth. When the female has deposited her eggs in a sandy cavity or among the weeds, he approaches and by an inspiration draws them into his mouth and forces them between the leaves of the gills. The general pressure on the eggs, afforded by the gill layers, serves to keep them in place, and there they undergo their changes. The young grow rapidly, and soon struggle to escape from their narrow prison. Eventually they find an exit through an opening into the mouth of the parent, and there they crowd together as thickly as the seeds of a pomegranite, distending the jaws of the old fish until the mouth is unable to close. Sometimes the young, although in a perfect state, remain in the gills, all, however, with their heads directed toward the mouth of their progenitor.

—Prof. Geo. W. Harper and Mr. A. G. Wetherby have compiled a list of the land and fresh water mollusks of the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati, in which they enumerate 102 species of univalves, and an equal number (curiously) of bivalves. The specific value of several of the names is, however, questioned. The same gentlemen have in course of preparation a far more extensive catalogue designed to embrace all the species found in the Ohio valley, which will be published with notes of the stations, geographical distribution, and classification. They solicit correspondence.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—A. K. Fisher (Sing Sing, N. Y.,) has observed scarlet tanagers, olive-backed thrushes, yellow-breasted chats, and several other species of birds, feeding greedily upon the maggots in the body of a dead horse....Wm. L. Page informs us that a white crane was captured in the heart of Lynchburg, Va., on the morning of June 21st. Half of his lower mandible was entirely gone, having been broken off by flying against some object....Dr. T. D Ingersoll (Erie, Pa.,) informs us that he has just found a toeless young robin. It has the rudiments of four toes on each foot but no nails. In every other respect the bird appears to be in a normal condition. It seems to us probable that this is the result of injury, rather than deformity. An examination ought to decide this.

STRANGE NESTING PLACES.

DANVERSPORT, Mass., June 26th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The enclosed items may not be without interest to those who take an interest in birds and their peculiarities. A pair of robins took up their abode in an old nest of the golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) from which I obtained the woodpecker's eggs last season, by making two incisions with a saw and then splitting out the intervening piece; through the opening thus formed the robins gained access to the cavity, and there constructed their nest. When found, May 20th, 1876, it contained four eggs. In a kiln-house in the town full a dozen robins' nests have been wholly or partially built this spring upon the plate which supports the shed rafters; eight are placed near consecutive rafters, the rafters being not over three feet apart. As the house had to be used, the birds have been disturbed. Nearly every season for ten years a pair of robins have built in the same kiln, but I have never heard of so many robins building in such close proximity before. Another robin has shown very little judgement by selecting the horizontal branch of a dead walnut tree, in close proximity to an occupied boarding house, there being no other trees to shade it, the sun pelts down upon it with full force. To-day it contains young nearly fledged which appear to be doing well. Mr. Albert Fowler informs me that a pair built their nest upon the abutment of a railroad bridge near his house. The nest was under the centre of the track, and the female, though driven off by every passing train, succeeded in rearing her young.

ARTHUR F. GRAY.

—We would ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the old established house of Messrs. Shannon, Miller & Crane in another column. Church societies, Masonic bodies, base-ball clubs, and military organizations will find at their establishments everything suited to their requirements, and sportsmen can also be supplied with outfits of every description.

The Kennel.

A NEW KENNEL CLUB.—Dr. W. S. Webb, Mr. G. De Forest Grant, and other gentlemen have organized a new kennel club, to be known as the "Westminster Breeding Kennel," which will be devoted exclusively to the breeding of pointers. Dr. Webb's Whisky, Daisy and May are now in the kennel, and others will be added shortly. The club will not sell broken dogs, but supply young dogs of good blood from animals which have proved themselves staunch workers in the field. It is also proposed to import the finest dogs for stock purposes; pups will be sold from six weeks to two months old, simply to cover expense of breeding, and consequently at moderate prices, within the reach of all. Applications for pups may be made to Albert Philips, of West Springfield, Mass., and Dr. Webb, care of this office. Accompanying each pup will be a certified pedigree from the FOREST AND STREAM kennel stud book.

JUDGING AT BENCH SHOWS.—We continue from last week the list of points adopted in judging at bench shows in England, and which are also used in this country. They are taken from the "Fanciers' Gazette" (Eng.) If we have any fault to find with them it is the small number of points allowed for stern, which includes tail, as we consider that a fine, straight, well-feathered tail is of as much importance as adding to the beauty of a dog as his head, coat or color.

THE IRISH SETTER.

Head narrow, wideing a little in the forehead, skull slightly arched; ears a fair length, slightly folded, hanging straight, set well back in the head, and moderately feathered; eye hazel or brownish, with a sensible and loving look, not promiuent; nose dark flesh color or black; chest but moderately wide, with great depth; back straight, but slightly receding to the hip, with good loins and well-bent stifles. Stern carried slightly up, not much flagged, but slightly; coat inclined to be harsh, not soft and silky, smooth, or wavy, and thick, but not too long; color a deep mahogany red, but not any black; white, however, is allowable in some Irish breeds on chest and legs and neck.

POINTS IN JUDGING.

Head	20
Neck	5
Legs	7
Feet	5
Shoulders	15
Back	10
Loins	10
Hindquarters	15
Stern	5
Color	10—100

THE GORDON SETTER.

Head a little heavier than the English setter, more flew; deeper in chest and body, and heavier all through; more bone, and certainly more lumber to carry; therefore we cannot believe them to be such "lasters" in work. The Gordon setter is longer in the body, not so beautiful and symmetrical in shape as the English setter, but is judged by the points as near as possible to the English dog, only allowing for his being heavier. Judges principally go by quality of coat and color, being of a glossy black, with clear tan of a rich red, but of course all must be symmetrical.

POINTS IN JUDGING.

Head	20
Neck	5
Legs	5
Feet	5
Shoulders	15
Back, Loins, and Hind-quarters	20
Stern	5
Color	15
Coat	10—100

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—The New York Kennel Club is rather late in claiming the name of Daisy for their lemon and white pointer pup, as I gave the name to my liver and white pointer pup out of Whisky by Mr. Schuchardt's Jim, last December.—W. S. WEBB.

—Mr. L. H. Smith's Field Trial setter bitch, Dart, visited his Leicester on the 26th June.

A WHITED CANINE SEPULCHER.—It has finally become a manifest duty to expose the true character of that hitherto generally respected beast, the Spitz dog. It is not in any spirit of auger that this unwelcome task is now undertaken. The Spitz is not precisely a popular dog, but he is nevertheless admitted to the best circles of society, and has, in too many instances, ensnared the affections of the young and thoughtless. To point out his true character is to inflict pain upon those who call themselves his friends, but the interest of the community sternly demand that this unwelcome duty should be performed.

The Spitz is generally understood to be a variety of the Pomeranian dog. That he has some connection with the latter may very possibly be true, but it is more probable that his alleged Pomeranian relationship has been assumed in order to support his claim to respectability. The best informed dog-persons assert that the Spitz is not only a native of the Arctic regions, but that his origin is by no means honorable. To speak plainly, it has been openly charged that he is the result of illicit relations on the part of the Esquimaux dog and the Arctic fox. His personal appearance is in harmony with both of these charges. He ostentatiously wears throughout our hottest months the heavy fur of an Arctic animal, and his face bears an unmistakable resemblance to the cunning and treacherous face of the fox. So far as morality is concerned, the Spitz is thoroughly and irredeemably corrupt. He is a tireless and shameless thief, and exhibits a perverted skill in obtaining access to forbidden cellars, and in stealing the reserved bones of honest and frugal dogs, which is truly vulpine. Except in rare instances, he is completely devoid of affection. If he does not bite the hand that feeds him, it is from motives of sheer selfishness. His treachery is undeniable, although his friends smooth it over by applying to it the milder term of irritability. Though he may be bound to his master by a thousand favors received, yet he will snap at him if there is the slightest failure to meet his views in respect to cold meat, or if the least liberty is taken with his tail. Indeed, no cat, however pampered, ever manifests so absurd a degree of vanity in regard to her tail as the Spitz habitually displays in regard to his own. To these objectionable qualities must be added that of cowardice. The Spitz barks from ambuscades, and bites when his victim's back is turned. At the least show of hostility he takes refuge in flight, and a child armed with a hoop-stick can safely and effectually defy his malice.

All these, however, are minor facts in comparison with the Spitz's conspicuous addiction to *rabies*. It is a startling fact that three fourths of all the cases of hydrophobia which have occurred in this city or its vicinity during the last few years have been directly or indirectly traceable to rabid Spitz dogs. The proportion may be even greater, for the statistics have not been accurately kept, and, strangely enough, no medical or dog-person has thought of inquiring whether *rabies* is more prevalent among one species of dog than among others. The increase of hydrophobia in the United States—an increase which has latterly become lamentably evident—has kept pace with the increase in the number of Spitz dogs. Twenty years ago the Spitz was rarely seen among us, and the very existence of hydrophobia was doubted. Since that time the Spitz has become so common as to be nearly valueless in the dog market, and hydrophobia has become almost as frequent as *tetanus*. This fact alone ought to have cast suspicion upon the Spitz, even if it had not been notorious that so large a proportion of the victims of hydrophobia, including the well-known Francis Butler, and the child who died in Newark the other day, were innoculated with the disease by Spitz dogs.

It is not charged that the Spitz wantonly or malignantly becomes mad, and it is quite possible that his proneness to *rabies* is the result of his attempt to live in a climate unsuited to him. That he is more delicate and liable to disease than other dogs is admitted by all who know him, and his peculiar liability to *rabies* has apparently escaped notice only by accident. That he should be for a moment tolerated by any one who is convinced that he is the chief source of hydrophobia in this latitude is, of course, out of the question. However white and spotless he may be externally, he is internally full of *rabies* and all varieties of distemper, and the moment the public is convinced of this fact the Spitz will be exterminated, and our annual panic concerning hydrophobia will have no longer any pretext or excuse.—*New York Times.*

IMPORTATION OF IRISH SETTERS.

BALTIMORE, June 27th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of April 20th I find a letter from Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland, under date of March 23d, written by one S. J. Hurley, attacking a certain exporter of Irish setters, whose name he does not give, but who I readily recognize as Mr. John M. Niall. Having imported a pair of dogs from Mr. Niall the letter in question put me on nettles, and I immediately set to work to find out the truth of Mr. Hurley's charge. Having bought my dogs through the kindness of Mr. John Dawson, the U. S. Consul at Queenstown, I immediately wrote him, and sent copies of the American sporting papers containing Hurley's letters, and have received letters from both him and Mr. Niall which entirely satisfy me that Mr. Niall has sent me exactly what he claims to have done. Indeed, so well am I satisfied that my pair having died, I intend to negotiate with him for another pair. The gist of the whole thing is this: Mr. Hurley was a clerk to the Grand Canal Co., and Mr. Niall was his bondsman. Mr. Niall finding that Hurley was not such a character as he would wish to endorse for, cancelled the bonds, hence Hurley's letters. I have the Limerick *Reporter* of May 23d, which gives an account of Mr. Niall's *trial* for thrashing Mr. Hurley on account of his (Hurley's) letters. I extract the following:—

"Mr. McNamara (Council for Niall) to Hurley. Query—Did you ever write anything in papers called FOREST AND STREAM, *Rod and Gun* and *Land and Water* against my client—any defamatory, scurrilous, scandalous letter? Witness (Hurley)—I decline to answer.

Query—Was Mr. Niall your friend? Ans.—He was.

Query—Was he not your security for a situation you held? Ans.—He was.

Query—Was he not a person who had never done you a wrong? Ans. He was.

Query—And though your friend, and securing you in your situation, you never thought it wrong to write scurrilous letters against him? Ans. I decline to answer that."

The result of the case was, that Mr. Niall was fined £6 and costs (one-third of the fine to go to Hurley), instead of being sent to Court of Quarter Sessions, as the magistrates had power to do; they evidently thinking it a justifiable assault.

These letters of Hurley's having been published by you and other American sporting papers, I think when the injustice of the charges is asserted by such evidence as Mr. Dawson, our Consul at Queenstown, it is due to Mr. Niall that his defence be published.

In regard to the dogs received from Mr. Niall, I have to say, that they were seen by a large number of the most prominent sportsmen in Baltimore, and without a dissenting voice declared one of the finest brace they had ever seen. Some of them, who had what they supposed were red Irish setters going so far as to say that these compared so closely with the description given of the class in the sporting papers that they thought they had never seen the true breed before.

CHAS. F. BANCROFT.

P. S. I have in my possession the letters and papers above mentioned, and will forward them if you desire to see them. C. F. B.

[We publish the above letter with pleasure, and had expected something of the kind at an earlier date. Indeed, as the Loudon *Field* received and published a letter identical with our own, we had looked for a notice of some kind from that quarter. The whole affair has been a mystery to us, but as Mr. Hurley's letter came to us frankly over his own signature and conveyed a direct statement that American importers of dogs were being swindled, we could do no less than publish it.—ED.]

THE CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Bureau of Agriculture has decided to hold the show on Monday the 4th September instead of the 1st, and close on Friday the 8th, this is a wise course to pursue as many owners of valuable dogs would not have sent dogs to remain there for the long period of eight days. Instead of giving prizes, the Commissioners have decided to give medals together with illuminated diplomas and special reports on each animal of merit, certifying the points of merit, and negative points the dog may possess, this will be signed by the Judges and decided by the Commissioners. Thus every exhibitor of good animals will have an unimpeachable record to refer back to, and to breeders of dogs this will be of inestimable value, more so than any cup they may chance to win. Each judge in addition to recommending awards will review the development of the breed over which he is called upon to preside and refer to its present characteristics, special reference being made to animals of superlative merit. Thus will be given a grand chance to intending purchasers of obtaining authentically all the points of excellence the dogs are entitled to. The Commissioners will appoint the very best men as judges

they can possibly get; thus will be supplied a want long felt, both by breeders and purchasers of having a standered authority to refer to. Exhibitors will also possess in the medal, diploma, and report, a trophy to hand down to their sons, and by them to future generations, showing what their animals gained at the great International show of 1876.

A classified programme will be issued, showing what classes and age of dogs the medals, diplomas, and reports, will be awarded to. The handsome silver cups that have already been donated as special prizes will be an additional incentive to exhibitors.

The show bids fair to be one of the best ever yet held, and it will be of great importance to all large breeders and importers of dogs, as people from all parts of the globe will be in attendance and a better chance for the sale of dogs will never occur again. The Commission will free of charge assume the responsibility of providing food for dogs during the five days of exhibition. Entries will be free to all exhibitors. Entries close August 1st CHAS. LINCOLN, Superintendent.

The following is the new classification under which dogs are to be exhibited:—

Dogs will be divided into eight divisions, and forty-six classes.

DIVISION A.

CLASS 1.—Fox hounds—Dogs over two years; bitches over two years; dogs over one year and under two; bitches over one year and under two; puppies under twelve months.

CLASS 2.—Harrier; Class 3, beagles; Class 4, dachshunds; Class 5, otter hounds; Class 6, greyhounds; Class 7, Scotch deer hounds; Class 8, bloodhounds.

DIVISION B.

CLASS 9.—Imported English setters.—Dogs over two years; bitches over two years; dogs over one year and under two; bitches over one year and under two; dog puppies under twelve months; bitch puppies under twelve months.

CLASS 10.—Native English setters.

DIVISION C.

CLASS 11.—Imported Irish setters.

CLASS 12.—Native Irish setters.

DIVISION D.

CLASS 13.—Imported Gordon setters.

CLASS 14.—Native Gordon setters.

CLASS 15.—Russian setters.

DIVISION E.

CLASS 16.—Pointers (over 50 lbs. weight).

CLASS 17.—Pointers (under 50 lbs. wight).

CLASS 18.—Retrievers and Chesapeake Bay dogs.

DIVISION F.

CLASS 19.—Irish water spaniels.

CLASS 20.—Retrieving spaniels (other than pure Irish).

CLASS 23.—Cocker spaniels.

CLASS 24.—King Charles and Blenheim spaniels.

CLASS 25.—Springers.

CLASS 26.—Clumbers.

CLASSES 10 to 26.—Same as class 9 in respect to ages.

DIVISION G.

CLASS 27.—Mastiff dogs over two years; bitches over two years; dogs over one year and under two; bitches over one year and under two; dog or bitch puppy under 12 months.

CLASS 28.—St. Bernards; Class 29, Newfoundlands; Class 30, Siberian or Ulm dogs; Class 31, Esquimaux or coach dogs; Class 32, sheep dogs; Class 33, Bull dogs. Same as Class 27 in respect to ages.

DIVISION H.

CLASS 34.—Bull terriers—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 35.—Fox terriers—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 36.—Black and tan terriers (exceeding 11lbs. weight)—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 37.—Black and tan terriers (not exceeding 11 lbs. weight)—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 38—Sky terriers—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 39.—Scotch terriers—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 40.—Broken or wiry haired terriers—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 41.—Dandie Dinmont terriers—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 42.—Toy terriers (smooth haired) not exceeding 5 lbs.—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 43.—Toy terriers (rough haired) not exceeding 5 lbs.—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 44. Pomeranian or spitz—Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 45.—Poodles Dogs any age; bitches any age.

CLASS 46.—Pet dogs, including Cuban lap dogs, Leon dogs, maltese, harliess, and all other distinct breeds not classified above—Dogs and bitches any age.

A CHALLENGE.

May 11th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The fact is apparent that the demand for thoroughbred setters is steadily increasing. I am glad that the enterprise which brings to our country the blue blood of England, Ireland and Scotland is heartily appreciated by all lovers of the setter. We have Laveracks, Field Trials, Gordons and Irish Reds east and west, and the mingling of this blood with our native strains will improve our stock all over the country, so that in a few years our sportsmen can secure young dogs at moderate cost, with reasonable chance that they will prove good in the field. It will hardly be claimed by any breeder, however, that the purest Laverack (or any of the other strains) dog and bitch will certainly produce noted performers; the chances are only increased. Experience teaches that noted performers are exceedingly rare. I very much question if Mr. Laverack himself ever bred twenty dogs he would pronounce fully up to his standard in every respect. If my position is correct we see it is an easy thing to raise great performers. The bench show and field trial in Europe has done much to bring the setter before the public, and as we are following in the same path like results may be expected in our country. But I ask pardon for calling the attention of American breeders to some facts that we cannot afford to overlook, if we want to surpass the original stock. I don't want to undervalue the imported dog, on the contrary, will show an Irish red at Philadelphia that is an honor to his blood, and hope to get first premium with him. I mention this to show that I have no prejudice on the subject, but am willing to accord all that is claimed for honest pedigree, and hope dogs will continue to come to this country, and I hope to live to see the day when we can send them back better than when they came. But in these days of fashionable pedigrees are we not in danger of losing sight of important points which we would do well to remember? Mr. Laverack, in his book on the setter, remarks that the dog of to-day does not compare with the setters of forty years ago; and why? Because it has become fashionable to use bearers. Shooting is made easy. A large bag is made in a few hours without the aid of dogs; but in the old times, forty years ago, the start was early, the day long, the walking rough, the covert rare, and the bag light, unless fairly earned. Such men required up-headed, gallant dogs that the day was not too long for, and it is only this kind of a dog that will suit us. In Europe shooting is more of a luxury (if we can use the word in this sense) than with us; they have none of our extremes of heat and cold to contend with, and with the exception of the prairies, our ground is rougher and our cover more severe. In addition to this, in Europe those who can enjoy the sport in perfection generally own a number of thoroughly broken dogs, and are not obliged to tire them, but when a brace shows fatigue others are at hand to take their place. There is great pleasure in a fresh dog; but after all it is a question as to whether the dog who learns to endure, and has the breeding to carry it through, is not much better than one that has not had like discipline. I admit that the dog with an honest pedigree is the best to breed from all things else being equal; but there are dogs and bitches now in high favor that are comparatively untried as performers or stock getters. One of the purest is a small, handsome bitch, but unbroken. One of her get promises well in the field, but is too slow to ever enter the lists against first class dogs. The field trial winner was next in favor. If I understand what is required at these trials, we are forced to conclude that all that is proved is good breaking; staying qualities are not tested at all. I contend that we want endurance; blood without it is worthless, and we want to show that some of our American strains have endurance highly developed—developed, too, by hard work, as well as careful crossing. What is the history of our best American strains as compared with the English breeding and training? In the first place very few American sportsmen own more than a brace of dogs; there are exceptions to this, of course, but where we find one man with two or more we find many good shots with only one dog, and it is worthy of remark the fewer they have the better they are. These dogs, if worth the having, are hunted season in and season out, hot or cold, wet or dry, good ground or bad, rough cover or good cover, they are always kept at work, and if they have talent to start with, by the time they are six years old they have become famous, and are known to all the sportsmen within reach of them. I have known dogs that have had several thousand birds killed over them by one gun. Many of these famous performers are celebrated dogs, and the result is that we find dogs with plenty of nose, fine rangers, generally up-headed, and with unsurpassed confidence, and these are the dogs we are looking to to cross with the blue bloods. I say that there is a chance that there will be mutual improvement. When our birds are winter killed, and consequently scarce, then it is the time points come out. I have seen dogs go the entire day with scarcely a point to reward them, and show no sign of fatigue, and these qualities are some that we want to breed for, and we can do it by the proper cross of native and blue blood strains.

Now, how does this compare with the way in which Gordons are bred? —that noble, blood-like dog, but unfortunately bred to color, the best pup very often consigned to the pond if not up to standard for color, and the worst one goes out for service in the field or stud. It is asking too much of such a system to produce such dogs as I have been attempting to describe. I have been thus earnest in presenting my case for fear that if any of our native stock possesses the qualities I claim for them, they may be thrown aside like Mr. Laverack's dogs of the olden time for those of newer fashion, and not gain anything by the change. I know of a native dog eleven years old, and I know he has no superior as a performer, if he has his equal, in this country. His half brother is his equal on quails, hat is not so good on grouse. The sire of these dogs was the equal of either; their grandsire was unsurpassed in his day. The dog that was broken and hunted on quails all his life has never been bred to but one good native bitch, and the get is a bitch twelve months old last March. The dog that was broken on grouse has had many good bitches, and is to-day the sire of more first-class dogs than any dog I know of.

We are all interested in this question, and I am now coming to the object in view when I started this paper, namely, to suggest some practical way of deciding the merits of the imported and native stock in the field. I would here remark that the owners of the dogs I am writing about have never sold any of them, nor do they expect to do so; therefore, this is not intended for an advertisement, but simply to direct attention to the fact that we have good dogs at home, and that we ought not to lose sight of the fact. There are three of the get of the dog I call the grouse dog about one year old, and one by a native bitch two years and a half old, and a bitch from the quail dog about one year old. I would agree to take the last-named bitch and one of the fir-t-named three to Memphis, and try them in the field trial against any descendant of any imported dog from native or imported bitch of like age—provided the dog beating me will give me a trial for one week on quails early in November. I will also try the two and a half year old dog in the field trial against any imported dog, or any descendant of any imported dog of any age on the same terms, except that win or lose in the field trial, we hunt one week, every day, rain or shine, on quails, the dog finding most birds to win, and the rules to be hunted by to be appointed by the FOREST AND STREAM. The week's shoot to come off in Indiana.

AMATEUR.

[We have the name of the person who has charge of the dogs mentioned in the above challenge, and a guarantee from a responsible person that the terms will be complied with on their part should any gentleman choose to accept it.—ED.]

KENNEL PRODUCE.—On Wednesday last, in this city, Dr. Webb's pointer bitch, Whisky, (now in the Westminster Breeding Kennel) whelped a fine litter, seven dogs and two pups. With the exception of three black ones they are all marked after the mother, black and white. Their sire is the champion dog Pete (black) of West Meriden, out of old Phil.

Gypsie, full sister to Theo. Morford's Queen, whose pedigree we published in September, 1874, produced on the 30th a litter of ten fine, strong pups, six dogs and four bitches, by Mr. Forman Taylor's famous one-eyed Sancho. Gypsie is by Mr. Morford's (Shipman's) Joe.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and Friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July 6	11 52	8 12	7 25
July 7	morn.	8 53	8 8
July 8	0 8	9 33	8 47
July 9	0 47	10 11	9 27
July10	1 27	10 46	10 6
July11	2 6	11 26	10 44
July12	2 44	eve. 8	11 23

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.—The ninth annual regatta of the above club was sailed on Tuesday week, from the foot of Eighty-sixth street, North River, under very satisfactory auspices. The course was to a stake boat off Yonkers and return. The following table gives a summary of the entries and the result:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
Emma T.	11 49 30	5 25 7	5 35 37	5 35 37
Germania	11 51 10	6 4 5	6 12 55	6 8 55

SECOND CLASS.

Lillie	11 47 0	6 25 2	6 38 2	6 38 2
Clara E.	11 52 10	6 24 37	6 32 27	6 25 27

THIRD CLASS.

Au Revoir	11 53 15	5 27 50	5 34 35	5 31 35
G. B. Dean	11 53 40	5 47 46	5 54 6	5 53 28½

FOURTH CLASS.

Tough	11 52 42	4 34 46	4 42 4	4 42 4
Queen Mab	11 53 50	5 33 37	5 39 47	5 38 54½

AGAINST THE FLEET.

Journeymac	11 51 40	5 17 43	5 26 3	5 26 3

CENTRAL HUDSON YACHT CLUB.—The regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club which was postponed from Thursday on account of the absence of wind, was sailed on the following day. The course was twenty miles in length and extended from the home boat off New Hamburg dock north to a buoy off Van Kensselaer's Point, thence south to Low Point Buoy and back to home buoy, a distance of ten miles and repeat, the owner of each vessel sailing his own craft. The judges were James Roosevelt, Ferdinand Schuchard and B. R. Sands. The entries in the first class were the sloop-rigged yacht W. R. Brown, of Newburg; W. R. Brown, owner; length, 27 feet 3 inches; the Le Roy, of New Hamburg; Le Roy Bros., owners; length, 27 feet 10 inches; and the Fidget, of New Hamburg; Commodore Irving Grinnell, owner; length, 27 feet 11 inches. In the second class, the Freak, of Newburg; J. H. Meddle, owner; length, 25 feet 4 inches; Mistral, of Hyde Park; J. B. Roosevelt, owner; length, 22 feet 10 inches; Thetis, of Low Point; William Ver Planck, owner; length, 21 feet 2 inches; Edith, of New Hamburg; John Van Wyck, owner; length, 23 feet 6 inches; and the Commodore, of Hyde Park (schooner-rigged); Mr. Rogers, owner; length, 24 feet 9 inches. In the third class, the Lulu, of New Hamburg, Captain Ferris, owner; length, 16 feet 6 inches; and the Shadow, of Milton, William Roe, owner; length, 16 feet. The yachts were started at 12h. 39m. the Brown being the first over, followed by the rest of the fleet all within two minutes time. The wind died away almost calm for awhile but afterwards came out from the west though only in fitful puffs. The Brown and Le Roy alternately had the lead, but the former turned the first buoy in advance. On the run home the wind was blowing fresh but died out again before the stake boat was reached. The following is a summary of the time:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed time. H. M. S.	Corrected time. H. M. S.
W. R. Brown	12 49 00	4 50 30	4 1 30	4 0 38
Le Roy	12 51 30	5 01 00	4 9 30	4 9 22½
Fidget	12 50 40	withdrawn.		

SECOND CLASS.

Mistral	12 49 50	7 33 00	6 43 45	6 39 55
Thetis	12 51 30	7 39 00	6 47 53	6 41 42
Freak	13 50 00	7 35 10	6 46 40	6 41 50
Commodore	12 43 00	withdrawn.	—	—
Edith	12 46 15	withdrawn.	—	—

THIRD CLASS.

Lulu	12 51 30	3 40 00	2 48 30	2 48 30
Shadow	12 51 30	withdrawn.		

The first prize in the first class was won by the William R. Brown, and the second prize by the Le Roy. The Mistral won the first prize in the second class and the Thetis second. The Lulu won the third class prize. The extra prize, the Corinthian challenge pennant presented by Philip Schuyler, of New York, was won by the Brown, she having made the quickest time of the race.

THE CAPE MAY RACE.—We announced in our last issue the start of the schooners America and Alarm, and sloops Arrow and Gracie, on the third and last of the "Centennial" series of regattas, the course being from Sandy Hook to Cape May Light Ship and return. The race was ended on Wednesday morning, the yachts arriving as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. Monday P. M. H. M. S.	Finish Wednesday A. M. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
America	2 13 00	10 02 20	43 29 20
Alarm	2 12 30	Not timed.	

SLOOPS.

Name.	Start Monday P. M. H. M. S.	Finish Wednesday A. M. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Arrow	1 28 45	6 04 00	40 35 15
Gracie	1 19 05	6 37 00	41 17 05

The Alarm did not pass Sandy Hook until half-past seven in the evening, anchoring inside the Horse Shoe for the night. The voyage was entirely without incident or excitement, the wind being light and baffling throughout. The Arrow was the first to pass the Cape May Light Ship, at Cape May, which she did at 3.35 P. M. on Tuesday. The prizes are a diploma, awarded by the Centennial Commissioners, and a gold medal, awarded by the Centennial Regatta Committee. These are won by the America, in the schooner class, she beating the Alarm, and by the sloop Arrow, which beats the Gracie 41m. 50s.

A NEW STEAM YACHT.—A correspondent sends us from Bridgeport the following description of a new steam yacht: I have had the pleasure of a sail twice on a new steam yacht which has just been finished here. The great merit of the craft is a newly devised propeller wheel whereby the vessel can be turned exactly upon its *own axis* without having to make a long detour to turn around. She will also side up to a dock or pier in a most remarkable manner. What a comfort such a craft would be in Florida waters, as she will turn in the *exact length* of the boat. This fact would enable her to go into the narrow bayous. She will also run directly *backwards* in a straight line if desired. She is 30ft. long, and has made 17 miles an hour before the government officials at New London. Taken altogether she is a very remarkable vessel. Should be very glad to have you come up and have a day's fishing in her.—HUNTINGTON.

THE HARVARD-YALE BOAT RACE.—The long anticipated eight-oared race, the first ever pulled in this country, was rowed at Springfield, Mass., on the 30th ult., over the four-mile course, the result being a very easy win for Yale in 22m. 2s., Harvard being ten lengths behind at the finish. Aside from the college element there was but a moderate attendance, and but little enthusiasm. It was after five o'clock before the two boats got into position and received the word to go. An even start was effected, Yale starting off with a steady stroke of 35 to the minute and Harvard with 39, and rather nervous. In the first minute Yale had gained a slight lead, and her stroke dropped to 34, Harvard coming to 36. The difference in the stroke was very marked, that of Yale being an easy, untiring swing, regular as the motion of a pendulum. Harvard's, on the contrary, was quick and nervous, wasting and tiring, and it was evident from the very start, that the race was Yale's. The steering in the Yale boat, although by no means perfect, was far better than Harvard's. Steadily the Yale boat gained, her stroke dropping to 33, from which it did not afterwards vary. Harvard, on the contrary, repeatedly spurted, going as high as forty strokes, but it was of no avail; the long, clean stroke of Yale kept them their lead without distressing the men, while in the Harvard boat the work was telling. Yale finally passed the winning line eight lengths ahead of Harvard, her time being 22m. 2s., Harvard's, 22m. 33s. After years of patient waiting Mr. Cook must feel elated anew over the victory gained by his

crew pulling the stroke for which he has contended so hard. If Harvard wins at Saratoga, the victory will mean something for Yale; should she not, Yale will be simply better than one or more of the beaten boats.

BERGEN REGATTA.—The opening regatta of the Bergen Rowing Association was held on Friday last, at South Cove, Jersey City. The first race was between a shell crew and a gig crew, the distance being a mile and a half, with the following result: –Gig Crew, First (white and blue)—Bow, H. Dickenson; 2, H. Brown; 3, J. W. Aymar; 4, F. Brown; 5, Joe Young; stroke, C. H. Bowly; W. H. Gilder, coxwain. Shell Crew, Second (white and scarlet)—Bow, H. W. Throckmorton; 2, George Phillips; 3, Frank Westervelt; 4, A. Carrick; 5, T. C. Throckmorton; stroke, Walter Smith. Time, 7:47.

A tub race came next, Harry Brown winning after an exciting contest. This was followed by a swimming match for a silver cup. The course was 200 yards, and was swum by Frank Brown in 3 minutes.

A match-race for single shells—distance, one mile and a half—brought out the following competitors:—George Phillips, W. H. Gilder. Phillips took the lead, and won easily by a quarter of a mile. Time, 7m. 45s.

The following entries were made for the single-shell race, open to all: Frank Brown, A. Carrick, R. Stratford, Harry Brown. Stratford led for the first three-quarters of a mile, when he was passed by Brown. After an exciting struggle Stratford again obtained the lead and won by half a length. Time, 8m. 21s.

ROWING ON THE PASSAIC.—The annual regatta of the Passaic Rowing Association was held on Wednesday last, three clubs, the Passaic, Eureka, and Mystic, entering crews. The first race, a mile and a half straight away, for six-oared gigs, was won by the Mystic in 8m. 24s. The single scull race over the same course brought out three entries, as follows:—G. D. Small, Triton; F. E. Townley, Triton; E. M. Roberts, Passaic. Roberts was run away from early in the race, Small and Townley being for a time side by side, Townley having a slight lead. Soon Small passed, and won the race by three or four boat lengths. Time, 9m. 6s. The third and last race was for four-oared shells, the course being three miles, from one bridge to the other and return. Three crews, one from each club, contesting. The Eureka's took the lead and passed around ahead all the way, winning by several boat lengths.

HARLEM ROWING CLUB.—The opening regatta of this club was held on Tuesday of last week, the course being between Harlem Bridge and McComb's Dam. The four-oared race resulted in a tie; time 5m. 43s. The second race, for pair-oars, was won by the Arthur crew in 9m. 17s. The third race was for six-oared barges, two contending. Mr. Knapp's crew won in 6m. All the races were one mile.

ROWING IN ENGLAND.—An international sculling race for the championship of the Thames and $1,000 a side, between Joseph Henry Sadler, champion of England, and Edward Trickett, champion of Australia, took place June 27th, on the usual racing course, from Putney to Mortlake. Trickett had the best station at the start, but Sadler held the lead for the first half mile, when Trickett got level with him, and, going to the front, reached Hammersmith Bridge four lengths ahead. From that point to Barnes ensued a most determined race, each alternately gaining the advantage, but after a hard struggle the Australian won by four lengths. The betting previous to the start was two to one, and even longer odds, in favor of Sadler.

ROWING IN ENGLAND.—A dispatch from London says that at the Henly royal regatta the Dublin University Rowing Club's four, which is to go to America to compete at the Centennial matches at Philadelphia, was beaten on the 29th ulto., over the usual Henly course, on the Thames, for the Steward's Cup. The Trinity College, Dublin, crew was beaten in the contest for the Ladies Challenge Plate. On the following day, the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by the Oxford University Crew; Brazenose was second, and Trinity, Dublin, third.

If a collection of canvas-covered canoes could have been made for the Centennial it would have been an exhibition not only great in interest but one displaying an immense amount of inventive genius. Mr. Colvin's Adirondack Report, which contained a description of his canvas canoe, for which the frame could be cut and prepared at a moment's notice in the woods, not only gave an impetus to the manufacture of such boats, but brought out the fact that other styles of canvas canoes had been in use for greater or less periods. As a form distinct from the canoe shape we have had sporting boats without end, but of the canoe itself it may be said that canvas is superceding birch bark, and with the new modes of waterproofing, such, for instance, as the Tappan process, the first named material is so far ahead of the other that the old Indian canoe is likely soon to be a thing of the past. We have published descriptions of various styles and makes of canvas canoes, but the one mentioned in the letter below, in having a steel frame, light, yet indestructible, appears to surpass them all. In the stereoscopic view the boat is as graceful in shape, and apparently as buoyant as the most delicate craft ever turned out by Indian skill.

BOSTON, June 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of June 8th mention is made of a canvas canoe. Thinking you may be interested in these crafts I send you some photographs of mine, which I took last year, on the day of my return from the New York woods. The canoe shown in the stereo views was made in 1870-1, and has been used every summer and fall since; and notwithstanding its age and the many hard rubs which it has received in running rapids, is in first-rate condition. Can any one say that of a birch? In my mind there is no doubt of the credit of inventing a portable canvas canoe belonging to Mr. John H. Treat, of Lawrence, he having made one in 1866. The first canoe had a wooden frame, but in 1867 he made one with a steel frame, and finding this much better made another in 1869, improving the model, and again in 1871 made another almost like the one which I made in 1870-1, and of which you have a photograph. Comparing one of these boats with an Indion's birch canoe, after which they were modeled, they show the following points of superiority: First—a birch canoe will gain twenty pounds in weight if in use, from absorbing the water; while on the other hand Mr. Treat has often weighed his canvas canoe, after being on the water all day, and found that it had only increased eight ounces in weight. Second—from the fact of a birch taking up so much water you have a heavy boat to carry—eighty pounds, at least, for seldom can one find a birch fifteen feet long which will not weigh, when new and dry, at least sixty pounds—while these canoes only weigh 57 pounds when fifteen feet long. Third—because of the strength of the canvas and the anxiety always felt by the Indian hunters, who are limited to their bark canoes. How great this anxiety is only those can realize who have seen their guides turn their boats upside down after passing a shallow rapid, almost holding their breaths until they have seen whether their beloved crafts have escaped without much injury; for some barm always comes to these delicate but very beautiful boats whenever sharp rock scrapes against them. Fourth—they are better than a birch canoe because they are portable; not to the extent of some of the square-ended flat boats now in the market, but portable enough for many purposes, for the whole frame can be packed in a box 6ft.x7in.x4in., and sent to any port of the country where the sportsman intends going, while the cover can be folded up and put in a haversack and thrown over the shoulder. Fifth—they never leak. Let any one who dares say this of a birch. Sixth—they are neater looking; the gunwales, from being lined with steel, are only one-half inch thick, while from being made from a single piece of cloth, the outside of the boat shows no ugly pitched joints, as does a birch canoe. Seventh—they are arranged so that they can be covered in a storm, thus keeping out the rain and waves, in this way enabling the sportsman to keep his provisions and rifle dry. Eighth, and most important—they are the product of a higher grade of mental development than the Indian's boat, and for this reason ought to be preferred.

If you think it worth while I will write directions and give the measurements, so that any of your readers, if they wish, can make one; for this is the only way of obtaining them, for they are not in the market, every one who has one having made it himself.

WILLIAM. H. ROLLINS.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Schænops ocellatus.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Glover.*	Striped Bass, *Rocous lineatus.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Moskanonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Caro, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

For list of seasonable trout flies for July, see our issue of June 29th.

CONNECTICUT—*Windsor, June 24th.*—A fine lot of striped bass were captured in a seine at this place last week, the largest weighing 35 pounds, and the smallest 12 pounds; the number taken was 37. VON G.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, June 30th.*—The dry weather and heat for the last week has dried up both the trout streams and fishermen. Driven to try old ocean's breezy charms, a party of seven chartered the steamer Helen Augusta, and took a trip to No Man's Land, probably the first passengers ever landed on the island by a steamer. They brought back six fine striped bass, Mr. O. A. Sisson catching two and J. Eaton, Jr., four, the largest weighing 60 pounds, the smallest 32 pounds. The markets are full of swordfish arriving daily by scores. CONCHA.

NEW YORK.—*The Adirondacks, July 1.*—Referring to big trout taken in the Upper Saranac in the same way within eight days, being lake trout of course, I find the daily memorandum on the register at Bartlett's Sportsmen's Home, during trolling season:—Dr. W. W. E., one trout 16 pounds; Mr. E. H. S., one of 6 pounds, and one of 14 pounds; Mr. C. G. A., one of 10 pounds, and one of 17 pounds; Mr. B., one 10 of pounds, and one of 19 pounds; Dr. J. R. R., six of 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, and 17 pounds; Col. T. J. H., three of 7, 9, and 10 pounds; Mr. E. R., one of 7½. For the Centennial year on the Upper Saranac, the disciples of Sir Izaak, cannot but be blessed at their good luck. R.

MINNESOTA.—Yesterday morning Gov. Briggs, S.D. How, Trume Strait, and George Kyle, went out to Long Lake to try their luck in catching fish. They returned home shortly after dark bringing with them 275 pickerel, and bass as the result of their day's sport. There are more visitors to our lakes this season than any other previous year.—*Shakopee (Scott County) Argus.*

MISSISSIPPI—*Corinth, June 27th.*—The disciples of Isaac Walton have been rewarded with unusually large catches this season; the first being principally black bass and perch. I saw one string of 75 perch taken by one rod in six hours' fishing. GUYON.

A NOVICE CATCHES A SALMON.—The St. Lawrence (New Brunswick) *Advance* tells what trouble Commissioner Kelly had to land a big salmon at Indiantown on the Southwest Miramichi. We quote:—

On Friday afternoon there was quite an exciting time over a salmon struck by Commissioner Kelly. He was fishing with a small greenheart trout rod made by Charles Baillie of St. John, an oiled silk line of about sixty yards with single gut casting line and a very homely fly. As he walked along a log with the intention of changing his position—casting meanwhile broad off into the strong water, he struck a heavy rise and quickly discovered that he had a large fish. The little rod—one of those slight, but scientifically made pieces of workmanship for which Baillie is acquiring fame among good anglers—bent gracefully from the hand in which it was firmly, and at the same time guardedly held, the Commissioner giving his prize the butt steadily while the outer half of the rod was straight with the line. To land so apparently heavy a fish with such light tackle was hardly to be expected, but the lucky angler who had the work in hand appeared determined to accomplish it. All other rods were abandoned for the time, and Mr. K. became the centre of attraction. Every body tendered advice as to what was best to be done, while the captive sulked near the bottom for perhaps five minutes after it was struck. Then, however, the line whistled as it cut through the water, the reel revolved so fast that the click became a continuous hum and, at a distance of a hundred feet from the shore, a larger fish than was ever caught at Indiantown before shot out of the water and down into it again, giving the surface such a smack with its tail as denoted a vigor and capability to fight that promised to call out all the art of Mr. Kelly to terminate the contest successfully for him. The fish resumed a place in the deep and strong water, tugging sullenly against the stream, head off shore, and putting a great strain on the rod and running tackle, but the game was well handled and soon there was another hum of the reel, another heavy break in the water, and as the sulking was resumed, line was reeled on ready for the next dash for liberty. It was useless, however, and after a struggle of an hour and a quarter from the strike, during which the fish showed up beautifully several times, it was used up. It was then led in to a convenient place, where Mr. Orr followed it up to his knees and sometimes his waist in water. When the fish would rouse itself and endeavor to dash off again, Orr's waltzing over the line to prevent its tangling about his legs caused considerable amusement, but when he made a desperate scoop at the prize with a landing net, and, breaking it in the effort, tumbled some into the water, and the anxious spectators could scarcely tell which was Orr and which was fish, there was a joyful shout, which had hardly subsided when the wet man grabbed the salmon by the head and Mr. Crawford seized it by the tail, and it was carried in triumph to a suitable place on the bank. It was a female spring fish, in middling good condition, measuring 40 inches in length 18 inches in girth and weighing a little over 19 pounds. Mr. Kelly deserves credit for the skill he displayed throughout the whole struggle, and Baillie has reason to be proud of having made the little rod which stood the very severe test without the least sign of injury in any particular.

Answers To Correspondents.

O. K., Richmond.—In answering my question in your last issue you failed to state the price of the work mentioned. Ans. Fifty cents.

T. W., Leesburgh, Va.—As near as we can determine from you sketch the little fish is one of the minnows belonging to the genus *Hydrargira*, probably the *H. ornata.*

W. W., New York.—Where is a good place for striped bass around New York or Staten Island?—Ans. Robin's Reef. The light house at entrance to Newark Bay, and Westchester and Pelham creeks.

H. S. D., New York.—Can you inform me as to whether or not there is a shooting range or gallery in this city where the marksman can use his own rifle? Ans. At any of the galleries in practice, or if 32 calibre in matches.

D. C. S., Baltimore, Mich.—Will you please inform me through your paper what the letters O. H. S. F. and O. K. stand for before a dog's name? Ans. We have never seen an instance where these letters were placed before a dog's name. Where do you find them?

H. J. T., Boston.—Would you kindly give me some information in regard to the time and season for shooting squirrels (when they are fit to shoot and are in good condition)? Are they fit during the summer, or only in the autumn? Ans. Young squirrels mature in August and September, and the season for shooting them is in fall and winter.

K., Cambridge.—1. Which is the better month July or September, for trout fishing in Nova Scotia? 2. What is the best locality for trout fishing in the same place? 3. What is the best locality in the western half of Nova Scotia? 4. How does one get to those places from Boston? Ans. 1. July. 2. Tusket River, Yarmouth County. Reached by steamer Dominion from Boston. Sails at noon on Tuesdays.

J. S. D., Hartford, Conn.—I have a small white dog with a black spot on his side about as large as a three cent piece, which is a great eyesore to me. Can you recommend some way that I can take the hair off so that it will not come any more, as it would look much better than the black hairs, as the dog is quite shaggy? Ans. Cut the hair off close to the skin, and sear the spot with a hot iron, or burn it with lunar caustic.

R. D., Boston.—My pointer dog was troubled with mange some six months ago, the hair has grown out on the bare places excepting upon the throat, which still remains irritated. What remedy would you advise to allay the inflammation and make the hair grow? Ans. Mix a little flour of sulphur and spirits of turpentine with some bacilleon ointment, and anoint the parts affected, after washing with castile soap.

R. F. S., Philadelphia.—Is the Dittmar wood powder considered good and safe? Have heard that if you ram it, it would burst a gun. Is this so, and would you advise buying a couple of pounds for a muzzle loading rifle, and what is it worth per pound? Ans. The Dittmar powder is much used now and is considered good and safe. No powder should be hard rammed. It is sold at $1 per canister.

W. W. W., Murray, Iowa.—How will it do to shear my setter 5 (one year old) before I take him out after prairie chickens; his hair is so long I am afraid he can't stand the heat? Ans. It would not injure a setter to shear him, neither would it injure his owner to have his own head shaved, yet it would detract very much from the beauty of both. We have used setters on the prairies periodically for the past 15 years, finding them to work well without shaving off their beautiful coat, provided they were in working condition.

A SUBSCRIBER, Benicia Barracks, Cal.—1. Please inform me whether setter puppies four months old require feeding oftener than twice a day? 2. Would a litter of pups having one liver colored pass muster as thoroughbred Gordon setters at a bench show? 3. Please give pedigree of imported Shot, (late Jerome's) Gordon setter? Ans. 1. We think so. 2. We would be well to feed a pup of four months old three times a day. 3. No. 3. Mr. Jerome's, now Mr. Copeland's Shot, was imported from England by Mr. Carroll Livingston, but he did not bring his pedigree.

R. J. Mel., Philadelphia.—1. What is the route of the vessels going by the Fernandina Route? Ans. Hence, touching at Port Royal. 2. What is the cost of cabin passage? Ans. $30; excursion tickets $55. 3 What is the cost of deck (or steerage) passage? Ans. About $12. 4. What is the difference in accommodations between the cabin and deck passage? Ans. Very great. Can't explain. 5. Are the food and sleeping accommodations for the deck passengers good and clean? Ans. Yes.

H. M. L., East Minneapolis.—Will you please tell me what kinds of game are to be found in the Middle and North Parks in Colorado? Are the Indians on all hostile to any part of Texas; if so, what part and what tribes? Ans. Elk, bear, deer, mountain sheep, antelope, sage cock, trout, etc. Indians are not pleasant in Southwestern Texas. We have in our office the scalp of one who hadn't the sense to keep civil. The Indians in those parts are Comanches, at which there are several distinct bands.

A. S. B., Sodus, N. Y.—Can any of your readers give me any information in regard to the North Woods, boats, guides, expenses, etc., and also what it would cost to camp out for one month there? 2 What railroads should I take to go from Sodus there? 3. What would be the fare? Ans. We cannot answer these questions satisfactorily in a short space. Would advise you to buy Wallace's Adirondack Guide with map—Price $2 For sale at this office. It gives every item of information that can possibly be required. Guides are generally reliable and charge $2.50 per day for boat and services.

FELIX.—How do Florida oranges compare with imported fruit? Is orange culture in Florida an assured success? Ans. We have heard of large profits having been made by fruit growers in Florida, the oranges being very large and of a superior flavor. Dunn's Lake oranges have sold the last season at $18 per barrel. Other oranges sale in the New York markets as follows:—

Porto Rico, per bbl	7 00 a 9 00
Jamaica, per bbl	8 00 a 10 00
Valencia, per case	2 00 a 10 00
Pinyana, per bbl	8 00 a 9 00
Palermo, per box	3 50 a 4 00
Messina, per box	4 00 a 4 50
Sorrento, per box	3 00 a 3 50
Barrico, per bbl	7 00 a 9 00
Florida, per bbl	14 00 a 17



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INOCULATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, July 6th.—Racing: Long Branch. Trotting: Meriden, Conn.; Amenia, N. Y.; Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Detroit, Mich; Belmont Park, Philadelphia; Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia. Regatta: Burlington, Iowa. Rifle: Sharpshooter's Union, Philadelphia. Base-Ball: Mutual vs. Louisville, at Louisville, Ky.; Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis, Mo.; Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago, Ill.; Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis, Mo.; Olympic vs. Covington Star, at Paterson, N. J.; Alaska vs. Wilkesbarre, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

FRIDAY, July 7th.—Trotting: Suffolk Park, Belmont Park, Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia; Detroit, Mich. Base-Ball: Alaska vs. Carbondale, at Scranton, Pa. Beverly Yacht Club Regatta.

SATURDAY, July 8th.—Racing: Long Branch. Trotting: Detroit, Mich.; Belmont Park, Philadelphia. Rifle: Creedmoor. Base-Ball: Mutual vs. Louisville, at Louisville; Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Athletic vs. Cincinnati at Cincinnati; Alaska vs. Irving, at Scranton; Brooklyn vs. Cricket, at Binghampton; Nameless vs. Staten Island, at Staten Island; Produce Ex. vs. Stationer's Ex., Brooklyn; Goodwill vs. Osceola at Brooklyn.

MONDAY, July 10th.—Trotting: Ambler Park, Pa.; First race for "America" cup, N. Y. Harbor. Base Ball: Alaska vs. Cricket, at Binghampton.

TUESDAY, July 11th.—Trotting: Ambler Park, Pa.; Point Breeze Park, Pa.; Chester Park, Cincinnati. Base-Ball: Volunteer vs. Cricket, at Binghampton; Alaska vs. Ithaca, at Ithaca, N. Y.; Chatham vs. Brooklyn, at Hoboken, N. J.; Resolute vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn; Union vs. Olympic, at Paterson; Mutual vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Boston vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Athletic vs. Lealsville, at Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, July 12th.—Trotting as above. Second race for "America" cup. Meeting of Wisconsin State Sportsman's Association, Madison, Wis.

—In summer woodcock shooting the cover is often so dense that the shooter is unable to see his dog or to know whether he is still working or on a point. In such cases a bell can be used to great advantage, and Messrs. Berrin Bros., of East Hampton, Ct., whose advertisement appears in another column, are manufacturing a small, fine-toned bell for the purpose, which costs but a small sum. The bells are finished in both nickel plate and silver, and are arranged to slide on or off the collar.

WOODCOCK IN CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill which permits the shooting of Woodcock in that State from July 1st to February 1st, excepting during the month of August.

IMPORTANT.—Care should be taken, in buying Fishing or Hunting Suits, to get a genuine Rolabird Suit, and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

THE steady march of one hundred years has brought our Republic's army of citizens to their first century's halt. It is with a joy almost fierce that the American pauses and looks back over the ground he has traversed and exults at the fulfillment of the fair promise of his youth. America has reached its majority, and the American asserts his right to admission to the councils of the world!

It is a grand occasion, and while the "powers" of the Old World may smile at the grotesque enthusiasm of our celebration, they will pardon us when they remember the trials and triumphs that have attended the Republic's youth, the severe buffetings it has had, the home discord which nearly caused its ruin.

Looking upon the material progress which our country has made within the century, those departments of science included within the scope of this journal should by no means be overlooked. That of Fish Culture is the growth of the last quarter of a century. In 1776 there was no need of it; most of the streams which our commissioners are now so anxious to re-stock with trout, salmon, shad or bass, were unknown to any other angler than the red man whose spear could never deplete their abundance.

In hunting, the old flint-lock has given place to the muzzle-loader, and that to the double-barrelled breech-loader, quick and sure. It is curious to recall how steadily these successive innovations have been resisted. Many an old fogy long looked with suspicion upon the percussion-cap; and afterwards regarded the substitution of the shell with equal disfavor.

In natural history, America has taken her place among the foremost in the age. Rafinesque, Wilson, Audubon, Townsend, Cassin, Gould, Binney, Wyman, Emmons, Hitchcock, and many others laid the foundations of the study of nature in this country within the past century, and have gone to their rest. Yet under what disadvantages the earlier ones worked. There were no scientific societies, no libraries, no museums worth speaking of, and little means of publication this side of Europe. This was not much changed until Agassiz came to this country in 1847, began the erection of the magnificent museum at Cambridge which has become the Meeca of American naturalists, and gathered about him that band of naturalists, Alex. Agassiz, Theo. Lyman, Verrill, Shaler, Packard, Morse, Hyatt, Putnam, Hagen, Allen, St. John, and the rest who are now leading research. About the same time the Smithsonian Institution was founded "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and under the guidance of Profs. Henry and Baird, has accumulated vast stores of books and materials for the elaboration of the working naturalist. Academies of Science have sprung up at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Buffalo, San Francisco, Charleston, and other cities, and it is not too much to say, that if collecting should cease completely now, there is material enough stored in these museums to keep American naturalists busy for another hundred years in close studies.

To us as sportsmen, *Simon pure*, looking at the Centennial from a point the most natural for us to take up, we are not sure that our enthusiasm can be called unbounded. The wilderness of the olden times has its own romance and its own attractions. It was the home of the early nimrods of America, the scene of their conflicts, of their feats of daring, of their wonderful adventures by flood and fell. The backwoodsman, the wigwam, the log hut, the trail, the moccasin, have romance in their very names. In connection with them we are disposed less to laud the conversion of rivers into highways, than to lament the lost streams whose rocky beds alone remain to mark their course, less to admire the fruitful fields of the West than to linger over traditions of its old time glory. It is true that if there were fish then, there are also fish to-day. Even Izaak Walton, the immortal, may have delighted some early settler on the Father of Waters, as he traveled towards the setting sun, just as to-day he stands pre-eminent as the philosopher of the rod. It is true that if all change has not been for the better, a little of it has been so. We do things more scientifically now-a-days, with our rifles designed for all purposes, with our breech-loaders, and our wonderfully natural artificial flies, but that is all we have to show for the loss of many a stately forest and fruitful stream. The appliances of science, the results of ingenuity, so far as sportsmen are concerned, must engage unequally in an endeavor to compensate for the irretrievable loss sustained in the sweeping change which has overspread the face of nature.

We are lucky, however, that we can leave the deafening din of the stately city, mount our iron horse, and ride a thousand miles away, and there, near by where perhaps the graves of an Indian tribe are sleeping, peacefully ply the "gentle art," as we meditate upon America's present greatness, the glories of a hundred years of independence, and the history which added centuries are to create. Let us be great and good as we are great.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING.—Since our comments upon this subject in last week's issue, we have official information that Dublin will not compete in the International Regatta at Saratoga. Dublin has, however, not only declared her intention of entering at the Centennial Regatta, but has been the first of all clubs to send an official entry naming her crew, and remitting the entrance fee.

—Leland's Clarendon hotel at Saratoga, is receiving a large patronage from summer sojourners. It is delightfully located, and one of the most popular resorts at the Springs.

GAME PROTECTION.

OHIO.—A special meeting of the Ohio State Sportsmen's Association is called for this day, at the rooms of the Cuvier Club, in Cincinnati, when important business was to have been presented to the members present. Under the presidency of Hon. Thomas A. Logan the Ohio Association has been untiring, even in the face of discouragement, in its efforts to promote the best interests not only of the sporisman but of all who are interested in the protection of fish and game. If we remember aright, the last Ohio Legislature passed a trespass act, which is most obnoxious in its provisions, placing restrictions upon shooting which are almost insurmountable. If the present meeting of the Ohio Association was with a view to procuring an abrogation of this act, we trust that it may be successful.

MINNESOTA.—A sportsman's club for the preservation of game and enforcement of game laws has been organized at Shakopee, Scott County, Minn. The following are the officers of the club until the next annual election: W. H. Briggs (commonly called "Governor"), President; John McMullen, Vice President; Wm. Wilson (judge), Secretary; Chas. Bormarth, Treasurer; Executive Committee, President and Vice President, C. A. Stephens, John Seaverbox, and L. E. Moody. A meeting will be held on July 10th to adopt articles and by-laws. There will be plenty prairie chickens there this season.

SPORTSMAN'S CLUB OF CALIFORNIA AND FOREST AND STREAM.

SAN FRANCISCO, June, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We are getting along finely with our sportsman's club. We have now about 180 members. The fishing for salmon and trout in Lakes Merced and San Andreas has not, up to this time, been so good as it was last year, but in Pilarcitos Lake some very nice sport has been enjoyed, many good-sized trout having been captured with the fly, spoon and worm.

The constitution and by-laws of the club, in pamphlet form, have just been published, with a list of members. In it are some of the best and wealthiest men of the city and State. The by-laws consist of article 1, section 1: No person shall use more than one rod at one time, while fishing in any of the waters under the control of the club, and no trout, grilse, or salmon shall be taken from such waters, except with rod and reel. No persons shall set any lines for capturing fish from the shore, or shall fish during the night in any such waters. Section 2. Persons not members of the club may be admitted to the privileges of the same, subject to the following regulations: A member may invite one or more guests to the club house or waters of the club, and such guests shall be subject to all the rules governing the members of the club, and the member shall be held responsible for the conduct of his guests, and for any pecuniary responsibility which they may incur. Members shall pay $2.50 per day for each guest fishing any waters controlled by the club. In the California *Horticulturist* I have now a sporting department—the Rod and Gun. It is in the June number, but for some months previously I had prepared and published articles of this character. This, I hope, may lead sportsmen here to send for your excellent weekly, the FOREST AND STREAM, (as a nibble at my papers may induce a good bite at yours) a work which treats so instractively and amusingly at large on all such matters; such as the narratives and adventures in both shooting and fishing from all points of the world, with all other sporting subjects and natural history, botany, etc., etc., being most inviting and interesting to all lovers of such things, who are evidently increasing in numbers every day. Fishermen who take delight in the rod, and sportsmen who are equally fond of the gun, miss a vast amount of pleasure and information when your splendid and variously furnished work is as a sealed book to them. This I assert in all sincerity and truth, with a thorough conviction that your periodical only wants to be seen and read by all true followers of field sports for them to lose no time in sending for it at the small price for which they can obtain so valuable and enjoyable a publication. E. J. HOOPER.

We certainly attach proper value to the expression of approval which the well-informed editor of the California *Horticulturist* has so kindly volunteered in behalf of this journal, and are proud and pleased to have earned it. If the circulation of this paper is not so large as he and its other patrons think it should be, or is not multiplying with geometrical strides, it is attributable in a great degree to the universal hard times which "try men's souls" now, just as they did in 1776. Nevertheless, we have no reason to complain, either of the paucity or of the intelligence of our constituency, which includes without doubt a larger proportion of eminent men of the United States and Canada than any other journal. To have such support is success in itself, and to have earned it is an honorable reward of effort. Mr. Hooper has contributed largely to the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM information relative to matters and things on his side of the continent, especially of the *Salmonidæ;* and we are encouraged to learn from himself that he is to include a natural science department in his valuable magazine. This will add much to its interest in the view of eastern readers, and will supply a source of information much needed by sportsmen, namely, a journal devoted to the physical geography and natural history sports and characteristics of the Pacific coast.

OBITUARY.—We have to add to the list of friends of this paper who have lately deceased, the name of John Auchincloss. Well known as a man and a merchant in this city, we can only allude to his high qualities as a disciple of the angling art. But a few days before his death Mr. Auchincloss called at our office, and obtained samples of the flies most likely to be of service on his Canadian trip. But the flies were destined never to be wetted; he had only reached Quebec, when the summons met him, and the journey was suddenly cut short. Mr. Auchincloss was an ardent and skillful salmon angler, and his trips to his favorite river were anticipated and enjoyed with the keenest relish. We add our mite of sympathy for those left, to the abundant measure from a thousand sorrowing friends.

—The "Forest and Stream Hat," made by Espenscheid, 118 Nassau, is very beautiful. We sport one of them.

THE PRACTICAL FLY-FISHER.

A CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTIONS ON ANGLING WITH FLY.

At this season some practical instructions in Angling will be quite acceptable; and inasmuch as instruction in the art is most difficult to impart through books, it is possible that some hints may be conveyed here that have not been printed before. In fact, it may he as well to state that the Editor has long contemplated writing what follows, to supply the wants which he has felt existed.

Imprimis: The methods of casting a fly vary according to the character of the water to be fished—whether it be lake, river, or stream, or whether the angler is to wade, or fish from a boat, or the bank. There are a few general rules that govern, however; and the first to be observed is to *keep out of sight*. To enable the angler to do this a long cast is frequently indispensable. If fish were not shy, the angler might dispense with flies, and walk up boldly to the water and dip them out with his hands. But to cast a long line without bungling, requires studious practice. For a proper cast, the line should not only be delivered straight and evenly, without kinks, coils, or bights, but the flies should be laid lightly on the water, as the natural flies settle. Hence the line, and the casting line, must be delicate in size and texture, and the flies must be small, so as to make no splash when they fall. It is because such fine tackle is required, that the handling of a heavy fish becomes difficult; for it is apparent that to lift its weight on the line would part it. To relieve the strain a flexible rod is required; and the rod has its very important part to play throughout in killing the fish. The fish must he killed on the rod, and not on the line. To exact full service from a rod, a perfect arch (longer or shorter,) must be maintained from the moment a fish is hooked until he is landed. The management of this arch in motion is the science of angling. The rod has, of course, its proper functions to perform in making the cast. The essential qualities of a rod are elasticity and stiffness; first, a uniform elasticity that is evenly distributed and maintained throughout its length from but to tip; and second, that peculiar quality of stiffness which acts with a *yielding resistance*, preventing the fish from exerting its full strength on the hook, the leader, or the line, just as elastic traces would prevent a horse from exerting his full strength in drawing. No rod will throw a line deftly unless it possesses these requisites, and in the selection of a rod its weight, length, and suppleness, must be ganged by the physical properties of the purchaser, because the same rod, like the same gun, will not serve all sportsmen alike. The angler ought to he able to tell when a rod feels well balanced in his hand, just as he does a billiard cue, an oar, a gun, or a croquet mallet. Given the rod and line, we need such a reel as will deliver the line freely, yet not so rapidly as to permit it to overrun, and we accordingly secure a light pressure or check by the "click." The click also telegraphs to the car what the fish is doing, and in this way renders a service greater than is generally supposed.

The importance of using small flies, even in discolored water, should impress itself upon the angler. Lightness and neatness of form are characteristics of river insects, and therefore a serious objection to the flies in common use, and at the tackle shops, is that they are much too bushy, thereby not only exposing their deception more quickly, but preventing by masses of feathers the trout from hooking themselves when they rise.

A second rule in angling is, to tread lightly along the streams, and when in boat, to avoid noises that cause vibrations. It seems to be settled by scientific tests that fish do not hear, but their perception through the nerves of feeling is very keen, and sounds are easily communicated through the water by sudden jars, the careless dropping of an oar, or deep bass tones of the voice. It is well known that a deaf person can hear sounds of a voice or instrument, if a hard wood stick be placed in his teeth, connecting with the object emitting the sounds.

The angler about to whip a water should first straighten his snoods and leaders by soaking them in a basin of water; after which he can keep them tolerably straight by winding the cast around his hat. At a proper distance from the angling place, let him put his rod together, first adjusting the reel to its place, then the tip and second joints, and the second joint and but last, keeping the hands close to the ferules and as near together as possible. Next reeve the line through the rings and draw it off from the reel until its length is equal to a little more than half the length of the rod; then, with the rod held perpendicularly, unless adjacent objects prevent, bend on the casting line, hook the tail-fly or stretcher into one of the bars of the reel, and wind up until the line is taut. You are then ready to proceed to business. Two flies, four feet apart, are enough at any time, and where there are weeds, bushes or snags, or the trout heavy, it is wise to use only a single fly. The chance of hooking your fish is increased when two flies are on, but the chances of landing them are much diminished. It is unpleasant to catch a weed with one hook and a fish with the other, or to have two heavy fish run contrariwise and carry off your line.

In fishing a stream, it is sometimes necessary to pass through thick brush. This can be done with dexterity, if the angler hold his rod horizontally, pushing it through, but or tip foremost, according to circumstances, the former being preferable. Having approached the bank, select your casting place with judgment; we mean the spot where you propose to throw for a rise. A previous knowledge of a stream gives one a great advantage every way, by enabling him to cast so as not to disturb the fish, and also to waste no time in testing inauspicious or improbable places. Choose also where you will land your fish, and determine how to provide for any emergency that may arise. Having calculated the length of the line you propose to cast, see that you have room enough for your back line, so that you may avoid being hung up in trees or caught in a rock or stump. Note the sun, and observe that your shadow does not fall on the water. If it be a bright calm, don't be in a hurry to cast, but wait for a riffle on the water, or for the sun to go under a cloud, as your chances for a rise are thus increased ten-fold; always remembering that in trout-fishing nothing is gained by being in a hurry. If the wind blows briskly in your face, don't attempt to cast against it, as your flies will only get into the trees, but select a bend in the river, or wait for a more favorable opportunity. If you wish to cross a stream to change position, walk to the nearest shoal and wade to the opposite side.

When everything is auspicious, and you are ready to cast, grasp your rod in the right hand above the reel, and hold the stretcher fly lightly between the thumb and fore finger. Then throw up the tip of the rod gently, at the same time letting go the fly, and when the line is at its full length drop the tip and you will be surprised to see how gracefully the fly will light on the water twenty feet distant. If you discover that you are to full short, or go too far, recover the line before it touches the water, and try again. If the fly should touch the water and fail to provoke a rise, trail it lightly and briskly along the stream in a semi-circle until you are obliged to take up the slack, and then cast again. After casting from one stand three times over a spot, including the width of the stream, and failing of a rise, give the fish a yard more line, by drawing it off the reel with the left hand; then raising the rod smartly, take up the slack, throw the rod back of the shoulder, and when the line has passed behind to its full length, project the tip forward as if you were going to strike the water, observing to never let the rod drop below a position horizontal and parallel with the water. The movement we have described is technically known as casting. We will make it still plainer, as it must be practised by one desiring to become proficient. We will suppose the angler standing up to his knees in mid stream with his line trailing down with the current to its full length in front of him. Draw off enough line from the reel to lengthen the cast as much as is required; keep the elbow of the right arm at ease, but well in toward the body, and the wrist flexible. Raise the rod evenly and without jerking, with force sufficient to lift the line from the water; throw the tip upward and backward until it takes a position over the shoulder at an angle of 45 degrees and no more, keeping the tip a trifle outward, away from the body; calculate the length of time required to straighten the line out behind to its full length, and then bring the rod forward with vigor, striking down squarely and directly in front of you, always remembering on no account to let the tip drop as low as the surface. It will be perceived that in the upward motion the thumb points outward, and with the downward motion it turns inward. This is the infallible key to the whole situation. By practising this combination of movements one will learn not only to lay out his cast on the water in good form, but by increasing the force to cast great distances. At no time should the efforts be jerky. The body should be well poised, and the arm move with the evenness and method of a pendulum. With a long line a sudden upward jerk is liable to break the rod either at the first or second ferule, or to throw the line out of its natural parabolic orbit; while a too sudden or premature projection of the rod forward will snap off the flies, tangle the line, or catch the seat of one's corduroys with the hook, insufficient time having been given for the line to straighten itself behind. Inexperienced anglers are annoyed by the snoods chafing and breaking off at the heads of the flies; the cause is imperfect casting. The fly being heavier than the delicate line, moves faster through the air by the impetus given it, and when a quick jerky motion is made in casting, or a too much up-and-down motion is given to the rod, the fly has to drag the line along like a shot taking a life-line to a wreck, and lights on the water with a thud that sends it back at right angles with the link or loop. The friction is more than the strongest gut can stand.

In lifting very long lines from the water, it is desirable to start them first, and then withdraw them wholly, otherwise the weight and sag is liable to part the tackle, and break or strain the rod; also before making the forward cast, count the time it has taken to withdraw the line from the water and bring the rod to its position over the shoulder. The flies will then have time to traverse the entire arc which a well-made cast requires.

When about to change position on the stream, reel up and take your line out of the water, unless you are wading, when it may sometimes be preferable to let the line drift down ahead of the angler, if the current be swift. Wading possesses several advantages over fishing from the bank, for it enables the angler to fish every part of the stream which the other method does not, and gives him more casting room; the fish are not so easily frightened, and when hooked are more easily landed. Fish can see in clear water with great acuteness, but the refraction seems to impair their vision. Fish have a habit of backing slowly down stream as the angler advances, not seeming greatly disturbed; but the moment they do take flight they scoot up stream like lightning. Streams may be fished up or down at option, though down stream is the best. The only advantage of fishing up stream is that while you are playing your fish, you do not alarm others above you, as you are supposed always to lead your captive down stream.

It is useless to waste time in whipping every foot of a stream. Trout lie where cool bottom springs bubble, or lateral brooks come in, or food gathers, the depth of water favors, or shade and protection serve. The strongest and biggest fish preempt the choicest places and deepest pools, but good fish are often taken in swift water flowing about six inches deep over pebbly bottoms where the conferva attaches itself to stones and sways in the current, affording both food and lurking places. In large rivers it is useless to fish except at rapids, or where a lateral stream flows in. Casts may be taken when wading, or from the bank, according to depth of water and other circumstances. Where the river makes short turns there is a deep hole on one side and a corresponding sand-bar or flat on the other. Trout are likely to be found in all these deep holes, because the current carries the food there; and for the same reason they are also to be found under the bank opposite to the wind. Where a river is divided by an island or patch of weeds, a cast will be rewarded. In spring the fish are much scattered, and can be taken almost anywhere, as they are foraging for food, the insects not yet having been hatched out. Later in the season the trouts' food is swept in plenty and variety to their dining-rooms in the holes under the bank. And in autumn nature teaches them to resort to the springheads and smaller tributaries for the purpose of spawning. Trout feed chiefly at night, and hence are more readily taken on dark and cloudy days, and between sunset and dark.

In using the fly the object is to imitate the movements of the natural insect as nearly as possible, and the angler often exercises great ingenuity in so doing. To drop the line naturally on the water, and then to keep it endued with life, is the strategem. From the moment the fly touches the water the angler should keep his eye on it. Trout often feed a little under the surface; they do not always break when they rise, but quietly suck in the fly. The angler can frequently detect a quick movement of a dark object beneath the surface, or a sudden flash of light, which he knows to be a fish making for the hook, and he instinctively raises the tip of his rod and hooks it. A novice might have let a dozen of these opportunities pass. Often the whereabouts of a trout is betrayed by a break or a leap from the surface, and the wide-awake angler will make it his business to toss his fly over the spot sooner or later. Sometimes the trout rush at the lure like a flash, leaping clear over it in their eagerness. They are difficult to hook then. A fish will hook himself only in cases where the fly first touches the water at the end of a straight line, or when the line is being withdrawn smartly for a new cast. In all other cases the skill of the angler must be employed. If this "strike" be made with vigor or desperately, either the trout will be jerked high in the air, the tackle will be broken, the hook will tear out, or, what is more probable, the hook will miss altogether. Then the awkward effort will scare the fish away, and the angler must proceed to another place. How to hook a fish cannot he told; but if the angler will school himself never to raise the arm, but simply to use the wrist, lifting the thumb slightly when a fish rises, his lesson will be nearly learned. He must remember that his wrist is the fulcrum of a long lever, and that a slight movement there will produce an astounding demonstration at the other end. It is apparent that the offer of an undesirable fish can often be declined. If fish in a pool be frightened, give the pool a half hour's rest.

Having hooked the fish the next thing is to handle him. If well hooked, he will go to the bottom, and if slightly hooked he will flounder about on the surface. Upon this showing the angler determines his mode of proceedure. In any case put him into the basket as soon as possible. Do not work him against the current more than can be helped. If you see the strength of your rod tested too much, give him line; when he yields, reel up. The point is always to keep him well in hand, as you would a horse—always to feel him. When necessary to lead him out of weeds or dangerous places, advance the but of the rod. It will stand an enormous strain. Keep the line always under your thumb, with the thumb on the rod. If the fish leaps, lower the tip of the rod so as to give the line slack, otherwise he will tear the hook loose. Having at last taken the mettle from him, reel in short, throw the rod back over your shoulder, and slip the landing net under him. If you have no net, lead him to the bank and draw him out, if he be a large one. Small ones can be lifted by the line.

International Live Stock Exhibition.—The Bureau of Agriculture, Centennial Commission, has a new circular in press, announcing important changes, and such as commend themselves strongly to the breeders of the country as eminently practical. The system of awards will be the same as that adopted for the government of all the international judges. Every animal possessing points of excellence will be reported upon more or less fully, according to its inherent and comparative merit. Exhibitors whose stock receives the commendation of the judges will be presented with a special report and diploma, attested by the signatures of the judges, specifying the typical features of each animal, and supplemental to these will be presented the bronze medal of the Commission. The judges in each group will also make a general report upon the characteristics of each breed, special reference being made to animals exhibited of superlative merit. They

reports will be embodied with the reports of judges in other groups, and will be highly valuable in the future for reference. Live stock will be divided into two groups, horses being embraced under group 29; dogs, group 30; neat cattle, group 31; sheep, group 32; swine, group 33; and poultry, group 34. Hay and straw will be furnished by the Centennial Commission without charge, and stalls free of entry fee. Entries will remain open till August 1.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME NOW IN SEASON.

Woodcock, *Philohela minor*.
Black-bellied plover or ox-eye, *Squatarola helvetica*.
Ring plover, *Ægialitis semipalmatus*.
Stilt, or long-shanks, *Himantopus nigricollis*.
Red-breasted snipe or dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus*.
Red-backed sandpiper, or ox-bird, *Tringa americana*.
Great marbled godwit, or marlin, *Limosa fedoa*.
Willet, *Totanus semipalmatus*.
Tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*.
Yellow-shanks, *Totanus flavipes*.

"Bay-birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand-piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf-birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limicolæ* or Shore Birds.

THE CENTENNIAL TROPHY.—The Centennial trophy for the International Rifle Match has been selected. The design was furnished by Tiffany & Co. and represents a bronze shield of the ancient Roman pattern, on the upper side of which is an eagle with expanded wings and underneath a bar similar to what, under the Roman Empire, bore the characters "S. P. Q. R." On this bar will be an appropriate motto, and the centre of the shield will bear a fitting inscription in gold letters surrounded by ornamental scrolls to bear the names of the winners.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.—We noted last week some remarkable shooting made by Mr. C. A. Hodgman at Morsemere, but his last performance eclipses anything of the kind we have ever heard of. We have now before us a diagram of a target made by Mr. Hodgman at Morsemere on the 23d inst., upon which are fifty bull's-eyes made in fifty consecutive shots at 500 yards. Of these 26 are within an eleven-inch carton.

FLORIDA.—Jacksonville possesses a club known as the William Tell Rifle Club, numbering 30 members, all Germans, none others being admitted to membership. At the last meeting the club prize, a silver badge, was won by Mr. J. D. Witschen.

THE RETURN MATCH.—Tuesday and Wednesday of last week were the days appointed for the second competition for places on the team which is to shoot the return match with the Irish riflemen. The aggregate scores were as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Elydenburgh	417	Lamb	371
Fulton	407	Dusenbury	366
Allen	401	Anderson	362
Rathbone	400	Fisher	358
Yale	399	Smyth	351
Davison	389	Hodgman	323
Morse	389	Canfield	304

The number of shots fired at each competition is 20 at 1,000, and 15 each at 900 and 800 yards. The team is to be selected from those making the highest aggregate scores on this and the next competition. Those already chosen for the International team rely on the scores made in the competitions for their present places for positions in this team also.

In the match for the Abereorn cup, shot at Wicklow on the 28th inst., in which the men competing for team places also shot, we have an opportunity of comparing scores, the same number of shots, 20 at 1,000, and 15 at 900 and 800 yards being fired. The best made were as follows:—

Name.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
Smyth	67	68	75	203
Milner	69	67	72	199
Johnston	61	66	85	212
Fenton	64	64	76	204
Wm. Rigby	66	64	80	210
Joynt	62	63	79	204
John Rigby	56	63	61	180
Wilson	64	62	70	196
Fulton	56	64	88	208

The shooting at the 1,000 yards range appears to have been very good. The competitions were concluded on the 29th with the following result: William Rigby is first, his gross score in two days being 428; Fenton is second by a score of 427. The others made the following gross scores:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Fulton	423	John Rigby	390
Johnston	420	Aronstrong	389
Smyth	417	Greenhill	389
Milner	406	Banks	390
Wilson	405	Days	387
Cooper	402	McKenna	382
Mills	402	Thynne	379
Goff	396	Birch	369

John Rigby won the ten-guinea cup presented by Smith for the best score at 1,000 yards.

THE SCOTCH TEAM.—The last competition of the riflemen for places in the Scotch Team for America was held on the 27th ulto. The weather was delightfully fine, but the breeze was fickle. The following are the score made:—

Name.	800 Yd's.	900 Yd's.	1000 Yd's.	Name.	800 Yd's.	900 Yd's.	1000 Yd's.
Clark	58	68	64	Rae	62	54	58
McVittie	66	64	58	Paton	62	63	57
Whitelaw	58	57	68	Thornburn	70	59	46
Boyd	66	63	58	Findlay	65	66	49
Menzies	59	65	62	Fraser	61	60	49
Mitchell	68	63	59	Riddell	57	58	45
Lake	66	63	50	Whyte	59	53	46

During the shooting at the 1,000 yards range the breeze was unfavorable and interfered with the efforts of the marksmen to make first-class scores. Of the gentlemen above named the first ten, having won their place by making the best aggregate scores in the three days' shooting out of four, will constitute the Scotch team for the International match in the United States.

THE IRISH RIFLEMEN.—At Wicklow, on the 30th ulto. Ulster won the All Ireland Challenge Shield, which was competed for by the various Irish clubs. Each man fired twenty shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards range. Ulster was represented by Wilson, Fulton, Fenton, and Ward. The following is their score:—

Name.	1000 Yards.	1100 Yards.	Name.	1000 Yards.	1100 Yards.
Wilson	71	68	Fenton	90	86
Fulton	84	68	Ward	79	86

Total for Ulster, 632.

Dublin was second, with a gross score of 614. The team comprised Wm. Rigby, Johnson and Cooper. Waterford made 573. The team consisted of Goff, Rea, Greenhill and John Rigby.

CONNECTICUT.—Two matches were shot at the Willowbrook range, June 24th, The first being between Hartford and Manchester teams, each consisting of four shooters. The conditiong were 10 shots each, at 500 yards. The scores were as follows:—

HARTFORDS.		MANCHESTER.	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
C. S. Davidson	45	G. F. Pancock	46
N. Washburo	44	J. T. Wordbridge	44
T. C. Rinney	40	T. F. Plunket	33
F. T. Studley	30	J. Johnson	32
Total	159	Total	155

The Hartford team winning by four points.

The bull's-eye match was next in order, for which there were ten competitors representing Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, Manchester, and New Britain. Conditions of the match being 20 shots each, 10 at 800 and 10 at 1,000. The weather was rather unfavorable. The prize (a badge) was won by C. S. Davidsou, who scored nine bull's-eyes. The next shoot for the badge will take place on Saturday, 8th. In both matches, Messrs. Davidson and Studley used Sharp's rifles of 40 calibre, all the other contestants shooting with the regular Creedmoor rifles. Meetings at the range will take place hereafter on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

PIGEON MATCHES.

IOWA.—A shooting tournament was held at Pacific Junction on the 15th ulto. In the first match there were seven entries. Entrance fee $5; 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; 60 per cent. to 1st, 30 per cent to 2d, 10 per cent. to 3d; 10 birds shot at from plunge traps. The result was as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. C. Hoffmayr	9	T. Parker	10
R. Mullis	9	John Petty	10
Geo. Holes	10	H. Heywood	8
W. Preston	8		

Tie on 10. Hales, Petty, and Parker, shot off, same rules, 26 yards rise, at 5 birds, and each killed 5. Second tie, same persons, Hales, 4; Parker, 3. Hoffmayr and Mullis ticing on second prize, divided. Preston and Heywood divided third money.

Entrauce fee and rules in the second match same as above:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Hales	10	Hoffmayr	10
Petty	8	Jackson	8
Preston	10	Parker	8
Mullis	9	Heywood	7

Ties on 10 shot off at 26 yards rise: Hales, 4; Preston, 5; Hoffmayr, 5. Preston and Hoffmayr divided. Mullis took second prize. Ties on 8, Petty, 4; Parker and Jackson, 3 each.

The third match was shot same distance, rules and per capita as above:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Hales	10	Parker	10
Champlin	10		

Double-bird match between Hales, Champlin, Hoffmayr, and Parker, at three pairs, 18 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, resulted as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Hales	10 10 01	3	Hoffmayr	11 11 10	5
Champlin	11 00 11	4	Parker	11 11 11	6

The judges in the above matches were B. Haskee, Red Oak; John Killer, Council Bluffs. Referee, Mr. Sutphen, of Omaha. The contest in each match was spirited and harmoniously conducted.

SECOND DAY.

The first match on this day was at five pairs, double birds. Entrauce and prizes same as on previous day. 18 yards rise, 100 boundary:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
J. T. Oliver	7	J. H. McGee	9
J. C. Hoffmayr	7	S. Mills	7
H. C. Champlin	9	J. W. Holdridge	6
R. Mullis	9	J. W. Petty	7
Geo. Hales	8	Thos. H. Parker	8
B. F. Buzzard	9	H. Evans	8

In shooting off ties of nine, Mullis won. Hales and Parker divided second money and Oliver took third.

Second match was at three double and ten single rises. In this match the winner of the first prize took the silver cup:—

Name.	Double.	Single.	Name.	Double.	Single.
H. C. Champlin	11 10 11	8	Petty	11 11 11	10
J. C. Hoffmayr	11 11 10	8	Geo. Hales	11 11 01	8
R. Mullis	01 10 10	7	McGee	11 11 11	10
Buzzard	11 11 10	10	T. Hales	01 01 11	9
Holdridge	10 00 00	7	W. D. Jones	00 10 00	7
Mills	11 10 11	9	McGee, Evans	11 11 11	6
Hall	11 00 11	6	Strait	11 11 11	9
J. T. Oliver	01 11 11	10	White	11 10 11	8
J. S. Smith	10 11 11	7	N. A. Thayer	11 01 00	8
Parker	10 11 11	9			

Ties on 1st prize at 5 single rises at 26 yards rise:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Petty	1 0 1 0 1	3	McGee	1 0 1 0 1	3

Scoond tie, 5 single birds, 31 yards rise: Petty, 3; McGee, 4, first prize and cup. Ties on second prize, 5 single rises at 26 yards rise: Buzzard, 3; Oliver, 4; Strait, 3. Thos. Parker took third prize, and H. Evans, fourth. Judges, H. B. Williams, of Glenwood, and John Hastee, of Burlington; referee, A. C. Graham, "Initial Point."

E. P. A. P.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

The second regular match of the season of the "Hit or Miss" Shooting Club, took place at the "Seventeen Mile House," on the line of the S. P. R. R. on the 18th inst. A very numerous company assembled to witness the shooting, and all the arrangements in connection with the affair, were carried out in the best manner by the officers of the club, with the assistance of the proprietor of the grounds, Mr Kunicar. A more pleasantly conducted match has not taken place in this locality for years. Considering the strong wind which prevailed, and the fact that the members of the club were handicapped, English style, the shooting may be considered good. The birds were a good lot, and having the wind in their favor, the majority went briskly from the traps. The no-boundary rule was adopted for the first time in California, and worked well; four minutes time for retrieving a bird; 12 pir s each member:—

Yards.			Yards.	
Name.	Total.		Name.	Total.
25 J. Faney	9	26	J. W. Kennedy	11
25 F. Potter	9	22	J. Johnson	6
23 R. Renner	9	26	J. Lymigren	8
23 A. Young	7	24	J. Galbraith	10
33 H. Cameron	9	22	W. H. Kelly	10
24 T. Hart	11	26	G. Gilpatrick	9
26 P. Mullin	11			

Ties on 11 shot off at 3 pairs.

Double birds.	Score.	
T. Hurt	11 10 10	3d prize.
P. Mullin	11 11 10	2d prize.
J. W. Kennedy	11 11 11	1st medal.

Mr. Kennedy winning the medal of the club, making it the third time in four he has contended for it. The medal must be won three times in succession to become the property of the winner. QUAIL.

MISSISSIPPI NOTES.

CORINTH, Miss., June 23d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The man that directs the Signal Service Department at Washington—he that heareth the euphonious title of "Old Prob"—seems to have lost his grip on plovial affairs in this part of his dominions altogether, as, in the expressive language of the disconsolate granger, the bottom seems to have dropped out of the clouds, and the fountains of the mighty deep to be broken up. We have had some fearful rains, doing much damage to the growing crops, and we fear destroying many of the young broods of quails and turkeys. Quails promise, if not destroyed by the recent rains, to be more plenty this season than for several past, and a number of broods of young turkeys have been seen in places where none had been raised within the last four or five years. The game law is not being violated here, and I have the same report from different sections of the State.

A lady friend, who lives in, as "Windy Jim" poetically calls it, "Sweet-Conhoma-by-the-river side" told me, a few days since, that a fine young gobbler walked up within twenty yards of her front door. She sold shot, having the fear of the game law before her eyes, she would not shoot it. She informed me that the negroes had greased and laid up their guns until fall. I am certain the game law will result in great good towards the protection and consequent increase of game in this section.

An incident worthy of mention, showing the affection and care, and instinct in averting danger, or reason, os you please, of a bird, occurred here at a fire recently. A mocking-bird had n nest in o box-elder tree, containing three callow young, within fifteen feet of the house that was burned. The tree was charred and almost consumed. A gentleman who had watched the birds during their nesting, and who had been charmed by their songs, said sadly the next morning after the fire, as I passed: "Our friends the mocking-birds 'weot up' last night, most yoong and nll; I suppose the old birds, blinded by the flames, must have flown into the fire;" but before noon he saw the old birds feeding the young in a potatoe patch far enough from the scene of the fire to be out of danger. They had evidently carried their nestlings to this place of safety, and had deposited them all together.

I have just received from J. & W. Tolley, Birmingham, a 10-gauge, 32-inch breech loading gun "National" brand, made to order, with which I expect to make some havoc among the gallos and *ceruses* next fall. Like the other gun they built for me, it is all that I could desire. My friend LeNoir has one same size and weight, "Paragon" brand, and says he would not take five hundred dollars for it; and that reminds me that "Old Pious" gave me a whack once, in FOREST AND STREAM, about going into ecstacies over my other Tolley gun, and sporting an altered muzzle-loader. I'll explain that, Mr. Editor, *inter nos*, between you and me and the lamp-post. When I go into the field with such men as Jeems the Pious, to save my reputation as a shootist I have to take a gun along that will make a pattern as big as a circus ring.

In mentioning the sportsmen's club with the name of FOREST AND STREAM, in a recent issue, you neglected to say anything of the FOREST AND STREAM shooting of Corinth, Miss. To prove that we have done something individually, if not as an organization. I have only to refer you to the fact that a game law has, as you are aware, been passed in our State. GUYON.

FLANNEL SHOT CARTRIDGES.

MORGANTOWN, N. C., June 22d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I thought the "flannel shot cartridge" question defunct, till "Wing Shot," in your issue of June 1st, gave his opinion, which, though altogether favorable, would have been of more value if he had tried them much oftener than three times.

In last week's paper E. L. Harris steps to the front with his testimony in favor of the flannel choke bore system. My experience was just the reverse from that of both these gentlemen. After reading what wonders the F. S. C. would accomplish, I made a few to try, and started out bent on destruction. The first shot delighted me; it was at a duck, and the distance was about seventy yards—in fact, it seemed so long that no expectation of killing, but not being able to lessen it, concluded to give him a blezzard myhow. To my astonishment I killed that mallard bird as dead as Jephtha's daughter, indeed a little too dead, for I suspected the shot of bunching. I carie home and carefully made a dozen cartridges of different material, viz.: thin flannuel cloth and buckskin carefully sewed over my loading-stick, so as necessarily to fit the inside of cartridge case. I fastened the ends securely, turned the cartridge case well down, made some targets, and proceeded to the field, where I patiently tried them at each distance. I would be likely to need them for, and I found them to bunch sometimes and fill the target, but more frequently to do no better than loose shot. As for their being cheap, just try making a few, and say what it is worth. I should charge one dollar each (orders not solicited).

With regard to the Kay shot concentrator, it suits me exactly. I have only tried them at a target, but the pattern they give is so excellent and uniform that I look forward to next season's shooting with increased pleasure, intending to use them in the left barrel when birds get up wild. Perhaps Mr. Harris put them in his cases wrong end up.

G. H. MORAN.

TO MAKE A GUN SPREAD.

GRANBY, Conn., June 24th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Wishing to make my gun (which is a choke-bore) scatter more I loaded some shells the following way: 3¼ drs. powder, I Eley's black-edged wad, ½ oz. shot, then card-board wad, then shot, &c., using wad over every ½ oz. shot, then card-board wad, then shot, &c., using wad over every thirty inches at ten yards, which is about double the distribution my muzzle-loader gave at same distance, loaded the ordinary way. I would like to have sportsmen try the above method and report the result, which I think will be satisfactory. A. ELMORE.

—A Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota, correspondent says prairie chickens will be plenty next season.

—Mr. Hiram Cranston, formerly proprietor of the New York Hotel, has again resumed the control of the house. Mr. Cranston made one fortune in the same locality, and we doubt not will so well meet the wants of his friends that another awaits him.

Rational Pastimes.

BASE BALL.

THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.—The second week's play of the western tour of the eastern nines ended July 1st with the appended record:—

Chicago vs. Athletic	13 to 14
Chicago vs. Athletic	19 to 3
Chicago vs. Athletic	18 to 9
Total	50 — 26
St. Louis vs. Mutual	7 to 1
St. Louis vs. Mutual	8 to 0
Total	15 — 1
Louisville vs. Boston	3 to 5
Louisville vs. Boston	8 to 6
Louisville vs. Boston	2 to 10
Total	13 — 21
Hartford vs. Cincinnati	5 to 2
Hartford vs. Cincinnati	13 to 6
Total	18 — 8

Rain stopped Saturday's games in St. Louis and Cincinnati, the former with a score of 5 to 1 in favor of the Mutuals at the end of the fourth innings, and the latter with the score at 3 to 1 in favor of Hartford in the third innings. The record of the League pennant contests to July 2d is as follows:—

	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Hartford.	Louisville.	Mutual.	St. Louis.	Games won.	Games played.
Athletic		1	1	3	0	1	3	0	9	29
Boston	3		0	6	0	2	3	1	15	30
Chicago	5	2		4	2	4	5	3	25	30
Cincinnati	0	0	0		1	1	0	2	4	29
Hartford	3	4	1	4		5	3	3	23	27
Louisville	2	4	0	3	1		1	1	12	30
Mutual	1	1	1	3	2	1		1	10	28
St. Louis	6	2	2	2	0	3	4		19	28
Games lost	20	15	5	25	5	18	19	10	116	332
Game drawn	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4

SCOTTISH GAMES AT SCHUTZEN PARK.—The ninth annual games of the Caledonian Club of Hudson County, New Jersey, came off at Schutzen Park on the Fourth. Most of the best known Scottish athletes were present, and the competitions were as a rule keenly contested. The games were not so well attended as in former years, but in other respects were up to the average. The following is the

Prize List.

Putting Light Stone.—1. John Anderson, Newark, 45ft. 7½in.; 2. Wm. Robertson, 45ft.; 3. A. McKay, 42ft. 3in.

Standing Jump.—1. A. McKay, 10ft. 2in.; 2. A. C. Reid, 9ft. 9¼in.; 3. Andrew Rennie, 9ft. 6¼in.

Running Jump.—1. A. C. Reid, 20ft. 9¼in.; 2. A. Rennie, 20ft. 2in.; 3. D. S. Keiller, 19ft. 3in.

Short Race.—1. A. C. Reid; 2. A. Rennie; 3. J. McLaren.

Tossing the Caber.—1. A. McKay, 43ft. 5½in.; 2. M. E. Moore, 39ft. 8in.; 3. R. Williamson, 39ft. 3½in.

Highland Fling.—1. James Aitchison; 2. John West; 3. W. Robertson.

Throwing Heavy Hammer.—1. A. McKay, 87ft. 1in.; 2. John Anderson, 83ft. 6in.; 3. Wm. Robertson, 78ft. 7in.

Running High Leap.—1. John West, 5ft. 7in.; 2. W. Robertson, 5ft. 6in.; 3. A. C. Reid, 5ft. 4in.

Hitch and Kick.—1. A. C. Reid, 9ft. 8in.; 2. John West, 9ft. 5in.; 3. James Corsair, 9ft. 3in.

One Mile Walk.—1. Thos. McEwan; 2. W. J. Hume; 3. T. Anges.

Boys' Race.—1. James Stewart; 2. J. McLaren; 3. Ad. Smith.

Putting the Heavy Stone.—1. John Anderson, 36ft. 8in.; 2. A. McKay, 34ft. 9in.; 3. W. Robertson, 32ft. 1in.

Hurdle Race.—1. A. C. Reid; 2. A. Tasker; 3. John West.

Vaulting with Pole.—1. W. Robertson, 9ft. 7in.; 2. F. Duke, 9ft. 3in.; 3. W. E. Moore, 9ft.

Three Legged Race.—1. A. C. Reid, and John McLaren; 2. M. E. Moore, and Wm. Robertson; 3. T. Angus, and H. Rae.

Hop Step and Jump.—1. A. C. Reid, 38ft.; 2. A. Tasker, 37ft. 7in.; 3. A. Muir, 36ft. One Mile Race.—1. T. B. Irving; 2. W. J. Hume; 3. Bennett Greig.

Broadsword Dance.—1. W. Summers; 2. Jas. Aitchison; 3. P. Reid.

Bagpipe Playing.—1. Angus Rankin; 2. Charles Grant; 3. P. Reid.

Long Race (about ¾ mile).—1. A. C. Reid; 2. T. B. Irving; 3. J. McLaren.

Throwing Light Hammer.—1. A. McKay, 99ft. 8½in.; 2. John Anderson, 95ft. 8½in.; 3. A. Rennie, 86ft. 9in.

Sack Race.—1. W. Robertson; 2. D. B. Fleming; 3. H. Rae.

Old Men's Race.—1. John Henry; 2. A. Fleming; 3. G. Hamilton.

Quoits.—1. James McLaren; 2. John McLaren.

BICYCLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. H. Stanley Thorpe recently rode a bicycle from London to York, a distance of one hundred and ninety-five miles, in twenty-two and a half hours.

All persons interested in the protection of the fish at Greenwood Lake, and continued restocking of the lake with fish, are invited to meet at the Brandon House, head of the lake, for the purpose of forming an association in this interest, on Saturday, July 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of an informal meeting of sportsmen, WM. O. McDOWELL, Sec., 110 Broadway, Room 6.

Northern Railway of Canada and Collingwood Lake Superior Line.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO THE BEAUTIFUL INLAND LAKES OF CANADA AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

Three express trains daily north from Toronto. Steamers leave Collingwood every Thursday at 6 P. M., on arrival of steamboat express, leaving Toronto at noon.

Lake Conchiching

AND THE

Lakes of Muskoka

Are the coolest and most delightful Summer watering places in Northern Canada. Tourists proceeding down the St. Lawrence can make a pleasant detour from Toronto to Conchiching in five hours on express train with Drawing Room Coaches, thus visiting the most charming of the chain of Lakes.

Excursion Tickets

At greatly reduced rates during months of July, August and September; may be had from COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York and Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

ALFRED PELFER,

Gen. Agt. Northern Railway, Toronto.

Jn6 2m

The Rangeley Lakes

VIA FARMINGTON AND PHILIPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE RANGELEY LAKES, THE FAVORITE HAUNT OF THE DEER AND TROUT, IS BY

Maine Central Railroad

TO FARMINGTON, AND THENCE BY STAGE TO THE LAKES.

Train leaves Portland daily, at 1:20 P. M., or on arrival of trains from Boston, for Farmington and Rangeley Lakes, arriving at Farmington at 6:35, making close connection with stages for Phillips and Greenvale. Round trip tickets from Boston Eastern or Boston via Maine Railroads to Rangeley Lakes and return by the way of Farmington, $14.00, Portland, $11.00.

The Maine Central is also the only land route to Moosehead Lake. Tickets from Boston to Mt. Kineo House and return only $15.00, Portland, $12.00.

Special rates for parties can be obtained by addressing F. E. BOOTHBY, General Ticket Agent Maine Central Railroad, Portland.

PAYSON TUCKER,

SUP'T MAINE CENTRAL R. R,

PORTLAND, ME.

July 1st, 1876. Jn6

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ROUTE TO THE SALMON POOLS OF NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC.

Anglers and Tourists wishing to visit the famous rivers of Northern New Brunswick and Quebec are informed that express accommodation trains now run daily between St. John, N. B., and Riviere du Loup, Q. Passengers leaving St. John by the morning train can reach Mirimichi, Nepisiguit, Restigouche, Metapedia, and other famous rivers the same day.

C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent Government Railways. Jn6 2m

"FISHING LINE."

Brook Trout and Grayling Fisheries

OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, VIA

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

(Mackinaw, Grand Rapids & Cincinnati Short Line.)

The waters of the Grand Traverse Region and the Michigan North Woods are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the great abundance and variety of fish contained.

Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous American Grayling is found only in these waters

Brook Trout Season opens May 1st.
Grayling season opens June 1st.
Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge are also found in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

Take your family with you. The scenery of the North Woods and lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry, and bracing. The climate peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with hay fever and asthma.

The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

On and after June 1st Round Trip Excursion Tickets sold to Points in Grand Traverse Region, and stop-over privileges granted to tourists and sportsmen; also on and after July 1st Mackinaw and Lake Superior Excursion Tickets.

Dogs, Guns, and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

Camp Cars for Fishing Parties and Families at low rates.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. Our Tourist's Guide, containing full information as to Hotels, Boats, Guides, &c., and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds, Send to Forest and Stream office, or address

J. H. PAGE, G. P. & T. A.,
may4 4m Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—The Continental leaves New York at 11 P. M., connecting with Passenger train in waiting on wharf at New Haven, leaving at 5:15 A. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Excursion to New Haven and return, $1.50. Apply at General Office, on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent. my25 tf

THE SPORTSMEN'S ROUTE.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago. Like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach to all directions, and cover about all the country north, northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and the country north thereof, with another line it passes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escanaba, to Negaunee and Marquette; with another line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and for St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching from Elroy, it runs to and through Winona, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and stops not until Lake Kameska, Dakota, is reached; another line starts from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, *via* the Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galina and Dubuque, and the country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last named is the "GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Cheyenne, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route to Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and to Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

TO SPORTSMEN:

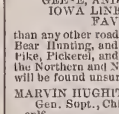
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than any other road in the country, while for Deer and Bear Hunting, and for Brook Trout, Lake Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, and Bass Fishing a hundred points on the Northern and Northwestern lines of this company will be found unsurpassed by any in the West.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt., Chicago.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
ap16

The Kennel.

LISTEN!



The Sportsmen's Bell tells the position of the dog, causes the birds to lie closer. Rapidly coming into use in early woodcock shooting, cocking and general shooting, where the cover is thick. Sold by dealers in guns and sporting goods. BEVIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., East Hampton, Conn. Jn6-3m

FOR SALE.—A LITTER OF THE best breed of Cocker Spaniel Pups in the country; also a fine Cocker bitch by Sulp, out of Juliette, 8 months old, can be used on woodcock and grouse the coming season. Price—all liver pup, $20; liver and white, $25. Address Robert Walker, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y. jn29-3t

PUPPIES FOR SALE.

ONE RED DOG SIX WEEKS OLD, by Snitue' Dash out of Bonnet Claire; price $25. One red bitch four months old, very promising, by Blevco's Jack, out of Belle, by Rodman's Dash; price $25. One red and white dog, by Jewell's imported Red out of Nell, by Rowell's Bob; price $15. Address WM. M. TILESTON, this office. jn29 tf

THE NEW KENNEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING HAD long experience in handling and breaking dogs, has secured a place at Pennington, N. J., where he is prepared to break and board setters, pointers, and spaniels. References: Field Editor of FOREST AND STREAM, New York. H. VAN SCHAICK, Pennington, N. J. jn29 3t

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Patent Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes.

They contain meat and that anti-scorbutic fruit, the date (the only substitute for fresh vegetables), and the excessive nerve force in the manufacture of dog food is secured to as by patent; they will keep dogs in perfect condition without other food, and obviate worms. Every cake is stamped "Spratt's Patent." Be sure to observe this. For sale by F. O. de LUZE, 18 South William St., N. Y., in cases of 1 cwt. ap13

FOR SALE—FULL GORDON SETTER Pups, over four months old. Both sire, Tom, and dam, Jinnie, are very hard to beat on quail and grouse. Pedigree given. Imported Red Irish Setter DON will be allowed to serve bitches. Inquire of ap120 H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. Broadway and Fiftieth street. Oct 22

FOR SALE.—AN EXCEEDINGLY good, staunch, thoroughbred, well-broken setter dog, perfect in retrieving. Sold for want of use. Address J. R. N., at this office. Jn6 1t

FOR SALE.—PARKER BROS. FINE double-barrel breech-loading shot gun, Damascus steel barrels, in perfect order, cost $135. Black walnut case, cartridge carrier, seventy brass and nickle shells, and all necessary implements go with it. Price $50. Full-blood pointer dog, three years old; white and liver color; well broken. Price $25. Both dog and gun sold for lack of use. Address D. W. BRATTIN, Brazil, Ind. Su6 1t

The Infallible Fish Bait.

Having perfected a suitable Paste for Fish Bait, the undersigned offers it to the sporting fraternity, assuring them that it will prove more remunerative than any known substance for the purpose of angling. It is of a pale white color, square in form. By soaking in water a few seconds it becomes pliable. Taking a small piece, size of a pea, and pressing the same on or about the eye of the hook and using regular bait, any angler can kill to his heart's content. Price 2 dollars per pound, paid. Address JOS. LABADIE, Galveston, Texas. Jn6-2m

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Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6½ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6½ and 12½ lb. kegs. Runs *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with *great penetration.* For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12½ and 6½ lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,

The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breechloading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,

For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.G., FF.G., and FFF.G., the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less resistan than any other brands made.

BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

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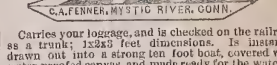
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jn29 1t

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Weigh only 25 to 75 pounds, are 11 to 15 feet long, and have ample capacity for from one to four persons and baggage. Cedar sides, oak keel, stems, etc.

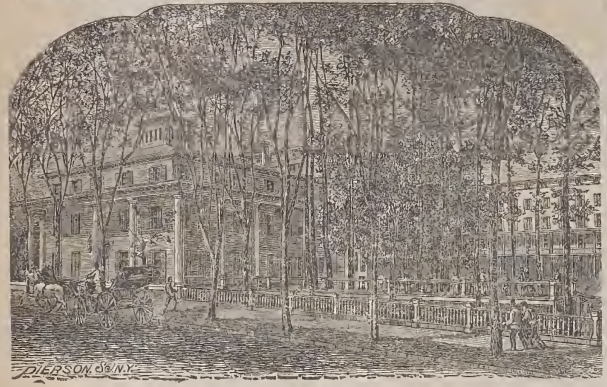
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Boston Mass.
The House for Sportsmen.
feb17 tf

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This is one of the finest fishing localities in the Eastern Townships of Canada, and is situated at the outlet of Lake Memphremagog. Reached by stage eleven miles from Ayres Flat, on Pasumpsic Railroad, or by boat from Newport. je1 3m

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WATERLOO, PROVINCE QUEBEC, CANADA.

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LOCATED ON ST. JAMES AND NOTRE DAME STS., THE TWO PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREETS IN THE CITY. FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
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A FEW SELECT TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT parties can be accommodated by a private family, strictly first-class, with reasonable charges. Rooms can be engaged for the whole or any portion of Exhibition term. The house is situated within 12 minutes of the Centennial Grounds, and 20 minutes from the business centre of Philadelphia.

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L. GARVER, 2908 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

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Weekly Hops, Boating, Fishing, Driving, Billiards, Bowling, Croquet. A promenade piazza 300 feet long. je8 6m

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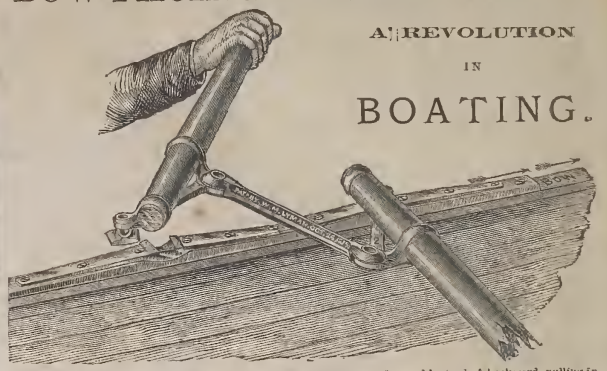
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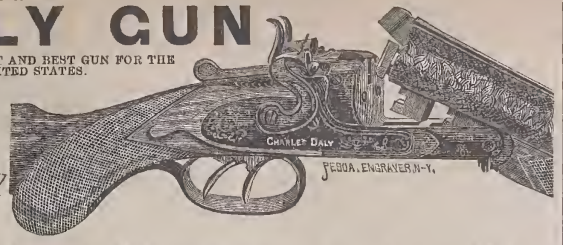
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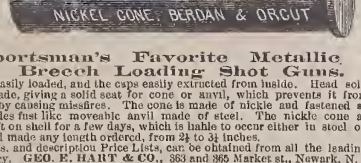
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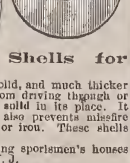
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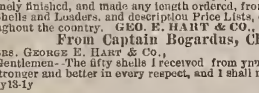
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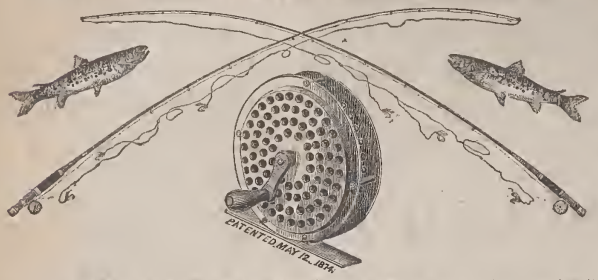
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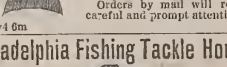
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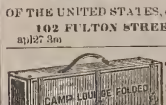
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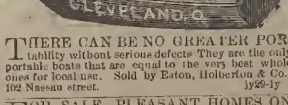
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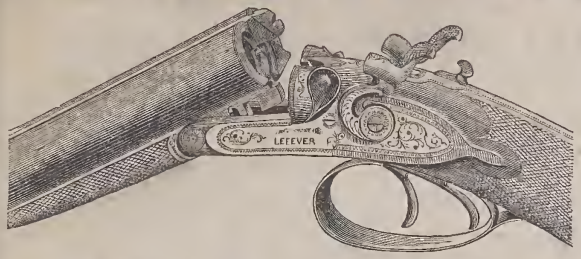
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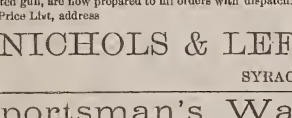
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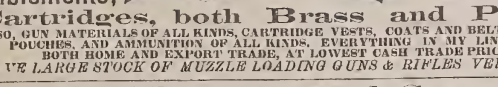
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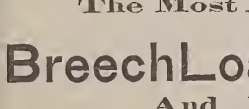
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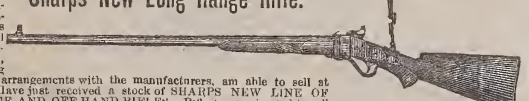
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Maker of Gun.	Exhibitor.
1st—Greener	Greener.
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Out of a class of 68 guns, 3 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

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1st—Pape ..... Davidson

60 yards, Long Range, Sporting Boring.

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Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1⅛ oz. shot, beat the best 8 bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2¼ oz. shot.

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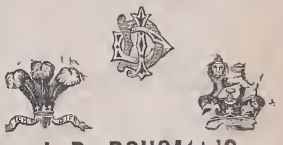
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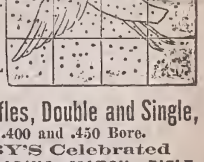
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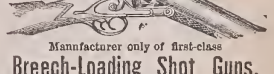


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Target made by C. W. RENNEL, Esq., Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 32 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 25.
Score, 25.

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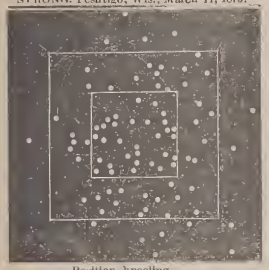
Hunter's and Sportsman's Favorite.

Target made by IRA FLANDERS, Esq., Saranac, N. Y., July, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 32 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 50.
Score, 46.

88 Consecutive Shots, made by Gen. W. E. STRONG, Peshtigo, Wis., March 11, 1875.



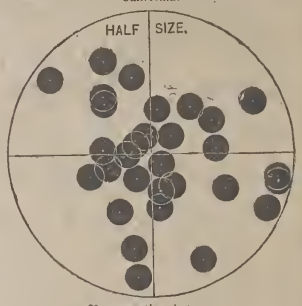
Position, kneeling.
Bullseye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.

31 Bullseyes.....124
43 Centres.....129
14 Outers.....28
281 out of a posible 352.



The accompanying are authentic copies of targets made with the style of gun represented above.

Target made by Dr. E. H. PARDEE, San Francisco California.



30 consecutive shots.
Distance, 110 yards.
String, 32½ inches.
Average, 1 9-100.

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One of the many testimonials from the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army:—

"It is surely ingenious in mechanism, quite accurate in aim, and useful in preparing one for the more serious handling of the ordinary rifle.

W. T. SHERMAN, General."

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Fishing Pants, Coats, Leggins, and Boots,

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

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Sporting and Camping Outfits,

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FOREST AND STREAM

Terms, Five Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 23. 17 Chatham St., City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

HALT!

A REST for the toilers, a respite from strife,
From the burden and heat of the battle of life;
The bugles are sounding the "reveille" again,
Bivouac and recruit for another campaign.

Honest industry wisely may guide through the years;
By plowing and sowing the harvest appears:
But the reapers their nooning may pass in the shade,
The rest fairly earned by the labor they paid

Let the bow be unbent from the warp and the strain;
Call a halt for the nerves and the world-weary brain;
Step down from the treadmill, its jostle and noise,
And away to the woodland like true-hearted boys.

"Gradgrind" may admonish of "keeping the shop,"
Begrudging the oil till the worn engine stop;
Be it ours to enliven the moil of the day,
And stroll in the green fields that border the way.

Let the Sybarites crumple their loaves as they will;
Not for them are the sheaves that the garners do fill—
Not for such the wild glen where the brawling brook runs,
Whence the true "alma mater" is calling her sons.

Away to the windward among the old hills,
Where the pine and the balsam are arching the rills;
Where the sweet fern heads over the cool, dripping springs,
And the spice-laden breezes shed life from their wings.

T. W. A.

For Forest and Stream.

Sporting in the Colonial Times.

THE SPORTSMEN OF THE PERIOD—"THE BELVOIR MEET.

IT was the Christmas of 1769. The Ancient Dominion never before was in such a prosperous condition. Money, bills of exchange, and crisp bank notes, poured in from England, in barter for the planter's wheat and tobacco. All trades were in a flourishing state, and not even a muttering of the coming storm was heard. Williamsburg, then the capital city, was in the very zenith of its glory, and fairly glittered with its varied crowd of cavaliers, officers in brilliant costume, and the array of beauty and fashion. All the noted men of the Colony were in the town, the House of Burgess had begun its session, and Gov. Spottswood had formally opened his Vice Royal court, and signalized the occasion by a series of magnificent fêtes and entertainments. The army and navy of his Majesty's service, scholars from abroad, nobles from France, and gentlemen from the Continent combined to grace and honor the occasion with their presence. Balls and parties, theatricals, and suppers, the grand reception of Gov. Spottswood, drills of the troops, visiting, matinées, calls, dinner and rides filled the day at Williamsburg, whilst at night one could stroll with a tender bewitching Colonial maiden, go to the student's ball, could dance after the music of the colored band, led by old Jerry—and dance as wildly as did the ancient Dutch burghers after the pied piper of of Hamelin, or could don his court dress, and present himself at the Governor's mansion, and tread the stately "minuet de la cour," with his Excellency's fair lady herself.

With all these pleasures at his command, it must have been a potent charm indeed, that could allure the cavaliers from this scene of enchantment. Yet a large party of the pick of the men, (in a society term at least) coolly ignoring the temptations of the Capital, turned their backs upon the old town at the very height of the season, and went to "Belvoir." Fairfax, Earl of Cameron, had thrown open wide his hospitable doors, bade his friends come, eat, drink, and be merry; and they, knowing well the hearty enjoyment in store for them, flocked to the beautiful old place. Besides this there was another reason stronger, and more potent in the hearts of these men than the love of fine wine, good tables, and the minuet, and that was the "annual meet" at Belvoir. Ah! that was a thing that few could resist. Well they knew that no pleasure in town could compensate them for the loss of the splendid display, exciting rivalry and dashing riding after the Belvoir hounds. All those gentlemen who could get away from Williamsburgh, left for his Lordship's mansion several days before Christmas, when there was to be a big dinner followed by a grand ball in the evening, and two days after the hunts were to begin. So sending their packs of dogs in charge of the master, to the rendezvous at Belvoir, the cocked-hat gentry proceeded leisurely to the hall, many of them taking their family coaches, with the quarterings and crest of the family painted on the door, whilst the gentlemen rode their own favorite coursers. Soon the old hall was crowded with guests, and Belvoir was in its brightest colors.

His Lordship, throwing aside his rough backwoods dress and his backwoods manner, appeared in a costume befitting his rank and station, and did the duties of the host with all the ceremonious politeness and urbanity that he could so well assume when occasion required. I have beside me an engraving of the gentleman of that year 1776, and what a dress! The homeliest man would ship in such costume. Velvet coat with gold buttons and elegantly embroidered; satin vest, worked in elaborate designs, from which appeared dainty ruffles of lace; shorts reaching to the knee and slashed with gold; white silk stockings tied at the knee with a garter; long pointed shoes with jeweled buckles;—such was the dress, rich and costly. Over the right shoulder hung an embossed belt to which was attached a slender rapier in a bright steel scabbard. The three-cornered cocked-hat, generally carried under the arm when not in use, completed the outfit, and made a gallant and striking figure, so utterly unlike our modern dress, which confounds all distinction between a gentleman and a waiter. I will not describe the Christmas festivities at Belvoir, though strongly tempted to do so. I could detail *con amore* the splendid dinner, the old mahogany table groaning under the good things; I could speak of the old Dresden china, the massive family plate, the huge Christmas turkey, the smoking haunch of venison, and the Virginia cured hams, as sweet as sugar. Wild fowl from the Chesapeake, fish from Hog Island inlet, rare old wines from famous cellars, and the ancient Cameron punch-bowl, of massive silver, always filled with that generous liquor on festive occasions. And of the Christmas ball, where the proudest, the fairest and best of the colonists met; where satin rustled, velvet trailed, and brocade swept over the polished floor; where pearls gleamed, rubies shone, diamonds sparkled, and jewels rich and rare, catching the light of the silver lamps, flashed everywhere. I could tell of men, famous in the annals of their country, who surrendered that night, captured by the bright, passionate, yet shy and tender eyes of the Colonial dames. Especially would I like to draw a portrait of sweet Mary Cary, who won the heart of Washington at Belvoir, and won it so well that he really never cared for any other woman, and cherished her memory as long as life lasted; it grieved her gentle heart that she could not respond to the young surveyor's passion, for she was engaged to young Ned Ambler.

At last the festivities of the hall were over, and the ladies had all left. It was a frosty, winter morning, just such a one as would cause the scent to lie well, or, as the old couplet had it:—

"A southerly wind, and a cloudy sky,
Gave promise of a hunting morning."

The whole place was in an uproar, the different kennels were being brought out on the lawn and the sportsmen were mustering, each wearing his colors, and mounted on his crack horse. There were over fifty gentlemen at the Meet and a description of some of the most noted will be proper. We will begin with young George Washington. Young George was a protegé of Lord Fairfax, who took a great interest in the lad; and gave him his first lift in the world, in the way of a commission to survey his Lordship's farm, a neat piece of land of some hundred or so miles in extent, and which comprised over a score of counties. The youth was elated at the piece of work, and well he might be. It not only would fill his purse, but give him a name and distinction in his profession. It was a pleasant task enough in lower Virginia, with every door open to him, but when he followed the track of the compass further west into the mountains it was really a hard life he led, and a rough set he was thrown among. Tradition tells us that he was his own cook, having no spit but a forked stick, no plate but a large chip; roaming over the spurs and ridges of the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, and along the banks of the Shenandoah, spending a large portion of his time in shooting and fishing; often straying with the Indians or with uncouth emigrants who could not speak English. Rarely sleeping in a bed, holding a bear skin a splendid couch, living in the woods and forests, this striping surveyor passed his time with no companions but his illiterate associates, performing his duties all unconscious of the grandeur of his future. Washington accomplished the task so well that the Earl was more than satisfied with the result of his labors; and recognizing also in the young man those great traits of character for which he was noted in after years, Fairfax conceived a great friendship for his surveyor, which was cordially returned, and lasted through many years. The two houses of the Earl were always to Washington as so many homes, and his room was always ready for him, when ever he had time to stop; it was at Belvoir that he met and courted Mistress Mary Cary. He tried his best to win her, but got his *congé*. It made him very bitter against women for some time, and it had the effect at least of making him the most reckless of all riders after the hounds. He also trod exactly in his illustrious patron's footsteps in regard to the women. There are a dozen men living in Fairfax county now, who proudly but unthinkingly boast that they are directly——but what is the use of reviving old scandals. They might not be true after all. But he rode fair with the hounds, at any rate, and shirked not fence, nor craned at a water-jump. He was, like all other riders, wore the regulation top-boot, buck-skin breeches, square coat, and cocked hat. He was mounted on a superb stallion, "Prince Charles," the gift of the Earl. Prince Charles' sire was Rupert, whose dam was Nell Gwin, a famous racer belonging to the princely Buckingham, the boon companion of the Merry Monarch. Washington used the light English saddle and Pelham bit. He was an ardent and enthusiastic fox hunter, as was Lord Fairfax himself. I have already so fully described his Lordship that I will only add that he was mounted on a horse of immense size and power, the only one in his stable that could carry his weight all through a long run. One peculiarity about the Earl's costume must not be omitted; that was his hunting horn. It was of pure silver, in shape nearly a perfect curve, and about as round and long as a barrel hoop—the master of the hounds always wore this style of horn, but of course made of brass. They gave a deeper and incomparably more mellow note than the little cow horns now in use.

Next to his Lordship was young Byrd from Westover, a celebrated country seat on the James River, which the Marquis de Chastellux, who paid a lengthened visit there in 1782, said surpassed all the seats in the country round about. Young Byrd brought his pack with him, and they were said to be the crack hounds of the James River region, and numbered some twenty couples.

One most noticeable figure in the group is Major Bullet, who knows, and is known by, everybody in the colonies, and is a favorite with all the boys and girls for miles around; a singular paradox loved by the children and old women, but feared by the men. A roaring blade is the Major, who loves the wine cup, the chase, and delights to hear the dice rattle. He is about thirty-five years of age, tall, slender, and graceful, with soft brown eyes, a sweet voice, and classic face; not a desperate looking fellow, though the Major was in the army, and was noted for his cool bravery and determined nerve. He was not a bully by any means, nor even quarrelsome, but was quick and fiery tempered, a devout believer in the "code" as a means of righting difficulties, and consequently the most famous duelist in Virginia. A crack shot and accomplished swordsman, it made little difference to him at the hostile

meeting whether the saw-handles or the slender rapier was the weapon chosen. He always "brought his man," but by singular good luck, or the perfectiou of skill, he never killed his opponent, only putting him *hors du combat*. In those days nearly every gentleman had been "out," and in the dear public's eyes it was a fine feather in their caps. Major Bullet greatly distinguished himself in the war with the Indians, and the tale of his gallant exploits, and desperate daring is a matter of history. This son of Mars, was something of a dandy, however, and his coat of red contrasted admirably with his spotless white buck-skin breeches and patent-leather top-boots. It is needless to say, that the Major was a bold rider.

Another gentleman present who it might be said, lived on his horse, was Mann Page, Esquire, a strikingly aristocratic looking man, with portly figure and clear cut face; a man of great *bonhomie* whose deep tones and rich mellow laughter showed that he knew little or cared little for the troubles of life. Mr. Page was, with the exception of the Earl, probably the richest man in the colony. He had a plantation of eight thousand acres in Fredcrick county, called "Pagdand;" another piece of ground in Prince William county, of ten thousand acres, also called "Pagelland;" four thousand more in Spottsylvania called "Glenpage;" one thousand in King William county called "Pampadike" two thousand in Hanover, two thousand in James City, and a score of other farms of a thousand acres or so apiece. His slaves were numbered by hundreds, and many a time when out riding he would meet grinning darkeys who would tell him that they belonged to him, a fact that he would never have known unless reminded of, for he rarely troubled himself with overlooking his numerous plantations. His overseer would report once a month, and that was sufficient. It was wiser by far to employ one's self than to work all the time, he said. The maxim of the that rough-riding, hard-drinking gentry, must have been "Drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

There was another famous characte present—one who gives us a blessing when born, and one who throws a stone in our grave when dead; who by a few words, changes the whole tenor of our lives, and makes Mr. Caudle's and Rip Van Winkles of the wisest of us; one who few men like and all women adore. I mean the Parson, as he was called then. This jovial person was a great contrast to the "preacher" of to-day. The church was one of the professions that was open to younger sons, and they entered it without any special taste, desire, or preference. Indeed, a sermon preached on Sunday was all they were expected to do besides officiating at weddings and funerals. They loved their liquor and pastimes better than the prayer books and the church bells. This sounds strange, but it is so. How we would stare to see the Rev. Dismal Horror, and Mr. Goodwords, flying over a hurdle, clearing with a ringing Ballooh a twenty-foot stream, or shouting a jovial hunting refrain. The old chronicles of Virginia say that "the easy-going race" of the clergy in the colony was intemperate, for they found it best to go with the planters in everything as their very bread depended on their keeping on good terms with their patrons. They thus had to be very particular how they preached against any of the vices that any great man of the vestry had. So they did in tome, as the Romans do—and headed all the pleasures and sports. If the truth is told, they "preached on Sunday, rode on Monday, got drunk on Sunday," and so on through the nursery song.

Ned Ambler, a fine young fellow, unusually brilliant in mind and handsome in person, was also on the lawn with his pack of dogs. Aylett of Westmoreland; young Selden, who after the revolution was considered the handsomest man in the State; Mr. Cary, Charles Lewis, Pat Lockheart, McCarty, Carter, Waller, Piersons, and others—all good men and true, who are trained, like the Spartan youths, to ride and to shoot, if not to speak the truth, were there. Their lines were cast in pleasant places, and each day was made to contribute something to their enjoyment. I know that there is many a modern Timon who will deliver his philippic against the luxury, the selfishness, and the inordinate pride of those spoiled darlings of fortune; but look on the reverse side of the picture, and watch them when that dark, fearful, period that tried men's souls came, and you see that those dandified youths fought like the Paladins of old, and founded a mighty republic. It is your pet thoroughbred leading a life of idleness, that we trust for a long gallop when life is at stake, and it is this dandy blooded horse which runs the sixteen-mile race, and not the hard worked cart horse, or the common roadster. So this "rocked hat gentry," haughty, overbearing, luxurious, and unthinkingly selfish in the time of peace and plenty, when the ordeal came, met it with no bending, no breaking, no flinching, and whether with Lewis in the mountains, with Braddock in the forests, or with Marion in the swamps, did their part so well, that impartial history has enshrined their memories as heroes, and they live again with us in painted portrait or sculpured stone. It was a very pleasant life to them, and their world was very fond of them, as it always is when a man's existence is perfectly smooth. It was the tour on the continent, the winter at Williamsburg, dinner at the Rawleigh tavern, and dinner unapproachable everywhere. The solid silver plate, the sweepstakes of the course, yachting in the Chesapeak Bay, shooting over their dogs in October, the glorious "Meet" at Christmas, when the whole land was given up to devilry and love-making, with no drawbacks to worry the mind or dull the spirits.

But the hunt begins. The master of the hounds approaches Lord Fairfax and whispers in his ear. Putting his silver horn to his lips, his Lordship blow a blast so loud and clear, that it echoes through the woodlands, and makes every hound give tongue. Waving his hand to the gentlemen to follow, he gallops off, and behind him canter the riders, their costumes mingling in different hues and gleaming against the back ground of the forest. The hounds are uncoupled and spread out like a fan, dashing through fen and field, searching for a trail. And as the pack scatters over hill and dale one deep bay announces that the scent is hit off and the chase has begun.

ALEXANDER HUNTER.

[*To be continued.*]

For Forest and Stream.

ADIRONDACK EXPERIENCES.

SEEKING FOR REST.

I HAVE finished my fishing trip, and to-morrow will find me on my way out of the wilderness; and I look forward to the forty-mile stage ride before me as the "hard road over Jordan," leading to happy resting places beyond. I'm not sorry to go out. A month's hard work has worn out the fever, and I feel quite reconciled to the sacrifice I shall be compelled to make when I get out of the woods—sacrifices real and fancied—among the first the pure bracing air that we breathe up here among the mountains nearly two thousand feet above the sea; the freedom from restraint of every kind, toilette, regular hours, letters to answer, and business cares; the ravenous appetite, the unbroken slumber under a blanket, the feeling of rest and don't-care-a-bit-itiveness that one acquires so readily, when freed from all conventional restraints, he becomes, with nature for his companion, as near to the natural man as his degree of love for his companion can transform him. I came into this mountain home with three grand objects in view:—

To obtain rest for a brain tired by long and unremitting application to abstruse studies in (to me) unknown fields.

To obtain from the mountain air daily exercise and complete change of every habit, a new hold on the health that was evidently deserting me.

And to catch, eat, and talk trout.

I have been successful in all of my quests, but each success has been qualified by some drawbacks.

Others are coming after me. Some have already come. Four fair-faced boys, evidently just from their colleges, neat, tidy, natty in costume, with endless traps, proclaiming wealth, a setter and a pointer held in leash by nice brass chains, breech-loading rifles carrying balls as big as peas, fish rods of split bamboo of fabulous lightness, left the stage to-day to *go into the woods to camp out*. What joys are before them! How happy they will be camped out in a log shanty on the banks of some lake or river, devoured by flies, their dogs miserable and of no use at this season, when their guides, if they take guides (and God help them if they don't) won't let them kill the partridge, and starve its brood, and when the old spotted hound, heavy and homely by the camp-fire, but sure to the trail till the deer takes water, or he, the relentless pursuer, lies weak and starving upon the not to be deserted track, growls ominously upon the petted fireside favorites, and perhaps for lack of other food devours the new comer. Well, it's no use moralizing. When those boys get home, and perhaps read this, they'll look back to the days when, glad of food, they contented themselves with chubs and bull-heads in lieu of the speckled beauties their fancy had taught them were to be obtained at little cost. For their sench and for that of other amateurs, I will transcribe a bit of poetical advice, quite popular on the lakes, as it combines music, good advice as to the method of handling and disposing of the ordiuary class of fish caught, and some information as to their relative values. It is sung by your guide as you are slowly trolling along, watching the pole-tips and wishing for a strike, and is sung to the air of the chorus of that once popular melody, which "has gone where the good nigger (songs) go;" and which refrain is this, (I wish I knew more of it):—

"When you get a white cat, shave him, shave him,
When you get a black cat,
Skin him to the tail."

I am not responsible for the profanity of this ditty; guides are not preachers.

WHEN YOU GO A FISHING.

When you catch a *lake trout*, save him, save him;
Keel him up steady, and gaff him in the boat
When you hook a *brook trout*, save him, save him;
When you get a big one its time to wet your throat.

When you catch a *shiner*, gang him, gang him;
Save him for your gang hooks, and put him in your pail.
When you catch a big *chub*, dang him, dang him.
He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

When you catch a *bullhead*, skin him, skin him;
Look out for his horns, and skin him if you can.
When you catch a *sunfish*, sling him, sling him;
He's scales, bones and spikes, and isn't worth a d——n.

When you see a bull'frog, jerk him, jerk him;
Put the worm to his nose, then jerk him with your hook.
When you see a "venuzon," shoot him, shoot him;
When you shoot a venson, send me some to cook.

I'll paint another picture for my young friends to contemplate:

As I said, I came for rest. Imagine the amount I got when "shantied out," lying five of us abreast on the hard ground, with balsam leaves making one place soft, while balsam limbs made another rugged; the night hot, rainy, and calm; the "glorious camp fire" of large logs roasting one's steaming boots, which you dare not take off for fear of never getting them on again; your head snug up against the rear log, from which spring the rafters, which, covered with spruce bark, protect you from wet *when it don't rain;* legs and back aching from your unwonted toil; hands tinghing from punkie bites; nerves wincing as the tuneful mosquito makes sweet melody near your ears, and you strike wildly, forgetting the log, as well as the certainty that you will not hit the enemy, and repenting your forgetfulness; pure, heaven-sent water trickling in little rills through the crevices, in your bark canopy, and moistening and cooling your fevered skin, even through the heavy flannel shirt and coarse trousers that are doing duty as night-gown. As I began, I repeat: Imagine the rest—mine and of the miseries—although neither were imaginary.

To be sure we had resources. An old pipe steadily and persistently smoked, a fresh load lighted from the old coals, throughout every minute of the long hours due to sleep, would, in a measure, assist the tar and oil, with which, at brief intervals—time being called by the mosquitos—you anuoint freely the exposed cuticle. But your own tobacco won't do; in the fumes of my mixed Lone Jack and Vanity Fair, which rose in fantastic wreaths between my tired eyes and the glowing flame, the wicked mosquitos hovered, like flies in a sun-glade, and seemed to relish the fragrant incense no less than myself. 'Twas only when I filled with rank old cavendish that, as my tongue and throat gave way, so did the enemy.

"How dear to my heart was my room at Dan Rudeses,
As lugiorious retreat brought it back to my view"

Wheu rag carpet, wash-bowl and pitcher, good bed, and closed windows ceased to be necessaries, and were elevated into luxuries. How different reality is from even a true description of it! No doubt, if I should live to go through it, and write my experience in a nice little book, or in your columns, and head it "Six Weeks in a Shanty; or Camp Life in the Wilderness," lots of your readers, or mine, would envy me as a man who, in spite of the proverb, "Man never is, but always to be blest," (*is* that a proverb?) has been blessed. Before I'd earn that title, though, I'd risk the other thing. In spite of that rough part of my experience, I did get the rest—not physically, for that I had had too much of, but mentally—with no care or cause of anxiety, farther than the hope that the morrow would prove a "good day," and if it did'nt I could'nt help it, and need not worry about means of prevention or cure. I had but to make sure that I forgot none of my individual tackle when at early dawn I left my comfortable bed, for the lake. My guide looked out for the rest. He woke me up—for although, when by my side in the shanty, he incurred my resentment by quietly sleeping throughout the night when I was denied the blessing—yet the morning hour did for him what flies, punkies, and mosquitos, endeavored in vain to accomplish, and started him from his slumbers, at any hour I had named. And there was little to forget. My coffee was ready, and my rod, reel, line, and spoon, were all in one. All I needed was the fish, and I went for them, with the pleasures of hope on my morning's walk to the Landing, those of memory full oft when I returned thinking of the "good strikes" I had had and missed.

There are pleasant inns in the woods. After a long ride on a fair road through dense forests, where you can hardly believe that you are in the heart of the Empire State, a turn discloses a blue lake, with many acres of cleared land, dotted with comfortable little houses. Amid them towers a three story building of wood, painted white, verandahs surrounding two stories, a pleasant little oval park with shady maples in front, and on the porch, rising to welcome the tired traveler, as the stage drawn by "Reuhe Willard's" lusty team dashes up with that last spurt peculiar to the true stage driver, and which he always has left to come in with, "Steve" Andrews, the ever obliging host appears. Conducted at once to a pleasant well-furnished room, you forget almost that you are in the woods; but a glance from one window at the beautiful lake, from another at the dense and apparently impenetrable primeval, quickly convinces you; and when at table you indulge, beyond your ideas of your capacity, in fresh trout, cream, mountain strawberries, &c., and when in season, venison, partridges and woodcock, and after your pipe, retire to a bed where you need the blankets which for so many hot nights in the city you had dispensed with, and sleep an unbroken sleep, then you get the rest you came for, and with it the health you had thought gone forever. In my next I will tell you all about the way of getting to this resting place, what we do here, what sport we have, and give you a summary of the other good places in the neighborhood.

PISCO.

Pisco Lake, June 28th, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

CAMPING UNDER THE PALMETTOS.

WE were at Enterprise, Florida, on the St Johns River. Our party consisted of three gentlemen and two ladies. We had talked some time about camping, and at last determined to start the next morning. We procured two good boatmen with their boats, and embarked our "traps," such as guns, cartridges, flour, frying pan, sun-shades, books, gloves, rubber boots, and many more things requisite for the expedition. We finally started with three persons in one boat and four in the other. It was glorious as we rowed across Lake Monroe on the way down the river, where the best hunting and fishing was. We soon reached the narrow stream with trees overhanging it, and long gray moss dipping gracefully to the light breeze which waved it backward and forward in the sun. It looked like fairy land.

Now the excitement begins. Far ahead we see an alligator sunning himself; quietly we approach, but just as we get near enough to shoot, he gently slides off into the water, and a few bubbles show that he is too far out of reach to think of getting him, so on we go, eagerly looking out for more. Paroquets, ducks, cranes, red-winged black-birds, and buzzards fly through the trees and over the swamps. We shoot as many as come near enough, but cannot stop long, as our camping ground is thirty miles from Enterprise. Some distance down the river we met the steamer, and had to row into the bushes to let it pass. After we had started again a large flock of paroquets flew over, screaming at the top of their voices.

It was getting dark when we pulled up at the very pretty place which was to be our camp-ground, and it was some time before we could find anything to make a fire with, but at last came across some dry reeds, which made a bright blaze, and we soon found wood. Presently the other party came, and we set to work to build a palmetto hut, which was, to say the least, rural. One of the men cut forked sticks and stuck them in the ground; then he laid the oars across them, and on the top and sides tied palmetto. It fell down once, but was soon re-built, and then we began to think of supper. What a meal it was! A little self-raising flour mixed with water and put in a pan, which was placed on the fire and allowed to remain a few minutes. When it was taken off the bread, or rather the warm dough, was put in a tin plate, and the pan was filled with frying fish. Coffee, prepared with condensed milk, completed the supper, which we sat around on the ground, too hungry to think of dirt or mosquitoes, of both of which we had an abundance. While we were thus busy we saw a boat approaching, and a stranger landed, who politely informed us that we were on his ground at a place called Blue Springs, one of the most beautiful spots on the St. Johns River; and that he had come over to send us all away, as he had promised a gentleman who camped there every year not to let any one else use the ground; but as there were ladies in the party we were quite welcome. Presently two of his daughters came over, and wanted us to spend the night at their house, but we said "No indeed! We came to rough it." Fresh wood was put on the fire, and we all sat round, telling stories—"stories" in both senses of the word. Such feats in shooting and fishing! At last we all got sleepy, and our visitors left, telling us to take care for snakes.

After spreading grey moss on the ground in the hut, and laying a rubber blanket on the top of it, we all turned in—the ladies in the hut and the gentlemen around the fire.

At sunrise we were awake, but our eyes were blinded by mosquitoes, which were so thick inside of the mosquito net that we killed them by hundreds. One of my friends told me that they were big enough to shoot on the wing, and that he had been trying it; but I think it was only in sleep. I had two hundred and fifteen bites on my two hands.

As soon as we had had breakfast, which was the same as the supper, with the addition of a little pork, we took a row on the beautiful Blue Springs, which is about half a mile in length, with large trees on each side. The water is very clear, and we saw the bottom distinctly; quantities of fish were swimming about, from the smallest minnows to the largest bass. Near the mouth we saw what looked like a large fish swimming near the surface, and one of my friends shot it, and we discovered that one fish had failed in trying to swallow another almost as large as himself, and when we saw them they were both dying. After this excitement half the party started up the river snipe shooting, and we went down stream after an alligator that we heard blowing like a bull. We saw him, but did not kill him, and went on shooting birds of different kinds, till at last we saw a coon curled up in a tree sound asleep. We shot him, but he ran away. Further on we saw a large moccasin snake swimming towards us, but did not shoot him. Turning the boat, we had rowed half-way back to camp when we met a man paddling towards us, who told us that a party of ladies wanted to see us, and the sound of voices made us hurry on to camp, where we recognized three friends from Enterprise, who had driven over to see us. We had a very nice time together, although they laughed at our housekeeping, but soon left us, as they had a hard drive of ten miles before them.

The next day, after the boat had been packed as before described, with the addition of some orange canes and some gray moss, we had a hard pull up the river. We got some alligators and came up to the rest of our party, who were shooting snipe, and stopped half an hour to watch them. It was very exciting. They had to shoot right and left with great rapidity, as a quantity of birds were started up at every step. At last we got tired, and with a few parting words "about mosquitoes," we hurried on, and after a pull of thirty miles, entered Lake Monroe, which, unfortunately, was very rough. Being in a flat-bottomed boat the waves splashed in, and by the time we reached the landing wet was not a large enough word to describe us. We were therefore glad to have a bright fire and a good big supper, after which we felt ready to go through it again. Then we had to tell of our adventures and paint our camp in glowing colors; but at last could go to bed, and so good night! TIP TOP.

Fish Culture.

CANADIAN SALMON.—A great improvement has been made in the Canadian fisheries during the last ten years. By a better system of inspection, the trout streams have been kept free from impurities, and unlawful fishing has diminished; whilst by the more extensive propagation of salmon, principally through the enterprise of Mr. S. Wilmot, of Newcastle, Ont., the lakes and streams are becoming more plentifully supplied with fish. As a pleasing result of this, fish is no longer an expensive luxury in the market for the gratification of the wealthy, but is now sold at moderate prices, and within the reach of all; and by reason of more extensive sales there is an increased revenue to the country.

In some respects, however, other improvements are needed, and to one of these special attention is now being devoted. It is suggested by the Commissioners of Fisheries that the salmon stands in different rivers are too numerous, and that these should be reduced either by lessening the number of licenses or by associating together the owners of different stands, and granting joint licenses for a reduced number of places. This would be a saving of expense to the fishermen, and would result in an increase of fish in the rivers.

In the Province of Quebec the plan has been tried on a limited scale, and with marked results. Since 1868 the salmon fishery there has yielded an increase of nearly three hundred per cent. As an illustration, it is said that in the river Moisie there were in 1858 not less than 15,000 fathoms of nets, which secured only 75,000 lbs of fish; whereas, in 1875 there were only 2,500 fathoms of nets, and yet the yield was 204,000 lbs. of fish. This astounding increase was due entirely to better inspection and more discriminate fishing. In Ontario similar facts may be quoted; and in many places where, a few years ago, fish were hardly to be caught they are now so plentiful as to be almost thrown away.

The inference is that it pays to take care of fisheries. In reality Canada possesses a great source of wealth in rivers and lakes. Every year their value is increasing; and the more prudently they are guarded the more they will yield to the substance of the people and the revenue of the Government.

FISH CULTURE IN CANADA.—Advices to the Fisheries Department state that the greatest success has attended the distribution of young salmon bred at the hatching-houses of Restigouche, Tadousac, Gaspe, and Miramichi. Six hundred thousand young fish were placed in the rivers and streams of the maritime provinces. Mr. Wilmot, in charge of the Government hatching-houses at Sandwich and Newcastle, Ontario, has placed in the waters of the Detroit river no less than 10,000,000 white-fish fry and vivified eggs, which were liberated early this spring.

SPARE THE FINGERLINGS.—Our contemporary the Rutland, Vermont, *Herald*, in an article deploring the rapid diminution in the number of trout in Vermont waters touches upon the real cause of the evil in the following paragraph. After reciting the other agencies at work, such as the taking of trout at improper times and by improper methods, and the effects of sawmills and dams, it says:—

"These three causes of the depletion of our mountain streams, fatal as they are, are as nothing compared to another; an every day evil, but also susceptible of an every day remedy if we choose to apply it. The subject of this article was suggested by an account in one of our morning exchanges of the wonderful success of Mr. So and So, who had taken, in one day's fishing, one hundred and seventy-four trout, weighing eleven pounds. Now if this person had taken two more fish, his entire catch would have averaged just one ounce each. *Not one of these trout ever had a chance to try to propagate its species.* At the most they could not have been over two years old, and it is well known that yearling trout do not deposit spawn. These trout, granting them to have been two years old, would have deposited their first eggs this coming November if they had been given the opportunity to do so. But it was not to be. The slaughter of the innocents had been consummated and it is too late to talk about them. There was no law to prevent it and it is very unlikely that the lucky (?) fisherman ever had it occur to his mind that the question of the size of the catch had anything to do with the future supply, or that there was any impropriety in taking these small trout. And what was it all for? Was it for sport? The very men who bring home these baskets of fingerlings will always say that it is not sport. Are they fit for food? Well, tastes differ. They are trout, and trout are a delicacy, but for us such fish when brought to table are simply a mixture of corn meal and pork fat with just enough back bone to hold the morsel together, flavorless and free from any suspicion of the gamey delicious flavor of a full-fed fish of one quarter or one-half a pound weight. Is not this "killing the goose that lays the golden egg" with a vengeance? Is it not worse, is it not killing the goose before she has a chance to lay any kind of an egg? Is it not clear that this wickedly wasteful course, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to extermination? Illegal and improper modes of fishing have done their share and saw mills have done much more to destroy our fisheries, but it is the destruction of the younglings that has been the main cause of the present poverty of our once fruitful streams. What can be done to remedy the evil? There is no law to say that trout of one size may be taken and another may not. There remains then only the appeal to the good sense and the generous feeling of every good sportsman to spare the babes. Let us give them one year at least in which they may make the effort to reproduce their kinds and then we shall receive in the not remote future large dividends to repay us for our present self-denial.

TROUT IN WELLS.—Few people are aware of the quantity of dirt that falls into a well and increases the impurity of the water. The filth comes in the form of worms, flies, bugs, grasshoppers, and every thing in the insect tribe that flies or crawls about the yard. Nine-tenths of this insect filth would be eaten by a good sized trout, and when put in a well, a trout requires but little attention, other than to give him a few bread crumbs in winter, and flies and grasshoppers in summer, for in eating habits a trout is as voracious as a crow, or, like him, can subsist on a very small quantity of food. In my well a common brook trout had nothing to eat save what fell into the well by accident, and a few grasshoppers in summer, for five years; yet in the aquarium, a trout six inches long will regularly eat two or three minnows a day, and when first taken from the brook, he will eat double that amount of minnows two inches long. Yet in the well tended aquarium this speckled member of the finny tribe excels the trout in his native haunts as much as does the high grade or full blood Shorthorn, the native steer. In fact, I think this is a truthful comparison, and any one who is familiar with the trout in the shady pool of sparkling water, and in the aquarium will endorse this assertion.

Although a trout has a very large mouth, and "can eat his bigness" for breakfast, dinner, and supper, I would not put a smaller than a six inch trout in a well, and only one unless great care can be exercised to feed them regularly, for the larger will devour the smaller.

Considerable pleasure can be derived from seeing a trout in the well come to the surface of the water, and sometimes quite out of the water to take a fly or grasshopper thrown to him.—*Exchange.*

SALMON CULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, July 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I noticed in the FOREST AND STREAM of June 22d, a paragraph about the distribution of salmon fry from the fish breeding establishment at Bedford, near this city, which is slightly inaccurate as regards the number placed in River Philip, Cumberland Co. It should have been 140,000 instead of 10,000. I think, Mr. Wilmot deserves great credit for his endeavors to replenish our rivers with salmon, and in order that all possible publicity should be given the successful result of his labors, I trust that you will make the correction. I may say that Mr. Wilmot did not succeed in getting to Gold river with the 10,000 intended for that place, owing to the roughness of the road. But fearing that he might lose them on the way, he very wisely put them into Indian and Ingram rivers, St. Margaret's Bay; thus saving them for the country, and replenishing two rivers in which they are much required. I send you a paper containing an account of some convictions for illegally setting nets, from which you will see that a sharp look out is kept for offenders. FITZ COCHRAN.

Secretary Game and Inland Protective Society.

—A writer in *Nature* says that he has often noticed during spring and summer that flowers appear to follow the spectrum from the blue of the wild hyacinth to the deep scarlet of summer flowers. During autumn he noticed the same gradations in colors; and he asks whether the actinic rays of the sun are not in greater force during spring, and whether these chemical rays are not those which revivify seeds and plants after their winter's hibernation?

—In one tank of Dr. Dohrn's aquarium at Naples three great cuttle-fishes lived with three lobsters. At length a fourth lobster of great size and strength was put in, and was instantly attacked by the largest cuttle-fish, and a desperate fight ensued. The contest being renewed day after day, the lobster was finally withdrawn and placed in an adjoining tank. But this was not the end of the matter. The cuttle-fish, bent on massacreing his enemy, left the water, climbed over the partition separating him from the lobster, and renewed his assaults. He gained the victory this time, and, when discovered, was found to have slain the lobster and literally torn it in halves. This conduct of the cephalopod in following his enemy seems to indicate an intelligence unusual to them.

Natural History.

DADDY-LONG-LEGS.

DADDY-LONG-LEGS is in a general way objectionable, but he is particularly so at the present time in and near London. A considerable number of grass plots in places of public resort are just now absolutely destitute of grass, and present a most deplorable appearance. There can be no doubt the proximate cause of this state of things is the dark, sausage-like grub of Daddy-long-legs (the crane-fly, *Tipula oleracea*). This insect belongs to the *Diptera*, the order of flies, and is classified near the gnats and gad-flies. Ignorant persons tear them in the adult state although they are perfectly harmless; but in their larval stage they are fearful pests. This larva has a peculiar taste for grass-turf, it is partial also to lettuce, strawberries, and, indeed, will eat almost any kitchen garden vegetables, and has a fancy for a feast in a seed-bed, where it will thin the rows of seedling plants with a severity worthy of a better cause. The extent to which the pest has spread in some districts of London is almost past belief. Some spots in that large and useful open space, London Fields, are literally alive with them, especially around the foot of the gas lamps; the new garden in Leicester square is desolated of grass; the turf on the Thames Embankment gardens is unusually thin, and the yards of private houses are destitute everywhere. A few years ago the turf of Blackheath forest was much injured by them. Yet this is only in the cities. "As soon," says the *Gardner's Magazine*, with an application equally good for American readers, "as we escape from the town we find the grass turf everywhere in good condition, or if not so, at least not seriously injured by this ravager. What makes the difference? The answer to this question will come by observation. Wherever song birds are fairly plentiful grass thrives, and where they are scarce daddy-long-legs has it all his own way, and nibbles among the grass just above the roots; or as the gardners say, "between wind and water." It is true that in most town localities sparrows abound, but these active foragers rarely hunt for earth grubs, whereas the thrush, the blackbird, and the whole tribe of warblers that come here for the summer season, subsist chiefly on insects, and from daybreak to dusk pursue their useful calling as supplementary gardeners. We cannot, of course, compel song birds to locate themselves in towns, but we are bound in the interest of one of the principal charms of English rural scenery —that is, fresh green turf—to protect them to the utmost of our power, and happily the well planted suburbs of most of our great towns are plentifully stocked with these delightful and useful creatures. It will be found that wherever song birds abound the keeping of grass turf is a comparatively easy matter, but wherever they happen to be scarce the *Tipula* is a frequent and powerful enemy. The moral is obvious, but it does not go far."

HISTORY OF THE PRAIRIE-DOG.

THE prairie-dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) is a very amusing little rodent animal, much resembling the marmot, about the size of our small hare, of a light silvery gray color, body of medium proportions, head, legs, toes, long nails much resembling the woodchuck's, tail short and waggish, and motions always very sprightly. Like the marmot of the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees, he inhabits only the more elevated prairies of the great West. Northerly, he is believed to extend up to, if not beyond, the Missouri River. Westerly, he reaches well up to the Rocky Mountains; southerly, he is found as far as San Saba county, Central Texas, and is pushing his boundaries. Easterly, his limit is about 98½ West Longitude—at least I have never found him east of this line on any of our marches from the Gulf of Mexico to the Kansas River. It is worthy of especial notice that this easterly line of their habitations (98½°) is the natural line separating the immense grain-producing regions of the east from the rich and almost boundless pastoral lands o' the west. Beyond it no grain can be raised without irrigation, for the rains that fall are untimely for crops; and the little dogs stand like sentinels for 1,000 miles along this line, warning the emigrant farmer, and inviting the stock-raiser. The country he inhabits is the land of the sweetest and most nutritious grasses, more than 100 species of which are natural to Texas alone. It is a high region having a mean elevation of 2,000 feet. It is dry and remarkably healthful. Since they are spread over such a vast region it is evident that they must migrate; but the manner of their doing so is not understood. Do they spread singly or in colonies? and do they make any seasonal movements? Some of our army officers ought to be able to tell us. They do not hibernate in Texas, for I have seen them out and lively as a cricket in mid-winter. But I think he must hibernate in the cold and snowy regions of the northern plains. Information is wanted on this point, and also to fix more definitely his extreme northern and western limits; the time of bearing his young, and the number produced at one time.

The prairie dog burrows in the ground like the woodchuck, and is found in communities of various sizes scattered over the broad region. His aggregate numbers are countless, and his pre-emptive rights indisputable. The Comanche tradition is: "In-gias always find plat-lie dog here; may-be so, just like In-gin, he come up out of de ground right here." They are decidedly social in all their habits, and their places of living are called "prairie-dog towns." In some towns there may not be over 50 or 100 dogs, while in others they number thousands, and their burrows, a rod or so apart, may be continuous for miles. They are wise engineers, and generally select for their

towns, with great apparent care, a piece of high, dry, level, hard and gravelly land, covered with short grass, and without any visible reference to water. From this it is generally believed, and this is my opinion, that they go without water entirely, as a drink.* Nor can they receive much, if any, from dews, for in some places where they live dew rarely occurs, and the same is true of rains. I have sometimes seen their towns so completely stripped of all grasses and vegetation, their only food, as to quite resemble an arid brick-yard, and hence no dew could form. They are sure prognosticators of the weather, and when the whole colony is seen out, chattering and busily engaged in hauling up with their feet the earth around their holes, and packing it down with their noses, then look out for rain, for there are no "probabilities" written on their bulletin. They are as fond of barking as a hen of cackling, and all the colony are ready to join in the chorus. Their bark is short, quick, and backing, and resembles, I think, more nearly that of a squirrel than of a small dog, which Washington Irving compares it to. Their motions are always very quick, and while at play they are so frolicsome, sprightly, and rapid, as to be really amusing.

They live apparently on the grass and plants immediately around their dwellings, and always appear sleek, fat, and lively, but how they manage to accomplish this in some of their arid towns is a mystery. They rarely venture out in the day time beyond the dwellings of their nearest neighbors, or in quest of food, and I have never heard it said that they leave their homes at night, hence they can procure no food outside the limits of their towns. In selecting hard and compact soils for their burrows they exhibit a remarkable instinct of self-preservation closely allied to reason. If the ground were soft the wolves, panthers, wild cats, and other carnivorous animals would unearth them for food. They are rarely taken by surprise, for like excellent soldiers, they are very vigilant about the camp. When one becomes alarmed, he immediately communicates it by a change of voice, and then quickly dives for his hole. The rest pass the watchword, and in almost an instant all are out of sight. Thus vigilance and activity are their means of defense; and yet they may be shot without much difficulty by watching and waiting very quietly. The Indians eat them, and their meat is very good. The prairie-dog's desire, in fair weather, or if invaded, to leave his burrow is so great that he soon pops out his head, stops to carefully reconnoiter, and if all appears safe he quickly mounts his watch-tower, stands straight up on his haunches, and begins to work his side wag his tail, bark, and exhort his neighbors most vociferously. This seems to be one of his chief delights; the cars of his neighbors are wide open, and in a little while all join in the general pow-wow. No, not all for some are seen apparently making a trial of their speed in a lively foot race, others in groups, seem engaged in the sprightly game of "leap-frog," and others still, like little children, seem fully taken up in playing "tag." Each apparently strives to out-do the other, and oh! how hard they work. From hole to hole they go and back again, quick as thought, with their bodies bending, legs flying, and tails bobbing. All around is cheerful excitement, no enemy is believed to be near, all fears have vanished, and joy supreme pervades the town. But, bang! bang! ! Where are they? Silence answers. Such is the magical change of the moment, and the sportsman is left alone to enjoy his laugh at these funny little creatures. But if we wait only a little while, their impatience and curiosity will draw them forth again to renew their former pastimes. And now a few words about their enemies.

The little burrowing owl, or "prairie screech owl" (*Spheotyto cunicularia*), is always found in their towns. It inhabits the burrows of the dog, and hence some writers have supposed that both live harmoniously together, but this inference is incorrect. The owl is, in fact, but an intruder and enemy of the dog, whose vacant houses in the absence of hollow trees he seizes, and uses for his own convenience and protection. From these he sallies forth when hungry, pounces upon the unsuspecting young dog, carries him into his hole, and gobbles him down; he picks the dead also, and, it is believed, enters the burrows of the living and carries away the young. Bereaved of their young it is presumable that the old ones desert their dwellings and the roober may enter into the possesion of a new mansion. Like the dog, the owl is usually seen looking out of the entrance of his hole, or standing erect upon the earth at hand, and in both situations, he looks as grave and sedate as a deacon, and as wise as a learned barrister. In either position at a little distance off, he so nearly resembles the dog that he is often shot in his stead.

The rattlesnake is sometimes found an inhabitant of their holes, and hence some writers have counted him also as one of the "happy family." This, beyond a doubt in my mind, is an error. The snake, like the owl, is an interloper, a vile, subtle intruder upon the premises of the dog. Yea, worse, he is a loathsome robber, and deliberate murderer. When hungry, he slowly obtrudes his cold and slimy coil into their holes, seizes and gulps down their young, and with his poisonous fangs, strikes the parents with certain death. He now slowly makes his coil in this new mansion, and being well filled, goes quietly to sleep. And here he is found, and this is the part he plays. No! both the owl and the snake are alike enemies to the dog, and both deserve death at his hands.

Several other animals, especially the panther and coyote prey upon the prairie dogs. These may many times be seen lurking around their towns. In January, 1855, while on a mounted scout from Fort Belknap, Texas, to Fort Chadbourne, in pursuit of a party of "Me-good-Injins," who had stolen some commissary beeves from the post, I had an opportunity of watching a panther trying to get his dinner off prairie-dogs. He would wait quietly till one appeared, and then make a spring. But time after time, the dogs were too quick for him and sank into their safe holes, just before the panther touched the spot where they had sat. A few trials of this sort so alarmed the whole town that none of the little fellow would venture out; and just as the disgusted panther was departing, Captain Oldscout shot him dead.

The following observations which fell under my eyes are full of interest here. They have never been given. In 1853 the officers at Fort Washita, Indian country, had one of these dogs as a pet, and a very amusing pet he was. This was in the summer, and the officers built a ten-foot pen of boards about three feet high, adjoining the "caravansery" or assembly room, and put the little pet into it. This gave us a fine opportunity to watch and study his habits. No sooner had he been put into his yard, than he surveyed it well, then fixing on the best place for his burrow, he began to open the ground, and the way he made his little scrapers and the dirt fly was very amusing. In a little while he had his hole dug, and the next thing was to smooth it off, and arrange the dirt around the hole systematically. This was soon done, when he pounced out and in, and was as sprighty and gay as a lark. We had also the dry skin of a large snake, skinned with the rattles left on it. This gave us a good opportunity to test, as we did, the dog in his love or fear of the snake. We found by shaking the skin and rattles, that he would no sooner catch the sound, than away he would go for his hole, and become so alarmed that, contrary to his custom, be would sometimes remain a whole day out of sight. And when he did come out it was with evident great fear. This experiment was also tried when he could see no motion, and with the same results. Sometimes when feeling the want of a good laugh I would take down the skin carefully, and give it a sly rattle to see "Jack" bound for his hole; the laugh always came. These experiments conclusively show that the dog by the instinct of self-preservation, or otherwise, has the greatest natural dread of the snake, and that he will flee from his presence at all times, as from a consuming fire. Again, whenever Jack was seen busily engaged hauling in the earth with his feet around his hole, and packing it hard with his nose, no matter if the day was as clear as a crystal, then we had unerring notice of a coming storm, which soon followed. So conspicuous was this that all firmly believed this little dog to be an instinctive and sure prophet of the weather. He is the barometer of the plains; and, query, may not "Old Prob's" get some of his remarkable predictions through him.

He was a small eater. We threw him in a handful of grass occasionally, and he throve well, and appeared contented and happy. My impression, however, from memory is, that he was never known to bark while in captivity, but of this, to my regret, I am not certain, for it constitutes a very interesting point and feature in his history. He makes a clean and beautiful pet, but I am unable to say that he can be domesticated, so as to be handled, and to remain around one's premises. I think him untamable.

MAJ. H. W. MERRILL.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

*In one of the earlier volumes of the *American Naturalist* there was an article discussing this question, in which it was stated that pet prairie dogs lap up water often and eagerly.—ED.

—In the archæological collection made last year by Alex. Agassiz, at Pasagua, on the coast of Southern Peru, were several parts of human skeletons and a remarkable lot of human hair. This collection of hair shows not only the peculiar mode of braiding, but also the fact that hair other than that belonging naturally to the head was worn to a great extent in the form of "switches" and "rats."

TEXAN ORNITHOLOGY.

GAINSVILLE, Cook Co., Texas, June 26th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Following are some notes upon the migration and nesting of birds in this locality between April 24th and June 5th, which may be worth recording:—

April 24th.—To-day I shot a male orchard oriole (*Icterus spurius*, var. *affinis*), and a yellow-breasted chat. I also took a nest, with a full set of eggs, of the blue-gray gnat catcher, and found two other nests with sets incomplete. All three nests were on horizontal limbs, and the outside of the nests being constructed of moss, they very much resembled knots in the wood. Black capped chickadees are incubating. I secured specimens of the summer red-bird and indigo-bird on their first arrival.

April 26th.—Took a nest of the blue-gray gnatcatcher with a cow-bird's egg in it. The Carolina wren is incubating.

April 28th.—The doves are laying, and young black-capped chickadees are on the wing.

May 2d.—Swallow-tailed and Mississippi kites migrating.

May 4th.—Crow black-birds incubating. Shot a male Mississippi kite in perfect plumage. The stomach contained wasps, bugs and flies.

May 6th.—Lark finches incubating, and red-birds nesting. The gaudy painted finch (*Cyanospiza ciris*) has appeared.

May 8th.—Black-throated bunting (*Euspiza americana*) nesting.

May 9th.—The hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*) is now nesting. This bird is very plentiful, and is not so shy as the orchard oriole. The swallow-tailed flycatchers (*Milvulus forficatus*) are also nesting.

May 10th.—Meadow larks nesting.

May 11th.—Swallow-tailed kites and Mississippi kites are to be seen almost daily. The mocking-birds are incubating.

May 17th.—Yellow-billed cockoos (known in the South as "rain crows") are nesting. Each nest contains one chick and two eggs.

May 23d.—Took a nest of the lark finch with a cow-bird's egg in it. The yellow-winged sparrow is incubating.

May 25th.—King-birds nesting.

June 1st.—Saw a red-tailed hawk. Do they breed here?

June 5th.—Saw the largest flock of swallow-tailed kites to-day that I have seen during the spring migration. There were about 20. In August, and, I think, sometimes in July, these kites are to be seen here on their return with their young.

G. H. RAGSDALE.

ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, JUNE 22 TO JULY 10.—Three woodchucks (*Arctomys monax*), one presented by Wm. R. Striery, of Philadelphia, one by McCadden & Sloan, of Philadelphia, and one by Mr. Goldsmith, of Camden, N. J.; three barn owls (*Strix flammea*) and one chaparral cock (*Geococcyx californianus*), purchased; two screech owls (*Scops asio*), presented by Frank Mowrey, Philadelphia; twenty-seven horned toads (*Phrynosoma cornuta*), presented—one by Mrs. Paschall, of Paschallville, Pennsylvania; two peafowls (*Pavo cristatus*), bred in the garden; one red fox (*Vulpes fulvus*), presented by W. W. Whilden, Philadelphia; one green monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*); one white-throated capuchin (*Cebus hypoleucus*); one Himalayan bear (*Ursus tibetanus*); one black Iguana (*Metopoceros cornutus*) and one albino squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), purchased; two wild geese (*Branta canadensis*), presented by Maxwell's Point Ducking Club; five Daubenton's curassows (*Crax Daubentoni*); seven trumpeters (*Psophia crepitans*); twelve love-birds; one gallinule; two red-breasted guans (*P. grayi*); three parrakeets; one crow-black-bird (*Quiscalus purpureus*); one marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*); two maccaque monkeys (*Macacus cynomolgus*); two pig-tailed monkeys (*M. nemestrinus*), presented; one screech owl (*Scops asio*), and one red bellied terrapin (*Emys rubriventris*), presented; two grey foxes (*Vulpes virginianus*), presented by A. R. McIlenry, Jr., Philadelphia.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Superintendent.

ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE, JUNE 24 TO JULY 8.—One sea-dog (*Zalophus Gillespiei*); one green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), presented by E. G. Blackford, New York city; one woodcock (*Philohela minor*), captured in this city, and presented by Louis Mendel; seven peafowls (*Pavo cristatus*), bred in the Menagerie.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July 13.....	3 23	0 51	morn.
July 14.....	4 4	1 40	0 4
July 15.....	4 53	2 35	0 53
July 16.....	5 40	3 36	1 49
July 17.....	6 50	4 46	2 50
July 18.....	8 1	5 59	4 1
July 19.....	9 13	7 6	5 13

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.—The yacht which is to sail against the Madeline for the famous "Americus" cup arrived at Halifax on the 7th instant, and sailed again for this port on Saturday the 8th. The first of the three matches was to have been sailed on Monday of this week, but owing to the impracticability of the Countess being here in time, all the matches have been postponed until August.

ROCKAWAY YACHT CLUB.—The Rockaway Yacht Club held their Centennial Regatta on July 4th. The race was sailed over the regular Club Course at Rockaway, with full entries in the two classes. The club house was crowded with members and friends. The ladies were noticeable "by a large majority," and certainly displayed the most enthusiasm. The breeze was strong and the time made was excellent. In the jib and mainsail class the Springaway carried off the first prize, beating the Fanny D. sixteen seconds. In the mainsail class the Gaviota took first honors, beating the Miguon nine seconds. All the boats in both classes being very close together at the finish made a brilliant finale to an exciting race.

Mr. J. Schmidt, owner of the yacht 'Pluck and Luck (Phœbus, what a name! why not call her Liver and Bacon) has accepted the challenge from the owner of the Mary Emma to sail a match from Gowanus Bay ten miles to windward and return, for $500 a side, the match to come off July 27th.

The matches for the America Cup are postponed until August.

TOMS RIVER.—The Annual Regatta of the above club was sailed on the club course on the 5th inst., and resulted in the sloop yacht Carrie winning the Challenge Cup by 22¾ seconds; Cynthia second prize, two $20 gold pieces; Lulu third $20 gold; Mist fourth $10 gold.

The day was very favorable, with a good stiff breeze from the southward. Much excitement had been manifested lately over the merits and demerits of the cat-rig *versus* sloop-rig yachts. The club yachts consist solely of cat-boats, and last year, when Commodore Miller, with his sloop yacht Cynthia, of the Elizabeth Club, carried off their challenge cup, the members still clung to the idea that they could not have been defeated had the wind been in their teeth. Yesterday dispelled all such ideas by our yachtsmen; there is not one left to do them reverence. With the wind all they could desire they were beaten from fifteen to eighteen minutes allowance to windward by the above sloop yachts. It made two very exciting races. The contest between the Cynthia and Carrie was very close, so also was it with the fleet of cat-boats, which kept well together, the Lulu and Carrie Hooper passing the stake side by side. The winner of the cup, Carrie, was built by W. T. Force, of Keyport, N. Y., for Mr. Chas. Carman, of Forked River, and has proven herself to be a very slippery craft, as her principal antagonist, the Cynthia, fresh from her laurels in the centennial regatta, is considered a flyer with no mean record.

B.

YACHTS AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Saturday last there were moored in the Delaware, between Smith's Island and Camden, the following yachts, belonging to the Scawnahaka Club, under the command of Commodore Colgate: Schooners, Wanderer, Capt. Stillman; Idler, Capt. Stevenson; Ariel, Capt. Swain; Meteor, Capt. Isleiu; Sloop Vindex, Capt. Center. This (Wednesday) morning I see that more of them have gone out. The British schooner yacht Helen has been here some time, and the British steam yacht Norseman (which has left) was lying at Walnut street wharf all last week. The yacht Paul Jordan, Capt. Jordan, Americus Yacht Club, Baltimore, arrived yesterday, as did also the Ellie Spedwell, of Washington. The schooner Lancelott, of the Baltimore yacht club, Capt. Taylor Williams, will come in to-day.

SCULLS.

SAYVILLE REGATTA.—Among the many attractions of the "Fourth" on Long Island was a regatta in the South Bay, Sayville landing being the point of departure. Among the boats entered were the Hero, Don Pedro, Selena, Messenger, Minnehaha, and Patent Lever, all having great reputation for speed. The course was a triangular one, to be sailed over twice, making a total distance of about eighteen miles. The prizes were a silver cake basket presented by Mr. E. R. Wilbur, the entrance fees, and a year's subscription to FOREST AND STREAM. The Hero, a Bayport boat, took first prize, making the course in a little less than two hours, the Don Pedro second, and Selena third. Judges—Capt. Gillett, E. R. Wilbur, and W. M. Tileston.

SCHUYLKILL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Among the crews on the Schuylkill little activity is manifested in the way of racing. The Undines, after their victory over the Quakers, cannot refuse to make an entry. The Vespers, who are not a Navy club, have an excellent crew in training. It is not likely they will now secure a race with any Navy club before an open regatta, but I understand that they are open to challenge from anybody. They are anxious to get a race on, as, if they win, they will keep up their four, and if beaten will concentrate their energies on the double-scull race. They presented a crew consisting of McMullan and Mengres, which made a big race with the late fast crew from Chicago, Curtis and Tates; and if a good four can beat the Vesper four they will put these men into a good boat and good training.

For the Centennial Regatta the first formal entry is from

the Dublin University Rowing Club, who enter for the "International four oared race," Mr. Geo. Pentland, Mr. Croker Barrington, Mr. Chas. B. Barrington, and Mr. Geo. A. E. Hickson, with Mr. A. Pentland as substitute. For the Sculler's Prize they enter A. Pentland, with Geo. Pentland as substitute. Accompanying this entry is a certificate that the gentlemen entered are strictly amateurs, according to the Sebuylkill Navy's definition, and are not paid directly or indirectly for their services, by place, emolument, or office as a member, or by reason of their being a member of the Dublin University Club. Mr. Labat also informs the Navy that he will enter for the singles, and probably bring a partner to enter with him in the doubles.

Cambridge's acceptance will now be followed by her entry, and in view of the result at Henly, Oxford's entry may with strong reasons be expected. It remains with American colleges to make the graduate and undergraduate races great events. Harvard is the only representatives pledged, and Yale, after its victory at Springfield, is not likely to refuse to send four of her eight to compete for the centennial medals and the great prizes offered. SCULLS.

—First Trinity, Cambridge, England, has entered a "four" for the Intercollegiate and International amateur races at Philadelphia. Mr. W. B. Close enters for the single sculls, representing Cambridge University.

THE ARGONAUTA REGATTA.—The Argonauta Boat Club of Bergen-Point held their sixth annual regatta on the 4th inst. on the Kill von Kull. The course was from a stake-boat anchored off the club house to and around a stake-boat off Bergen Point, distance a mile and a half. Linsley Watson, of the Nassau Boat Club, acted as referee.

The first race was between junior four oared shells, with the following entries: Reds—James McNider, bow; E. R. Peck, No. 2; F. E. Ballard, No. 3; E. R. Craft, stroke. Whites—L. Hyatt, bow; A. Gallup, No. 2; G. E. Man, No. 3; William Gwynne, stroke.

At 3:35 the word was given, the reds leading; the whites turned first, however, and won by half a dozen lengths. In the pair-oared races W. T. Taylor and John Gunster beat Ed. Smith and W. Man in 9m. 30s.

The third race was between four-oared gigs, with the following entries: Reds—C. E. Dunbar, bow; E. R. Craft, No. 2; G. E. Brower, No. 3; J. A. Lodwick, stroke; Ekward Smith, coxswain. Whites—J. A. Walker, bow; S. B. Trask, No. 2; S. S. Zabriskie, No. 3; W. F. Hobbie, coxswain.

The word "Go" was given at 5h. 2m., and the whites took the lead, both crews shipping a good deal of water. The reds finished the race at 5h. 11m. 50s., wiuning easily.

There were four entries for the single scull race: T. E. Ballard, Jas. McNider, G. E. Man, and Arthur Duane. Man took the lead, Duane second, McNider third, and Ballard fourth. Ballard drew out before he had rowed one-eighth of a mile. Man kept the lead all the way, though Duane made a good second, and McNider third.

The fifth race was between senior four-oared shells, with the following entries: Reds—W. T. Taylor, bow; C. E. Dunbar, No. 3; John Gunster, No. 3; B. Stephenson, stroke. Whites—Ed. Smith, bow: J. A. Walker, No. 2; Nat. Trask, No. 3; Walter Man, No. 4.

At 6h. 31m. 30s. the boats started, the whites leading with 32 strokes to the minute, while the reds pulled 30. At the start the reds rowed unevenly and the whites increased their lead to two lengths. On the home pull the reds closed up the gap to one length, but the whites quickened their stroke and won by two lengths.

The Argonauta's crew to participate in the International Amateur Regatta at Saratoga is composed as follows:

Name.	Age.	Height. Ft. in.	Weight.
Bow—Ed. Smith	27	5 09	145
No. 2—John Gunster	25	6 00	165
No. 3—Charles Dunbar	25	5 10½	165
Stroke—F. C. Eldred	26	5 08	158

CENTENNIAL NOTES.—*Philadelphia*, July 10. During this week the entries for the Centennial Regatta may be expected. In accordance with the original plan entries were to close on July 15, which would include, of course, all entries properly mailed to that date. The date is too long before the regatta, as 30 days is time enough. The time should, and no doubt will be extended probably until August 1st.

Not the least attractive feature of boating during the time to be allotted these regattas will be a race of New Bedford whale boats.

On Wednesday, 12th inst., there will be a meeting here of the Honorary Committee, after which the ad-essential matter of funds will assume more definite shape. It is to be hoped that the committee will fully realize that to do the country credit some large bills must be paid.

SCULLS.

N. A. R. A.—The races of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association closed on the 6th inst. in presence of 5,000 spectators. The day was fine and the water perfect.

The first race, single sculls, one mile and return, had five starters, and was won by H. M. Butler, of the Chicago Scullers, in 15m. 56s., closely followed by T. D. Standish, of Detroit.

The senior double scull race was won by Yates, of Union Springs, N. Y., and Medary, of Cincinnati, over Curtis and Montgomery, of Chicago Time; 14m. 1s.

The next race, junior four-oared shells, had five starters, and was won by the Floral City Club of Monroe, Michigan, in 20m. 22s., closely followed by the Undines of Toledo, who broke an oar just after turning the stake-boat.

The most exciting and interesting race of the day was that of the senior six oared shells for the championship of the association. There were three starters. It was won by the Wahwahsums, of Saginaw, making the fastest time in a turning race ever made in a six-oared boat, 17m. 28s.; Zephyrs, of Detroit, second, and 43s. late; Watangas, of Detroit, third.

WE learn from our correspondent, Major Alden, that the highest mid-day temperature at New Smyrna, Florida, for the month of June, was 93 degrees; average 86 degrees throughout the month. The mean temperature at 9 o'clock P. M. was 76 degrees; 7 A. M. 80 degrees. It was several degrees hotter here during the last week of June than it was in New Smyrna.

—The third annual meeting of the National Sportsman's Association will be held at Chicago on Tuesday, August 29.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides; M. nigricans.*	Weakfish. *Cynocion regalis.*
	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Muskanonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Cero. *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

For list of seasonable trout flies for July, see our issue of June 29th.

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish of every description continue abundant and cheap. We quote: Striped bass, from 15 to 25 cents per pound, according to size; bluefish, 8 to 10 cents; salmon, fresh from the Restigouche, 25 cents; mackerel, 15 cents each; weakfish, 12½ cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 35 cents; green turtle, 12 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 18 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 10 cents; blackfish, 12 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 12 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 20 cents; brook trout, $1; soft shell crabs, $2 per dozen; pompano, 40 cents per pound; frogs, 50 cents.

CONNECTICUT RIVER SALMON.—We have made mention several times lately of fine full-grown salmon having been taken in nets in the Connecticut river since the run commenced. So encouraged are those who have interested themselves in the propagation of these fish in that noble river, that they confidently predict an abundance of fish for the rod and the table within the next two years. The fish that have been taken have weighed as much as 18½ pounds, indicating six year old fish. Dr. Hudson of the State Fishery Commission, believes them to belong to the lot hatched out in the Farmington river six years ago. A few only were hatched at this time. It is against the law to take fish weighing less than nine pounds. Those of us who now go to Canada for our salmon, will no doubt enjoy the pleasure experienced by our ancestors 100 years ago, of angling for the lovely fish in the clear waters of the Connecticut, near home.

—Up to July 8th no striped bass had been caught at either Cuttybunk or Pasque Island, but a couple of Worcester gentlemen took six fine ones from No Man's Land on the 7th weighing 260 pounds in the aggregate! This is hard to beat. We shall soon have a heavy record from other resorts in the vicinity.

—We gather from general statements from our Canadian correspondents that the salmon are still slow to rise. The lower parts of the rivers are full of fish, but they have not run up yet.

—Messrs. Eaton, Holberton & Co., are always devising something new and useful in the way of sportsmen's goods. Their last effort is to produce a wonderfully convenient fly-book, very handsomely made, very compact, and capable of holding a gross of flies without curling a snell. They also have a new moccasin shoe, which is a very stout and easy article, and which will prove a great comfort to sportsmen.

—A. B. Villeplait, of 102 Reade-street, caught at Rossville, Staten Island, last week, some very fine weakfish, weighing from six to eight pounds. The fish did not bite very freely, but such as were taken were unusually large and fine.

MAINE.—*Moosehead Lake, July 4th.*—Storm here for two days. Fishing good.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, June 27th.*—I heard quail whistling merrily near the new Asylum, and some grounds in the vicinity are in excellent condition for woodcock, though resident birds are rather scarce. I mentioned hoping to forward some account of brant shooting at the cape this spring. Some persons did well, getting 123 birds in less than a week, besides other kinds of fowl. TEAL.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport, July 1st.*—The black bass fishing in the Housatonic River near Brookfield, Ct., has been very fine for the past week, though the fish have been small in size, averaging less than a pound. Catches of 50 or 60 in a few hours are reported. HUNTINGTON.

Niantic, July 5th.—Lately we have had dull times as far as bass are concerned, I mean dull for this place. We average about one per day, but that is to us quiet fishing. I cannot account for our ill-luck unless it is that the water is so clear that it is difficult to deceive the fish; they are here, and we can see them quietly swimming about under the bridge, but their appetites must be dainty for they refuse our most tempting baits. We are anxiously and impatiently waiting for a good heavy rain, and trust it will change the luck. As a specimen of the sport to be had here when fortune favors us, allow me to give you a memorandum of the best catch made so far this season:—May 30th, Mr. J. J. Le Count caught 32 bass, total weight 283 pounds. It is some time to go back, but the recollection brings comfort to our souls. And after fishing all day and often all night with but poor success, we look over the record book and hope for better luck. SCALES.

NEW YORK.—Mr. John Zabriskie of the Peoples Bank of this city, caught on July 1st in the stream about the enchanting little hamlet of Claraville, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the east branch of the Neversink, 230 trout, varying in weight from one half to two pounds. The largest caught in that part of the State was caught by the above gentleman on that day, and turned the scale at two pounds three ounces. Fine fish they were. The Erie Railroad takes you to Middletown; change there for Morsston on the Oswego and Midland Railroad; from thence you will be directed at Claraville to the most comfortable of hotels kept by Plum Davis. H.

NEW JERSEY.—The report of our Barnegat correspondent for the week ending July 4th, was too late for service. The sheepshead had been biting well; sea bass and blackfish, middling; bluefish plenty but running small, and only taking the squid by spells.

Kinsey's Ashley House—Barnegat Inlet, July 11th.—The following is a partial record of the catches in the bay for the past few days:—

July 3d, John Jacques, N. Y., John B. Baker, N. Y., 35 bluefish; Joshua & Co., N. Y., 36. July 6th, Daniel S. Crosscup and Son, Philadelphia, 6 sheepshead; Jos. H. Throckmorton, 28 sheepshead; Isaac McBride & Co., Philadelphia, 124 bluefish and 5 sheepshead. July 7, D. S. Crosscup & Co., 71 blackfish and 2 sheepshead. July 8, Capt. Newberry, 24 bluefish; John Soper, 23 sheepshead; S. Soper, 20 sheepshead; Jos. Birdsal, 17 bluefish; Albert Stair, N. Y., W. S. Sonnett, N. Y., H. Kierger, N. Y., 11 sheepshead; Isaac McBride, Philadelphia, Joseph McKinney, Philadelphia, John H. Holmes, Philadelphia, William Krall, Philadelphia, David Pollock, Philadelphia, 11 sheepshead. As a general thing sheepshead and bluefish have not been biting by spells this week, but at time of writing the sheepshead are biting sharp; from 15 to 25 per boat are reported. Black and sea bass fishing poor during the first part of the week.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia, July 3d.*—Anglers here either did not know, or what is more probable did not want to know, that the law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature and approved May 25th, altered the end of the close season for bass from May 31st to June 30th. At any rate there was no lack of Isaak Walton's (?) disciples who went a fishing; and fair luck they had. More sympathy have I with those who took Saturday as the opening, and who came back with fair baskets. Artificial minnow seem to answer nearly if not quite as well even for still fishing as the live creature. SCULLS.

—The black bass fishing at Blooming Grove Park, Pike County, Pennsylvania, is now excellent.

CANADA—*Dungarvan, Mirimichi, New Brunswick.*—About June 20th Messrs. W. C. Page and Henry A. Priest, of Boston; Fred Coleman, of Fredericton; Duncan Shaw, of St. John, with Frank Jardine, of Indiantown, Southwestern Mirimichi, as guide, followed the fish (salmon) up the Mirimichi and Renous Rivers, and overtook them in the Dungarvan, a branch of the latter, about five miles above Indiantown. After going five miles up the Dungarvan they indulged in three or four hours' fishing and took five salmon, one of which, caught by Page, weighed 18 pounds. Shaw killed one weighing 12 lbs. 9 oz., Jardine a 9-pounder, and Priest two, one of which sealed 9 lbs. and the other 7. During the same time they took 120 trout, which weighed 167 pounds.

Magog, Quebec, July 5th.—Weather here delightful; good catches of longe are being made. The Centennial trout (lake trout) caught here yesterday tipped the beam at twenty-three pounds. Good catches of speckled trout are now being taken among the small lakes in this vicinity, and are likely to continue for sometime yet as the water keeps high. STANSTEAD.

Magog, P. Q., July 8th.—Fishing is dull in the lake, and those who would have trout must dare the mosquitoes, etc., in the woods. Near here, however, is a lake that contains nearly every fish that swims; bass, doré (pickerel), sturgeon, pike, etc., etc. If one wants luxury, I know of no place where one can get it so cheaply as here. MANTLET.

TROUT AT MOOSEHEAD LAKE.—The Rochester *Express* says:—The party who visited Moosehead Lake, Maine, consisting of Messrs. A. S. Mann, Ald. W. S. Smith, and Dr. Hurd, returned on Saturday evening last. We learn from one of them that they had excellent luck. We had a glimpse of the sort of fish they get there, one weighing about two pounds, and another one and a half pounds, the latter being as small as any that was caught. Their party secured over 300 pounds, all told. In one day seven fishermen captured one hundred and thirty trout, the total weight of which was 200 pounds, or an average of over one and a half pounds each. That is evidently the place for catching speckled trout. They were all taken with a fly.

FISHING MOVEMENTS.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 113—8 from the Banks, 54 from Georges, and 51 from mackereling cruises from off shore. The receipts for the week have been about 810,000 pounds codfish, 500,000 of halibut, and 10,200 bbls. of mackerel.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, July 7th.*

—It is somewhat remarkable that while the Chesapeake Bay is a favorite resort for Spanish mackerel, this toothsome fish is never seen in the Delaware Bay, although the mouth of this great body of water is almost constantly passed and repassed by schools of mackerel. The fish is generally found on hard, stony or sandy bottom, and the latter bay is noted for its large deposits of black loamy soil, similar to that seen on marshes near this city.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—A Newport, Rhode Island, letter of the 11th says, that bass and bluefish are quite plenty, being caught with rod and reel from the rocks. Twelve fine ones were caught on the 4th, whose united weight was over 500 pounds.

BASS FISHING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRADFORD, N. H., July 10th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Yours of the 6th with samples of flies came duly to hand, for which I am greatly obliged. I tried them a little on Saturday, and killed three bass of about one pound each with the Page fly. I presume I might have done well if I had had any experience in fly fishing. I fished in the Blaisdell Pond in Sutton, two miles from here. There is very fine bass fishing at the Sunnapee Lake, about seven miles west from here, and the same distance east from Newport.

I see by the New Hampshire Fish Commissioner's report they estimate the catch this year at three tons. People at the lake estimate it much larger than that. There are two trains each way daily over the Concord and Claremont Railroad which stop at the water's edge at the head of the lake, passing this place and Newport. Hotels at Newport are good; here very ordinary. We have an abundance of good trout streams here, but they are fished to death. D. R. M.

—In our Kennel Column an interesting article on "Docking Dogs' Tails," will be found, written by "Idstone," the great English authority on such matters.

The Kennel.

ANOTHER LAVERACK.—We are informed that Mr. T. B. Farnsworth, of Paris, Ontario, is about importing the Laverack setter, Carlowitz. This dog is a prize winner, and is by Pilkingtou's Dash out of Llewellin's Countess. Rose, lately imported by Mr. Farnsworth from Mr. Pilkington's kcunel (by Rob Roy out of Victress), has whelped six dog puppies, all of which are sold.

IMPORTATION OF COLLEY.—The City of Berliu, from Liverpool on her last voyage, brought a colley bitch, consigned to Mr. James Cox, Strathroy, Ontario. She comes in whelp to one of the best dogs in England, and herscif and puppies will be found useful in this country, as few, if any, well bred colley's are to be found here.

—The members ot the Greenville (Pa.) Sportsman's Club are in possession of a number of fine dogs. Mr. S. S. Hewitt, the president, is in possession of the fine imported Irish setter bitch, Flora, which has a litter of puppies by a dog presented to Judge Ingalls by Mr. Pope. Among other fine dogs owned in the place are J. F. Nelson's Dash, Gordon setter, and Dau and Jiu from Flora. J. T. Holmes' fine thoroughbred pointer, Dick; H. E. Camp's Laverack setter, Dash; C. Hobaugh's Gordon setter, Shott, the largest dog, perhaps, in the State; G. Wick's pointer, Ponto; M. Hargen Brooks' Gordon setter, Billy, three months old.

—It will be seen among our kennel advertisements that the famous red setter "Robinsou's Jack" is now advertised for stud purposes. Few setters of the prcsent day are better kuown than Robinson's Jack, and from him has been bred some of the best specimens of stylish red setters in the country, and as he is a good field performer, has a finely feathered deep red coat, and plenty of size, bone and muscle, we take pleasure in recommending him to ose who are anxious to hreed fine stock.

—Mr. Miller Ketchem's fine red setter bitch "Beauty," by Wm. Iaves' red setter Dick, dam Jemime, having been sent to us for the purpose, has visited Robinson's famous red setter Jack, brother to Scott Rodman's Dash.

Mr. B. F. Dorrence, of Wilkesharre, Pa., has received a very fine pup by Plunkett, out of Stella, for which pup he claims the name of "Sicila."

For Forest and Stream.

DOCKING DOGS' TAILS.

BY IDSTONE.

I READ with much interest in your paper of June 5th an article on the mutilation of dogs' tails. I thoroughly agree with you that there are few greater deformities thau a long or a ring-tail, or, let me add, than the screw-tail in the bull-dog. Several of our best strains of setters are made hideous from their length of stern, which is proportionately weak and wanting in muscular power and energy.

I believe that the word "tail" is considered inappropriate to sporting dogs, and I once heard a young breaker corrected for using that term by no less a person than "Old Bishop," the father of some of the best dog breakers in England. "Young man," said he, "a dog has a STERN, a *monkey* has a tail."

However, though contrary to Episcopal authority, let us, for this once, write of dogs' *tails*. There is in one race of setters (the Gordon) the unmistakable "teapot" tail. Singularly enough this peculiarity, which has almost died out, attaches itself to some of the best strains of Gordou ever produced. Some of the best working setters of the day have tails, I dare say, twenty inches long, with a hook at the end that you could open a gate with.

Pointers don't fail so much in this respect, and the blood of the champion Sancho is very likely to improve them. I don't think that Sancho's tail was over twelve inches, thick at the base and ending in a sting or fine point. It would have improved him had he had three inches more, and that was the only point where improvement was possible in him.

When I was a boy every pointer's tail was cut, not *cut* but *docked*. I have seen lots of pointers with tails not over four inches long. There was then, of course, no fine action, no lashing as they galloped like a fox hound, drawiug a gorse covert, nor that magnificent attitude of the *point* earried out by the tail's graceful undulating lines.

Sheep dogs were eventually whelped—whole litters of them—with *no* tail; and I had one litter of pointers which were (several of them) tailless at birth. I have seen few setters deviate from the regulation length, except when their tails were *too long*, and I have never known them docked except once *by mistake*, when the kcunelman at Mr. Radclyffe's (the father of the master of fox hounds in Dorset, Ireland), amputated the tails of a whole litter of red and whites, two of which survive on canvas at his house.

The setter's *stern*—one of his great ornaments—should be about fifteeu inches long, with a thin *fringe*, deepest in the centre, and tapering at both ends. To take off a joiut would interfere with this graceful line, and in Great Britain no dog would sell if thus *improved*. (?)

It is not so many years ago that I battled strongly against cutting the ears of fox terriers. The eye of the public was so accustomed to "cropping" terriers' ears that it was long before they would come to it, and even now bull terriers and Manchester terriers are thus disfigured. But these two breeds are perpetuated by the faucier and cockney, not by the sportsmen. The pug also is exempt, and that long suffering "wafer" dog the Dalmatian.

If my brother sportsmen in America will but breed from short tailed setters they will gradually diudnish the tail; they wont by cutting off joints of it. And, besides, in dogs of mature age there is danger or cruclty, for there is au artery which must be cauterized. I went, some years ago, to a dog dealer's yard where there was a hole in a door, the hole being stained pretty much with blood. "What's that," I asked, and the boy said, "That's where master shortens the dogs' tails accordin' to the taste 'o customers. I goes inside and pokes the dog's tail through, master ketches it, and I bolts; then he shuts the door and begins a cuttin' and seariu', and the dog *he can't do nothin' but holler*."

IDSTONE.

"SPRING'S" EPITAPH.—EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—The following epitaph was copied, some years ago, by a friend from the board over "Spring's" tomb, in the rear of the Park house, Newark, N. J. The author, "Matt Ward," was an erratic genius in his time; and his efforts at doggerel verse show that he was not without fine sentimeut and brilliant wit. The lines are so much better than the usual run of grave-yard poetry that I venture to forward them to you for publicatiou, not knowing that they have ever found their way into print. J. W. GRIGGS.

"SPRING."

Died July 19th, 1843.

On brute and monarch death alike will call,
Dogs have their day, and Spring hath had his fall.
Doctors by barking, lawyers biting thrive;
Spring could do both, both could not make him live.

From human puppies he had gifts apart,
They heartless soul's, and he a soulless heart:
They, doomed to future life, meet death with fear,
But he, more happy, sleeps forever here. MATT WARD.

BENCH SHOW POINTS.—The points for judging pointers are as follows:—

THE POINTER.

Head should be moderately long, narrowing from the skull; the skull not too prominent above the eyes, as this gives a heavy appearance; rather deep in the lip, but not any flew, or very slight; nostrils open, with level jaw; eyes moderately bold; ears thiu, set iu to the head, just where the skull begins to recede at the sides of the head, hanging flat on the check; throwing the ears back so as to show the insides has a bad apperrance, and too often indicates a cross; neck medium in proportion to the head, and body rather inclined to be long, but not much so, thickening from the head to the set-in of the shoulders; no looseness of the throat skin; shoulders narrow at the meeting of the bladebones, with a great amount of muscle, long in the blades, set slanting, with arm of the leg strong and coming away straight, and elbow neither out nor in; the legs not great heavy boned, but with great amount of muscle; leg pressed straight to the foot, well rounded and symmetrical, with foot well rounded, this is the fore-legs and feet; chest moderately deep, not over wide, but sufficiently wide and deep to give plenty of breathing room; back level, wide in loius, deeply ribbed, and with ribs carried well back; hips wide and full of muscle, not straight in the hock, but modcrately bent; stifles full and well developed; the stern nearly straight, going off tapering to the point, set in level with the back, carried straight, uot above the level of the back; symmetry and general apperance racy, and much beauty of form appears to the eye of the real pointer breeder and faucier. The weights we consider best for different purposes are from 50 lbs. to about 65 lbs. Coat short and glossy, but a deal here depends on condition.

POINTS IN JUDGING.

Head	20	Feet	10
Neck	10	Loins	10
Shoulders	15	Stifles	5
Legs	10	Stern	15—100

THE CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.—Since the publicatiou of the classes of dogs, more interest has been developed in this great show. The system adopted of giviug the awards, has been favorably received by all breeders, and many of the most noted dogs will he here. Canada and England will also send some of her choicest canines. The fox terrier class, a new feature at shows in this country, will, it is expected, be well filled, as entries have already been received, and when this hreed gets more favorably known, I expect they will become as great favorites as they are in England, for they are "as handsome as a picture." The programmes will be ready about the 8th inst., and applications for them and forms of entry, will receive prompt attention. Entries close August 1st. CHAS. LINCOLN,
Philadelphia, July 1st. Superintendent.

RULE FOR DOCKING TAILS.

EDINA, KNOX County, Mo., June 20th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see that your article on tailing, or docking of dogs' tails, has called forth a reply from one who is evidently a sportsman. Now, this is as it should be, and I hope to hear more on the same head - excuse the bull; but I think your correspondent is too conscientious by half. I admire a long (not too long) willowy tail on a pointer, but if the end were crooked I would not hesitate to remove it—the crooked part—if it were possible to do so without making the tail too short. The following is a rule that I have adopted, and have always found it to work well. Where I find that it is necessory to remove a portion of a dog's tail to better his appearance, I stand the dog square upon his legs, take the tail, and measure down to the hock, and remove all over and above what will reach to the middle of the joiot of the hock; in this way you get the tail in proportion to the length of the dog's back, and I think if this rule was more gouerally followed, we would see fewer bob-tailed dogs. I would like to hear more on this subject from you, Messrs. Editors, and sportsmen generally. JAMES BENNESSY.

INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE THE VELOCITY OF A PROJECTILE.—The Boulanger instrumeut which measures the velocity of projectiles may be briefly described as follows: Placed in frout of the gun, at an interval apart, are two wire screens, so arranged that the projectile in its flight tears through them one after the other. From two magnets attached to the instrument hang two metal rods, and the instant the first wire screen is torn by the shot a current of electricity is broken and the first of these rods falls. As No. 1 is in the act of falling, however, the second wire screen is broken by the shot, releasing No. 2 rod, and this setsin action a complete trigger which strikes No. 1 rod before it has yet completed its fall. If the shot has been slow in traveling from one screen to another then rod No. 1 has naturally enough nearly fallen its entire length before it receives a stroke from the trigger. The higher the mark is upon rod No. 1, or the more it has fallen, the less rapid has been the passage of the shot. After the mark is made, reference is made to a scale where velocities have been calculated.

National Pastimes.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10th, 1876

On Tuesday week the St. Georges Cricket Club of New York, played a one day's match with the Germantown, and were almost as unfortunate as in their game with the Young America the previous day, the score being 76 to 106 with only four wickets down. On Thursday the Germantown Club was defeated by the Dorian of Haverford College. The Dorian made in their first inning 92 runs, 16 of which were by Baily, 22 by Nicholson, 15 by Crossman, and 11 by Newkirk, (not out). The Germantown's had trouble with their opponents bowling and fielding, and with Jno. Hargreave's 13, Welsh's 17, aud Brewster's 9, made but 68. The Dorian's second inning was for 50 runs. Baily, Kimber, aud Crossmaau, getting into double figures. The Germantown's second inning was for 12 for 1 wicket, when stumps were drawn. Being a one day match the score stands: Dorian 92, Germantown 68.

In the account of the match between the Germantown and Philadelphia last week there is a questiou of veracity that lies between Sculls and the compositor. However, like the man who swore that his horse was fourteen feet high when he meant fourteen hands—if I wrote that Hoffman made 280, when his score was only 28 runs, I will stick to it, "accuracy is the main point." The second Eleven of the Merion played the St. Timothy, resulting: Merion 134, St. Timothy 30. The latter club made 142 for 9 wickets on their second, but it was as most games are a one-day match.

—A return match between the Young America and Germantown was commenced Friday last. The Young America completed their iunings on Saturday for 302 runs, made by some heavy batting, Dau Newhall making 106 runs. The Germantown's had uot completed their innings when stumps were drawn. The game will be resumed on Saturday next, and will be played out—a much more satisfactory plan than that of playing one day matches—if indeed cricket is satisfactory at all with the thermometer at 100° in the shade. The game bids fair to reverse the result of the last one, in which the Germantowns were victors by 22 runs after three day's play. If finished I will send you full score next week. SCULLS.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The campaign in the west has been made specially interesting by the past week's play which was signalized by the defeat of the Chicago nine by the Hartfords in two out of the three games they played together. This leaves them with three victories to their credit, and three defeats charged to each as follows:

May 23.—Chicago vs. Hartford, at Hartford	6 to 4
May 27.—Chicago vs. Hartford, at Hartford	8 to 1
July 8.—Chicago vs. Hartford, at Chicago	9 to 3
Total	23 8
May 25.—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford	4 to 1
July 4.—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago	3 to 0
July 6.—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago	6 to 2
Total	13 3

The Chicagos had, up to June 10th, won 26 games and lost 7; the Hartfords having won 24 and lost 6. This week the Chicagos play the Boston nine, and the Hartfords the St. Louis, and these games will wiud up the western tour series.

The second of the League pennant contests to July 10th inclusive, is as follows:—

	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Hartford.	Louisville.	Mutual.	St. Louis.	Games won.
Athletic	..	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	10
Boston	3	..	0	6	0	2	3	3	17
Chicago	5	3	..	4	3	4	5	2	26
Cincinnati	2	0	0	..	1	0	2	1	6
Hartford	3	4	3	..	..	5	3	2	24
Louisville	5	4	0	3	1	..	3	1	14
Mutual	1	1	1	3	1	2	..	1	10
St. Louis	6	3	2	3	0	3	4	..	20
Games lost	25	16	7	26	6	18	20	12	127

The Mutual-Louisville game of fifteen innings, with a score of 5 to 5, is not counted in the above table.

The summary of the above leaves the clubs occupying the appended relative positions:—

Clubs.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Games Tied.
Chicago	33	26	7	0
Hartford	31	24	6	1
St. Louis	32	20	12	0
Boston	33	17	16	0
Louisville	35	14	18	3
Athletic	32	10	22	1
Mutual	31	10	20	1
Cincinnati	32	6	26	0
Total	260	127	127	6

The above include the drawu games. The general average of the League clubs to July 8th in first base hits and errors is as follows:—

Club.	Games.	Av. 1B.	Av. E.
Athletic	33	12 05	9 19
Boston	31	9 35	11 03
Chicago	31	11 81	4 77
Cincinnati	30	8 10	9 30
Hartford	29	10 24	5 55
Louisville	33	8 67	7 09
Mutual	29	7 93	8 24
St. Louis	30	9 47	6 97
General average		9 70	7 77

It will be seen that the clubs having the best average in fewest errors are the Chicago, Hartford, and St. Louis nines, the three clubs which lead, while the Athletics lead in base hits, though seventh on the best in even games. These show pretty plainly that it is fielding which wins in the long run.

The model games in July up to the 10th in which the winning nines scored 5 runs and less, are as follows:—

July 1.—Lowell, vs. Live Oak at Lynn	5 to 3
July 1.—Lawrence vs. Everet, at Boston	5 to 2
July 3. Charter Oak vs. Rhode Island, at Brooklyn (10 ins.)	2 to 1
July 3.—Mutual vs. Capital City, at Indianapolis	4 to 1
July 4.—Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago	3 to 0
July 4.—Louisville vs. Mutual, at Louisville	4 to 1
July 4.—New Haven vs. Buckeye, at Columbus	4 to 0
July 4.—Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis	4 to 3
July 4.—Arlington vs. Chel-ea, at Brooklyn	5 to 2
July 4.—Lexington vs. Americus, at Lexington, Ky	5 to 2
July 5.—Fall River vs. Charter Oak, at Fall River	5 to 0
July 6.—Cincinnati vs. Athletic, at Cincinnati	5 to 2
July 6.—Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis (12 ins.)	5 to 4
July 7.—New Haven vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati	3 to 1
July 8.—Louisville vs. Mutual, at Louisville (15 ins)	5 to 5
July 8.—Olympic vs. Star of Covington, at Boston	5 to 4

NOTES.—The Nameless club of Brooklyn defeated the Staten Island nine at Prospect Park by 7 to 4. It was the hottest day of the season.

Mr. Leeds, of the Harvard nine, in the match with the Chelseas, July 7th, had three teeth knocked out, owing to a collision with Mr. Latham while running to get under a fly ball. The accident stopped the game and ended it with a draw, though the Hartfords stood at 9 to 2 in the 8th innings.

It is said that the Hartfords will present the following team next year: Clapp, c.; Bond, p.; Start, 1b.; Burdock, 2b.; Ferguson, 3b.; Hallinan, s. s.; York, l. f.; Remson, c. f.; Higham, r. f., and Harbridge, substitute.

The New Haven nine have now won games from the Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, and Cincinnati nines.

The record of the contest east vs. west leaves the west in the van by a total of 42 to 39 in won games up to July 10th.

BIG JUMP.—Mr. Fred Woodbury, now a student at Mount Union College, Ohio, and a noted gymnast, recently made the remarkable standing jump of thirteen feet eight inches.

New Publications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE. By J. C. Hamilton, M. A., L L.B: Published by Belford Bros., Toronto, 1876.

This valuable work is a compilation of sketches of travel from Lake Ontario and Lake Winnepeg, and an account of the geographical position, climate, civil institutions, inhabitants, productions, and resources of the Red River Valley The author tells in language plain but terse what he saw and gathered in a summer trip from the capital of Ontario over the northern waters and some of the rich mineral regions of the "North Shore." From these he passes to Manitoba, the Prairie Province, the little quadrilateral carved out of this great north land which has become part of the Dominion of Canada. Although it has been called by a popular writer, who saw it in winter, "the Great Lone Land," Mr. Hamilton describes it as a land of richest soil and broad prairies, through which flow rivers, draining and enriching. The book is almost a history of that, until recently, almost unknown land, describing the cities and villages which have sprung up, the men of many colors and language who have settled it, and the resources in mineral and agricultural wealth.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATURAL HISTORY, ETC. By James Simson: Edinburgh: the Edinburgh Publishing Co.; 1876.

Mr. James Simson, now residing in this city, has reprinted under the above title a series of papers originally published in *Land and Water*. The essays, which are very interesting, though partaking largely of a controversial nature, deal chiefly with questions affecting snakes and vipers. The Gipsies are conquerors with the snakes for Mr. Simson's regards, and several papers are devoted to these mysterious nomadic tribes. Perhaps the most curious paper in the volume is written to prove that John Bunyan was a Gipsy, and a very fair case is certainly made out, principally from Bunyan's own autobiographical statements. Charles Waterton's status as a naturalist is also discussed. Mr. Simson thinks he dazed his readers with Romanism, and we agree with him. Waterton's confessed credulity in religious matters, of which the senses could judge, always made us look twice at some of his scientific statements. John Stuart Mill comes in for what English reviewers call a "slashing criticism," and the Duke of Argyll's "Reign of Law" is reviewed. The book is an extremely readable one, and one full of suggestions to the field naturalist. Not long ago Mr. Simson showed us an article which he had written reviewing the notes by Frank Buckland upon White's ideas in respect to vipers swallowing their young, in his late edition of White's "Natural History of Selborne." Failing to get this printed by any of the English natural history papers—through fear of offending Mr. Buckland we are left to infer—Mr. Simson has just printed it himself. The question is, Do vipers (and snakes in general) swallow their young? Mr. Buckland affirms that they do not, while our author is as positive that they do. And he contends that the question is entirely one of evidence, and, therefore, should be settled "as a fact is proved in a court of justice; difficulties, suppositions, or theories not being allowed to form part of the testimony." In support of his own views, Mr. Simson has collected a large body of evidence that undoubtedly appears authentic and conclusive. His remarks are severe upon the alleged flippant way in which Mr. Buckland has treated this subject, and the whole editing of White's Selborne; and he questions very much whether Mr. Buckland has a just right to the reputation as a naturalist which he has acquired. Mr. Simson tells us that in his treatment of the matter in dispute, Mr. Backland has "ignored every circumstance, argument, and fact bearing on the affirmative side of it, and has had recourse to the ignorance of others, and a song, instead of hard facts and solid reasons, in support of it. Since he has committed himself so fully to the question at issue, judgment must be given against him by default in the event of his not making good, or not explaining, the challenge he has laid before the world for years back." The challenge alluded to is the offer of £1 to any one who should bring him "a specimen of a viper which has been seen to swallow its young, *the young being actually in the œsophagus, or in the stomach proper*, when it is opened by me in the presence of witnesses." Mr. Simson charges that the £1 is safe, because the young vipers are not received into the mother's "stomach proper," but into the chamber that previously contained the eggs, and which lies in front of, and below the stomach; and that Mr. Buckland is guilty of quibbling and avoidance of the true question. Mr. Simson evidently has a prejudice against the editor of *Land and Water* almost equal to that of Waterton against Audubon, and while in the main we think his criticisms upon Mr. Buckland's rendering of the "Selborne" are justified; we deplore the acerbity of their tone. It is possible, however, that Mr. Simson considered a severe handling necessary, since he tells us Mr. Buckland's "surroundings in England make it a difficult matter to "bring him to justice' on this question in the ordinary way."

MAGAZINES.

The American Naturalist is improving, if possible. The July number presents an admirable table of contents covering subjects ranging from a New Zealand volcano to a New England butterfly. The most valuable paper is that by Dr. Hagen of the Cambridge Museum, upon the Probable Danger from White Ants. He recounts the enormous damage done in various parts of the world to whole buildings, dams, bridges, libraries, and museums, which in some cases has been so great as to call for scientific commissions and legislation against them. So far in this country little damage has been done by their ravages, although they are exceedingly numerous in many parts. Harvard Library has suffered somewhat lately however, and this is no doubt what called out the article. They may exist in countless millions in a locality for many years and do no harm; and then suddenly attack the structures of men. They live in the ground under and about rotten wood, and where the ground is very rich. There seems to be no effectual way to put a stop to their raids when once begun, and prevention is advised. This is to be accomplished, if at all, only by diminishing the young by cutting off the supply of food. This food is rotten wood, and every piece of it possible should be removed near houses and towns; old fences, stumps, piles of boards, &c. Another important point is not to have well-manured flower-beds close to wooden houses; and another not to have wood work where the steam from locomotive or stationary engines is constantly moistening it. All these places propagate the ants rapidly. This is a powerful enemy which so far has been pancakable, and it is to be hoped will long remain so. White ants "are only the police of nature," and they retreat step by step before advancing culture. In Africa and India, where a century ago immense anthills were to be found near the shore, now some days' journey inland have to be made to find them. A similar retreat may be looked for here. Remembering how recently Dr. Hagen came to this country we cannot but congratulate him upon his rapid aquirement of elegant English diction.

Appleton's Journal has been changed from a weekly to a monthly form. It is issued in very handsome shape, with fine illustrations. All the eminent American and European writers who have contributed to the columns of the *Journal* are retained in the new arrangement, and will be reinforced by other brilliant pens. The contents of No. 1 are varied and interesting, comprising installments of new novels, brief stories, essays, poetry, and spicy articles on current topics.

Sheldon & Co. announce for early publication a complete Life of General Geo. A Custer, embracing his Indian and Army Campaigns. The book also embraces General Custer's War Memoirs, as written by himself, and published in the *Galaxy*. The publishers of the *Galaxy* received from General Custer the last of these articles after his death, it having been written and sent while on the march in his last campaign.

Answers To Correspondents.

D. R. M., Bradford, N H.—Have forwarded patterns of the Page and Ferguson bass rifles, as desired.

J. D. K.—Please inform me of the weight of the largest bass that you have heard of being caught by a rod and reel? Ans. Seventy-six pounds, taken at Cuttybunk by a member of the club.

SCALES.—Can you inform me when the trout season closes in this State. I have been told by some gentlemen that the first of this month put an end to the sport, but can hardly believe it? Ans. The close season commenced July 1st.

E. W., Pittsburg.—Please inform me where I can find good hunting and trout fishing within one hundred miles of Pittsburg? Ans. On the mountain above Altona you will probably find good woodcock shooting and trout fishing.

R. C. H., Brooklyn.—How can I distinguish male from female pigeons? Ans. It is a difficult thing to briefly describe the different external marks in ordinary breeds. You would better take pigeons of known sex and learn the differences for yourself by examination, blowing apart the feathers covering the vent.

T. O., N. Y.—Will you let me know after what day partridges can be shot in this State; Mr. H. C. Squires in his catalogue gives September 1st. but I have heard that there has been a change? Ans. The close season for ruffed grouse (partridge) expires on September 1st.

C. T., Pawtucket, R. I.—If your dog continues to have fits, add 1 dr. of bromide of potassium to 1 oz. water, and give him a teaspoonful 3 times a day. If you suspect the bas worms, we can send you some areca nut. Give him exercise and feed very little meat.

C. H., Jersey City.—Florida is attracting the attention of many in this city who want to learn all they can about that State. Where can we obtain practical information of a reliable character? Ans. The "Floridn New Yorker," published at 22 Beekman street, this city, and edited by a fine writer who has lived in that State over twenty-five years, meets your wants exactly.

L. R. W., New York.—Will you kindly inform me whether in September I may expect to get enough trout fishing to pay for a long journey to the southern part of Nova Scotia, somewhere in the neighborhood of Lake Rossignol, where my companion proposes to hunt moose? Ans. You can not find a better locality for moose and trout, than the Lake Rossignol district. You can get trout there in September. Would advise you to take steamer from St. John across the Bay of Fundy to Annapolis and hire a wagon thence to take you over the South Mountain into the game country.

BUCK, Indianapolis.—Will you please inform me through your valuable columns, where in Canada, and at what time can we get good moose hunting? If you have previously given a lengthened description of the subject be kind enough to send me a copy of the same? Ans. Moose are "called" in September and October and "tracked" when the first snow falls. For articles on Moose Hunting in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, see FOREST AND STREAM, December 4th 1873, January 22d, and 29th, February 19th, and April 2d, 1874, and June 8th, 1876. Copies of above forwarded.

TAXIDERMIST, Hartford.—1. What is the law concerning the shooting of birds for the purpose of stuffing; am I obliged to wait until the law is off, or can they be shot at any time, particularly in Connecticut? 2. Can you tell me a cheap and late work on taxidermy? Ans. 1. The laws of Connecticut make no exception in favor of collectors or "stuffers," so you will have to wait for the open season. In other States exceptions are made in their favor. 2. A. J. Maynard's (Newton, Mass.) Naturalist's Guide is the best, and the Taxidermist's Manual (Jesse Haney, No. 232 Nassau street,) the cheapest.

C. S. W.—1. Is there in any previous number of FOREST AND STREAM any article on camp cooking? If not, will you please give me the name and price of a work on that subject? 2. Will you please inform me concerning the fishing near Hunter's Landing, Lake George? Ans. 1. In the books on angling of Thaddeus Norris, R. B. Roosevelt, and Genio C. Scott, you will find chapters on camp cooking. 2 Can not speak positively regarding the places you name, but you will find the best fishing among the islands in the Narrows.

J. A. L., Kansas.—1. Is it necessary for correct shooting that a paper shell when loaded should be of sufficient length to fit up close to the shoulder inside of the barrel, if so how is it possible for a person to use paper shells, whose length, when loaded and creased, are necessarially varied by the load put in them? 2. Will all breech-loading shot guns shoot both brass and paper shells equally well; if not, why not? Ans. 1. In order to have the best shooting a gun will make, the shell should be of sufficient length to fit up closely to the shoulder. This you can regulate by adding an extra wad on the powder, when you are shooting small loads, or do not cut or crease, but use glue or mucilage on your wads. 2. Metalic shells can be used in any central-fire breech-loading guns but it is best to have the shells made to fit nicely—they are quite equal to paper shells.

E. E. L., Philadelphia.—In your columns of enquiries you will oblige by giving the following information: Where can my wife and I spend a month where board is reasonable and where I can have good inland or sea fishing? Please state terms if you know, and route to get there? Ans. At Sayville, Long Island, N. Y. Fishing in the Great South Bay; board $5 to $10 per week. Write to E. Dane, Sayville, Suffolk county, N. Y.

AMATEUR, Chappaqua, N. Y.—1. Will you kindly inform me through your paper whether a slut can be spayed at three years of age or any time after she has had pups? 2. A owns a farm which B works on shares, B put up notice against trespassing, C asks A if he signed any such paper, A said no, I don't care who guns on my place so long as they don't run out of season and do no damage. C guns on the place, B has him arrested for trespassing, what can he do? Can he make C pay? Ans. 1. A bitch can be spayed at any age, but the operation should, by all means, be performed before they are three months old. If it is done after they have matured, it exhausts them, and they incline to become very fat and unserviceable. 2. B would have a right to recover damages unless A in his lease to B reserved the shooting privileges.

ENQUIRER.—Can you inform me if it is a wise plan to have pup's tails (setters) straightened by pulling out the cords when they are young? If a good plan, how young should the pup be, and how is it done? I shall be obliged for an answer through your most interesting "Answers to Correspondents," which seems to include all the practical wisdom of a sportsman? Ans. We consider it very wrong to attempt to cut or straighten the tails of *setter* pups. Let them grow to full size, and then if the tail is out of proportion in length or is crooked, a skilful person, by docking, can improve the appearance of the dog.

F. J. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.—1. I have a very fine pointer pup that recently had the canker, for which I gave him equal parts of liquor of plumbi and distilled aqua which cured him in a few days, but now small sores have broken out on him around his belly and head. They are about the size of a pea and of very offensive smell; can you do any thing for him? 2. When does the close season for woodcock and squirrels expire here? By answering these questions you will oblige a young reader of your paper. Ans. 1. Take Basilicon ointment 2 oz., add ½ oz. of flour of sulpher and enough spirits of turpentine to make the ointment of proper consistency to be well rubbed into the parts affected—washing the parts occasionally with castile soap—and feed very little meat. 2. The close season for woodcock ends on the 4th July, for squirrels on 1st September.

N. B. S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.—1. Does it lead or injure any way the barrels of a breech-loading rifle to shot shot in it? 2. Where can I get a pair of stout shoe-packs of moose-skin, handmade? 3. Where can I procure Colvin's Adirondack Report and at what price; can I get it in Boston? 4. What place along the New England coast is considered best for marsh birds? 5. Is deer shooting in the Adirondacks allowable in July and August? Ans. 1. It would probably cause the grooves of the barrel to lead. 2. From John Branchavain, Gaspe Basin Post Office, P. Q. Canada, or W. H. Patterson, Gaspe, Canada. 3. We doubt if you can procure a copy of Colvin's Report unless it is at some second-hand book store. 4. Gloucester or Salem. 5. No.

CRUMBS, Terre Haute, Ind.—I have a fine dog, now three or four years old, that for the last six months has been getting worse with a disease which medicine fails to reach. He has a slight running at the nose, mattering of the eyes, a bad cough, and loss of strength and flesh. He eats heartily and seems always hungry, but cannot retain the food on his stomach. Do you think the areca nut you speak of would be good for him; if so, please send me some, with cost and direction? Ans. The probability is your dog is afflicted with worms; have mailed to you the proper doses of powdered areca nut, with directions for its use. Let us know the result.

A. L. F., Elkhart, Ind.—I wish to build a small boat for duck shooting and fishing; one that is quite portable, yet sufficiently large to safely carry two adults. I would like to make a light, stiff frame, cover with strips of pine 3-16 or 4-16 inches in thickness, and over this put canvas and paper, or canvas alone, and coat with some substance, simple or compound, that will be waterproof and at the same time have adhesive power enough to stick the layer or layers of canvas, or paper, or both, together, and on the boards, and yet not destroy the strength of the canvas. In your issue of 8th June mention is made of a mixture of "shellac varnish and boiled linseed oil." Now, these articles will mix about as well as oil and water, and spread "patchy." How would common white paint (lead and oil) do? Ans. Send your canvas to O. Tappan, Greenwood, N. Y., to be waterproofed, or write to him for formula. After spreading paint with common white (zinc) paint, and it will last for years. The white paint alone would answer, but must be renewed often.

F. H. T., Rockville, Conn.—I have a fine pointer dog one year old, and he is breaking out all over with fine pimples. He has also several spots where the hair has come off the size of a copper cent and smaller. What is the matter with him, and what is best to be done? Ans. Make charcoal of leather, powder it, add to it a little flour of sulphur, and with lard and a little kerosene make an ointment of the proper consistence to rub fairly into the skin, washing the parts affected occasionally with castile soap. Feed very little meat, and give him plenty of exercise.

J. H. P., San Francisco, Cal.—My setter pup three months old shakes his head a good deal of late. On examination I find the inside of the left ears somewhat inflamed, the skin toward the root looking red, while the other ear is pale. I did not think that canker would attack a puppy as young as that, but it may be the mother is troubled with canker since she weaned the pups. The treatment pursued with her is putting some sweet oil in her ear, and washing occasionally with castile soap and warm water, and I have commenced to do the same. Mayhew advises the use of liquor plumbi and distilled water in equal parts; but I would rather hear your advice first. I have found boiled carrots an excellent thing for pin-worms. The first three times I peppered to feed them he passed considerable quantities of worms. I make it a point to feed them about once a week, and I find that I keeps him entirely free from worms. Ans. We consider Mayhew's remedy a good one; try it, and if it does not cure we will give you another.

J. H., Berks County, Pa.—1 Can suckers be caught with bait and hook? Is there any way to catch them except with net? 2. Will trout increase beyond a few dozens or hundreds in a large spring, say 200 feet in diameter, and when they are confined within this compass and not fed? Will not the big ones eat the small ones and so keep the sum total down to about a given number, even though none should be caught out of the spring? 3. We have in our springs and waters here a terrapin or turtle. They are small, five or six inches long, barred or checkered on the back and deep orange color on the under side, a little white about the head near the eye. Are they good to eat? How can they be caught, and how cooked? Ans. 1. Suckers are frequently taken with worms. The most common way of taking them is with a wire slip-noose on the end of a pole. When the fish is discovered the loop is slipped over his head and jerked taut. 2. Trout should be kept, the different sizes separately, and not too many in a confined space. Big trout will eat the little ones, although not to the extent common with many varieties of fish. 3. These little pond tortoises are good enough to eat, and are sometimes eaten, but are troublesome to clean and cook on account of their diminutive size. They can be caught with a drop net, without much trouble, if one is cautious in approaching the sunning places.

A BRINDLED HORSE.—A correspondent writes from Fort Lapival, Indian Territory, asking if we, or any of our readers, have ever seen a brindled horse, and saying that there is one at that place that is a perfect brindle in color, 13½ hands high, and perfect in form. If any member of the Polo Club would like a novelty in the way of a pony we will gladly give him the address of the owner. We have seen calico or *pinto* horses in California and Mexico, and horses striped almost like zebras, on the plains of Tartary; we have seen horses with curly, or almost woolly hair, and horses with scarcely any hair at all; but a brindle, outside of the races of bull-terriers and cows, is something we have yet to encounter.

—Some of the French Canadians have rather an original way of digging potatoes. Instead of taking up everything in the hill at once, they merely scrape away the earth till the tubers are revealed. They then separate those fit for the pot and cover up the root. In this way every juvenile potato is given a chance to grow to maturity, and a little patch yields a wonderful quantity.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, July 13th.—Trotting: Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia; Ambler Park, Pa.; Lake City, Minn.; Chester Park, Cincinnati. Rifle: Creedmoor. Base Ball: Mutua vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Boston vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Athletic vs. Louisville, at Louisville; Alaska vs. Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y.; Nassau vs. Olympic, at Paterson, N. J.; Harlem vs. Mutual, at Melrose, N. Y.; Orange vs. Chelsea, at Orange, N. J.

FRIDAY, July 14th.—Trotting: Chester Park, Cincinnati; Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. Base Ball: Arlington vs. Union, of Newark, at Jersey City, N. J.; Mutual vs. Chatham, at Hoboken, N. J.; Ætna, of Detroit, vs. Cricket, at Binghamton, N. Y.

SATURDAY, July 15th.—Trotting: Newark, N. J. Rifle: Matches at Creedmoor and Glen Drake. Base Ball: Mutual vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Boston vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Athletic vs. Louisville; Lafayette vs. Nameless, at Milburn, N. J.; Eureka vs. Union, at Unionsville, L. I.; Nameless vs. Winona, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Tea vs. Coffee, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Witoka vs. Lafayette, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Contest vs. Union, of Unionsville, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nameless vs. Arlington, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hoboken vs. Staten Island, at Hoboken, N. J.

MONDAY, July 17th.—Trotting: Newark, N. J. Rifle: Cavalry competitions at Creedmoor. Base Ball: Mutual, of Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Buckeye, at Columbus, Ohio.

TUESDAY, July 18th.—Trotting: Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Ill. Base Ball: Orange vs. Mutual of New York, at Orange, N. J.; Chelsea vs. Hoboken, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, July 19th.—Trotting. Columbus. Ohio; Chicago, Ill. Intercollegiate Regatta, Saratoga Lake.

THE MASSACRE.—Custer is dead! The gallant soldier and sportsman whom all knew and loved has "been cut off in his prime." The brave "Long-hair," the Indian's most dreaded foe, is gone, and the savage sings his war song of rejoicing and victory. The particulars of the sad catastrophe by which General Custer and his five companies of cavalry were entirely annihilated have already been flashed through the breadth and length of the land. Of the details and probable causes which led to the affair we shall ever remain in doubt, as none survived to tell the tale. It is but too probable, however, that, led on by his intrepid bravery, and under estimating the strength of his enemy, General Custer charged, sanguine of victory, only to find himself hemmed in by an overpowering force. And yet there is something still inexplicable about the fight. Three hundred men, intrenched, could hold out for a long time against an immense number of Indians, as witness General Reno's gallant stand. There is more probably to come in the way of detail than has reached us in the necessarily meagre dispatches.

SPORTSMEN'S ROUTES OF SUMMER TRAVEL.

GENTLEMEN seeking for desirable localities for summer vacations will find their choice greatly facilitated by reference to the numerous advertisements of popular routes printed in our columns, and a close examination of the special information given therein. Readers of FOREST AND STREAM look at sublunary matters from an aesthetic and not a commercial stand-point. They buy horses for pleasure and not for hauling merchandize; guns for diversion, and not for killing redskins, although their quest for game often leads them into the hunting grounds of the hair-lifters; fishing gear for pastime, and not for commercial emoluments; vessels for holiday cruises and not for transporting goods; gunpowder for the field, and not for blasting rocks. So, also, they patronize railroads and hotels, not for the commercial advantages they afford, but as means of quick transit to pleasant resorts and relaxation from business cares, and comfortable resting places for body and mind. As they have now learned to look to this paper for assistance in securing for themselves the highest gratification, with the least risk of disappointment, these advertisements have been prepared expressly for their service. Most of the lines advertised are not to be found in the general newspaper, so that he who examines our columns will be spared the vexation of fruitless search, or the necessity of purchasing and probing voluminous railway guides. The information given will be found most valuable.

The Maine Central takes the tourist by the preferred route to the Rangeley lakes, where the mammoth speckled trout of America dwell, and also penetrates to some of the choicest resorts in Maine.

The Intercolonial, recently opened, carries the traveller to the very threshold of the choicest hunting and fishing grounds of five of the Canadian Provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia—places hitherto accessible only by long and intricate journeys and old-time conveyances.

The Northern Railway of Canada reaches by an all rail and steamboat route the much talked-of districts of Muskoka, Magnetewan, and Nipissing, and the finest summer resort in the Province—Lake Couchiching—with its immense hotel, embellished with flower gardens and private drives over a mile and a half of its own territory, and supplied with every known appliance of attraction by land or water.

The Collingwood steamers traverse the north coast of Lake Superior and reach to the finest trout river in the world—where the trout grow to fabulous weights and sizes, not even attained by the fish of Rangely Lakes. If one desires, he can continue by steamer to Duluth and the great west beyond, or he can take the "Dawson Route" at Fort William, and by a series of steamer excursions and portages by wagon, traverse, in four days, the chain of lakes that form open communication with the Selkirk settlement in Manitoba, Winnipeg, and the Red River of the North, returning, if he elect, by steamer and rail through Minnesota to St. Paul.

The Chicago and North Western Railway opens up the wonderful resources of the great West, with its vast prairies and mountains, aboundiug in game birds, animals, and fish of infinite variety. Its branches cover all the country west, north, and northwest of Chicago, reaching to the waters of northern Michigan, of the southern coast of Lake Superior to southern Minnesota, and, if desired, to the Pacific coast.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad penetrates to the northern wilderness of Michigan and the home of the grayling, and not only grayling, but trout, black bass, pike, and muscalonge. Dogs, guns, and fishing tackle are carried free over this route, and the officers of the road make it an especial object to attract and provide for sportsmen. There is ample tavern accommodations along the line where one can at least be comfortable, if he can't luxuriate. *Camp cars* are furnished for fishing parties and families at low rates. This is a new feature, and offers to sportsmen comforts not known to their kith in Europe.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's new railroad is the shortest route to the Adirondacks, saving tedious wagon travel, and taking the visitor to the very gateway of this Sportsman's Paradiso.

The Pennsylvania Central, with its extensive ramifications, will carry the tourist into the heart of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, with its abundant game and romantic scenery.

The New Jersey Southern Railroad takes one to Barnegat with its rare fishing and shooting—bluefish in myriads, bass, weakfish, sheepshead, quail, ducks, geese, and bay-birds—extending to Cape May, Egg Harbor, and the various intermediate fashionable summer resorts.

The Long Island Railroad renders the salt water attractions of the Great South Bay, with its fish and wild fowl, easily accessible from New York, and brings to our very doors one of the finest sporting districts in America.

The south side of Long Island has been the summer resort of the Knickerbockers of New York for half a century. The trout in its streams, the bluefish and weakfish under the waters, and the wild fowl on the waters of the Great South Bay have made that favored spot a household word among pleasure seekers and sportsmen. The present season finds the hotels at Babylon, Bay Shore, Islip, Sayville, and Patchogue well filled, and with the general reduction in prices for board, economy, as well as comfort and pleasure, can be considered. The "south side," as well as all other parts of Long Island, can be reached by the Long Island, Flushing, North Shore and Central and Southern Railroads, now all under one management. Drawing-room cars are now on express trains. The time-table of these roads will be found in our advertising columns.

The New Haven steamers afford the most delightful route to the White Mountains and the Connecticut Valley, and the Erie road opens up the attractions of western New York and Pennsylvania.

This very cursory sketch shows that by the routes advertised in our paper the tourist can reach *all* of the most desirable summer resorts in the country; and we trust that both advertiser and subscriber will find it to their interest always to continue to use the FOREST AND STREAM as a medium for their profit and pleasure in all things.

GREENWOOD LAKE.—This is the nearest forest lake to the City of New York. It is twelve miles long, and affords excellent sport to the angler, while the surrounding wilderness furnishes small game in its season. The hotels on its charming borders afford every luxury, while its proximity enables the tourist to reach it in a brief time, it being about 60 miles from the city, some 48 by the Erie railway, and the remainder by an excellent carriage road. Those who have been in the habit of spending their summers there, and all persons interested in having an angling ground accessible and near by, will make it convenient to respond to the appeal of Wm. O. McDowell, through our advertising columns, urging the formation of an association for stocking and preserving Greenwood Lake with fish. A preliminary meeting will be held for this purpose on July 22d at the Brandon House, head of the lake. This lake now affords superb black bass fishing, and those who are interested intend to keep its attractions up.

MR. BERGH AND THE TURTLES.—At the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, the Fulton Market fish dealer, was recently arrested. The charge was that Mr. Blackford had violated the law in turning turtles on their backs and allowing them to remain in that position with their flippers tied together. The case was tried in the Court of Special Sessions, before three justices, on the 1st inst., and resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Blackford, the decision of the Court being that no case had been proved. The bulk of testimony certainly was in favor of Mr. Blackford's side of the case, and he was fortified with letters from eminent authorities, among them Professor Baird, certifying that turtles are more at ease, when in captivity, on their backs than on their bellies. Mr. Bergh, however, is not satisfied, and will probably take an early opportunity to test the question again.

MELONS.—Our good friend Mr. Chas. G. Kendall, of Port Royal, has forwarded us a crate of excellent melons from his plantation on Palmetto Island. With the exception of one or two, into which the rats had forced an entrance, they came in excellent order, thanks to the care exercised on board the "City of Dallas," of Mr. Herman Grepke's line. Received at this particular juncture, they were doubly welcome and refreshing.

Now, Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack, Wild Charley, Donald McKay, and the Warm Spring Indians, doff the sock and buskin, and don the stock and buckskin and march to the front! Good scouts are in demand, and real fighting plenty. Buffalo Bill, by the way, is, we believe, already with General Crook's command. Some of the papers are, we observe, speaking slightingly of General Crook as an Indian fighter. This is all wrong. General Crook was the first man to settle the Apache question in Arizona, and his abilities to deal with the savages are considered, there at least, of the highest order.

—The attention of sportsmen going to Canada, the Maritime Provinces especially, is called to the advertisement of the Intercolonial Railway in our columns. There is speedy and continuous connection now between Halifax and Quebec, and any person visiting the Bay Chaleur or points on the north shore of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (Gulf of St. Lawrence), will find this the shortest and easiest means of access thereto. There are Pullman cars on the whole route from Halifax to Quebec.

CAUTION.—There is much danger in shooting woodcock in the summer season in thick cover, where the party numbers two or more. With a party of four shooting near Secaucus on the opening day were two young friends of ours, brothers. A line had been formed and kept up, but one dropped back, and his brother, turning to shoot at a bird which was behind him, put over two hundred pellets in his thighs, at fifteen or twenty yards distance. There was a narrow escape from death or frightful injury, and much unhappiness to two persons, yet no one was to blame—only it was July shooting.

OFF FOR CANADA.—The Editor-in-Chief is now absent on his customary salmon fishing cruise to Canada. He will travel over the entire newly constructed portion of the Intercolonial Railroad between Quebec and Shediac, and get such information as may be of value to sportsmen in future, and to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM in particular.

For twenty consecutive days the thermometer has ranged as high as 90° and over in the city; something unparalleled.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS—NO. 6.

CAPE COLONY AND OSTRICHES—QUEENLAND AND THE DUGONG—NEW SOUTH WALES AND MARSUPIALS—TASMANIA AND ITS DEVILS.

IN the outskirts of Great Britain's space in the central part of the Main Building the Cape Colony of South Africa has a little inclosure in which she exhibits a great deal well worth our looking at. The implements, costumes, and wares of the natives are shown, and on the walls are a large series of heads and horns of the different African antelopes. Here are the short, harp-like horns of the timid little spring-bok; the longer, twisted ones of the pallah; the smooth spears of the water buck and the rough ones of the blau-bok; the long and perfectly straight horns of the gems-bok, twisted like a rope for half their length and smooth the rest of the way, and the strangely twisted, and spiral horns of the hartebeest, sassaby, koodoo, and eland. Some of our wealthy sportsmen should manage to retain these antlers to adorn their halls. Many skins of antelopes, lions, leopards, etc., are also shown, and examples of the vegetable products of the country. One case is given to the minerals, among which is to be seen a lenticular stone about three inches wide by one inch thick, which has a large and well-worn hole through the center. This is labeled "Used by the Bushmen for digging roots;" but no one could tell me how it was used. The most generally interesting thing here is probably the model of an ostrich-hatching oven, and the statistics of this new industry of ostrich farming. The oven consists of two compartments with a smaller compartment between them filled with hot water and steam. The eggs are taken when first laid, put into bran and let rest in one compartment for two or three weeks, at a continuous temperature of 102 degrees. They are then put into the other compartment and kept at 100 degrees. They are turned over every day, and at the end of the fourth week the shell at the end where the head of the chick is seen is cut through, so that the weak chickens can make their way through the thick shell as well as the strong. In a wild state not more than one-third of the eggs laid ever hatch out, because two-thirds of the chicks are unable to peck their way out. The young ostriches are tenderly cared for when hatched, and when only seven days old, and about as big as a Shanghai hen, are worth $50. The domestication of the ostrich in the Cape Colony assumes every year greater importance, and the industry promises to become considerable. It has been attended with such success that many large establishments have been created. Mr. Douglass has nearly 300 ostriches on one farm, and has sold many birds. When it is considered that a pair is worth from $1,200 to $1,800, the value of the property will be appreciated. Not all the eggs are hatched artificially, nor, perhaps, on the majority of farms. The London *Field* not long ago had an account of the farm of Mr. Kennear, of West Beaufort, which I am glad to refer to. On eight acres of land attached to his dwelling, and inclosed with fences, Mr. Kennear had thirty ostriches, nearly all raised by himself. The inclosure was sown with lucerne, and would suffice for nearly 100 ostriches if irrigation were more extended. A lodge and sheds were constructed for the protection of the young birds during the winter months, and the process of obtaining the feathers was there carried on. Three pluckings of feathers, when the ostriches were in full plumage, realized $240, or £120 per annum—about £8 per bird. In 1874, instead of selling the feathers on the spot, he sent them to England, and by that means each ostrich realized £10. One portion of the inclosure was divided into compartments, in each of which the ostriches were paired. At liberty in their wild state five females were often attached to one male, but Mr. Kennear only assigned one female to each male. They were coupled in July, began laying in August, and continued laying for about six weeks, after which they sat till October. About December they again began to lay for about five weeks, provided the young brood were removed. In the first season the hen would lay from fifteen to twenty eggs, but in the second much less. The male sat on the eggs more assiduously than the female. Mr. Kennear removed the young when they were sufficiently strong to be taken from the nest—one or two days after they were hatched. Requiring a warm temperature, they were placed in a deep box lined with sheep skins, the air penetrating by the cover. During the severe cold of winter the lodge was heated and kept closed. Their usual food was chopped lucerne, the stem of which they did not like; grain was also given to them, and, when strong, maize. Trefoil and vetches agreed with them, but they did not have iron nails nor metal buttons, to which many travelers asserted they were partial. They, however, required sand, earth, pulverized quartz, small bones, and plenty of water. Good wild male) birds yield about fifty feathers, which are worth £5 apiece.

All the dependencies of the British Crown are grouped right here together, and it is but a step from the Cape of Good Hope half-way round the world to Tasmania—the nearest civilized country to the South Pole. First of these may be mentioned Queensland, a vast colony in the northeastern part of Australia. In area it is about equal to three times that of Texas, and it has an extensive seaboard. It is a great grazing and agricultural region, and also has immense deposits of tin, copper, and other valuable minerals, and numerous gems. Statistics adorn the walls everywhere. The botanist will rejoice in the herbariums which are very neatly mounted on card board. The ferns particularly attracted my attention. Also in their timbers, of which they are justly proud; but the woods of Australia will be mentioned more particularly under South Australia. Queensland displays a large case of butterflies and moths, which rival those of Brazil in the richness of their tints, and do not display many mimetic forms. The eye is attracted from these bright forms to a great number of paintings of pastoral and farm life in the Colony, which are not only highly instructive, but very pretty; and to photographs and crayon sketches of the aboriginal Australians, which are also highly instructive—but very ugly. One large picture represents a "black fellow," as the native is called, in the act of throwing a boomerang. He is throwing it from above the shoulder. He holds in his hand an oblong shield made of a thick piece of wood rounded on the outside, and with the handle carved out of the substance of the inside of the piece. This shield, called "heilaman," is only about 20 inches long by 8 wide, and several of them, as also of the boomerangs, are exhibited. Sometimes they are diamond-shape. There are also some very pretty pictures of the satin and the speckled bower-birds, which have the curious habit of building a nest underneath an arch or "bower" of grass which they bend over it, something as our meadow-lark occasionally does. All around this bower the bird carefully arranges, apparently purely for ornament, every bright little object it can bring—shells of all sorts, bits of glass, petals of flowers, shining pebbles and fragments of quartz—anything that is pretty; and it takes great pride in its museum. But the central point of interest to the naturalist in the Queensland exhibit is the skeleton, etc., of the dugong. The dugong closely resembles the manatee of the Florida coast. It is a native of the Indian Archipelago, and is exceedingly numerous on the coasts of Ceylon and northern Australia. Its favorite haunts are the mouths of rivers and straits where the depth of the water is but three or four fathoms and where, at the bottom, grows a luxuriant pasturage of submarine algæ and fuci. Here, in calm weather, may small troops be seen feeding below the surface, and every now and then rising to take breath. The position of the mouth, the muscular powers and mobility of the lips, garnished with wiry bristles, and the short incisor tusks of the upper jaw, enable these animals to seize and drag up the long fronds of subaquatic vegetables which constitute their nourishment. The dugong is in high esteem as an article of food by the Malays, who attack the animals with harpoons. There are several species, in one of which the animals reach a length of over 20 feet. It has lately been discovered that the oil of the dugong was not only the best known for table use, but also had remarkable medical properties, serving the purpose of cod-liver oil, and being of pleasant taste. The obtaining and refining of this oil is coming to be a large industry in Queensland, and it is already largely exported. Mr. Angus Mackay, the genial Commissioner, has brought to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences a perfect dugong in spirits; and the skeletons and skulls which are now on exhibition will finally go to Prof. Edward D. Cope.

Immediately south of Queensland lies New South Wales, comprising the south-eastern "corner," so to speak, of Australia. Its area is about that of the United States south of Virginia and east of the Mississippi river; but with less coast-line. Its main wealth arises from wool-producing, the exports of which in 1874 were $25,000,000. Its mineral resources include great beds of coal, a kerosene shale which is even greasy to the touch, iron, copper, tin, lead, gold, silver and diamonds. The climate is salubrious, and civilization is extending everywhere. Its population is over 600,000. It is the oldest of the colonies, having been settled in 1788, when the merino sheep were introduced. The sources of the wealth, and the arts of the citizens are shown in great variety, but the naturalist will also find plenty for him. The tools and implements of the natives are in abundance. There are their wooden spears with one, two and three barbed prongs, the barbs being armed with shark's teeth; short-handled paddles highly ornamented with carvings; boomerangs, tooth-mounted clubs, and clumsy wooden shields, but no bows or arrows. Among the rest are stone-hatchets which Mr. Samuel Davenport, the very kind Commissioner, told me the natives call "mogo." He also told me how they were made and used. A piece of basaltic or jasperoid rock of suitable shape, is first found in the bed of some torrent, and then ground down to an edge upon a hard fine-grained sandstone found in some districts, where the natives assemble and remain for days grinding their implements. These well-used sharpening rocks are scattered over the whole colony. The edge having been completed they select the stem of one of three favorite vines, and by the action of fire make it pliant for a handle. Some of the resinous and brittle gum of the grass-tree (Xanthorræa) is then procured, and toughened by fire and kneading. They then embed the centre of the stone, and, taking one or two turns with the pliant handle, secure its junction with a thong of the bark of the coorajong tree; all that part of the handle around the stone is then secured with melted gum, and in a few hours it is ready for use, and looks like a small ax. By the aid of the sharpened part of this instrument, they succeed high trees, cut out the opossum or tap the tree for honey, fashion boomerangs, "waddies" (clubs) and other wooden weapons, and with the head of the mogo will crack the bones of animals for marrow, or use it in any other rough way, always carefully avoiding to use unnecessarily the sharpened edge. They also have chips of flint which they use as knives, and in tattooing.

These exhibits give an excellent chance to examine the marsupial animals of Australia. Each province displays more or less of them, and New South Wales shows a specially fine series of the duck-bill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*) which deserves a special article by itself, and may get one at some future day. There is also to be seen a large series of kangaroos, no less than 10 species being represented, most of which are known in Australia by the native name of "wallaby." Besides these the collection includes the native bear, the vulpine phalanger, the wombat, the two species of *Dasyurus*, two water-rats, and the large bat called the "flying fox," whose wings spread two or three feet, and the *Echidna* which is like an ant-eating porcupine. There are several cases of birds, comprising 237 species, with male and female specimens, some of which are carefully mounted, and others only in skins or in spirits. The display of reptiles and amphibians is small but interesting. A lot of emu's eggs, and some skins of the emu—a bird like the ostrich—attract much attention. Some of the eggs are mounted in the most exquisite devices of silver representing native scenes and sports, their dark green surfaces contrasting beautifully with the soft glow of the silver's white.

I am spending so much time in this Province, that I fear its neighbors will accuse me of partiality, but I must speak of the indigenous woods, which, indeed, are also found throughout most of the continent. A large variety is shown by each province, both polished and unpolished. In general the woods are characterized by great density and toughness, and are nearly all "hard" woods, so that it is necessary for the colonists to import deals. The trees are mainly "gums," as those of the large tribe of the *Eucalyptus* (honey or fever trees) are called, and are very useful as timber. There are also myall, sandal-wood, cypress, native fruit trees, lance-wood, nut-meg, cabbage palm, "wattle" in large variety, "he-oak," "she-oak," and very many others, some named from their bark which is useful in tanning, or for medicinal properties, such as the making of quinine.

One word on Tasmania—an island 120 miles or so south-east of Australia, which has a delightful climate, and is rapidly taking rank with the leading States of the Southern Hemisphere. The amount and character of her displays are astonishing. She was very unlucky, however, a large amount of her goods, as also of the other Australian States, having been ruined by the shipwreck of the vessel in which they were sent. Her show of skins of the kangaroo, viverra, flying squirrel, cat and other native animals, and of the penguins and grebes, tanned and made up into garments and robes is capital. She has also many stuffed animals, birds, and some shells to catch the eye of the zoologist. The most remarkable of all her remarkable animals is the Tasmanian devil, so called on account of its utterly untamable ferocity, and sullen purposeless anger. It is about 21 inches long, is in shape something like a cat, but with strong digging claws on the fore feet, while the hind feet are like a bear's, so that the animal can sit upon its haunches. It has teeth much like a bear also, and great strength in its jaws. Few dogs will go near it, and it was immensely destructive to sheep and poultry, until it was reduced in numbers. It is nocturnal and rather sluggish except when excited. Its fur is long, and of a deep dead black, with some white on the breast.

GAME PROTECTION.

CONNECTICUT.—The following is a list of the public acts passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut, May Session, 1876, of interest to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM:

Protecting fish in Amos Lake, Preston.

Granting GREATER liberties to pound fishermen.

We can't understand why or how such an act should be passed, as our shores are about entirely depleted of fish already by pound nets.

Act allowing woodcock shooting in July, September, October, November, December, and January.

Resolution appropriating $3,000 for the artificial propagation of fish, notwithstanding our Higganum friend's protest.

FLORIDA.—A correspondent sends the following:—

SANFORD, Florida, June 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

What ought to be done with a fellow who owns a dog and gun, edits a newspaper, professes to be a sportsman, and who can still get off a "local" like the following "copy:"

"Quail hunting is splendid here about jest now. All that is needed to get a good mess of birds is a good bird dog, a good gun, and some one at the kicking end of the gun that knows how to wing 'em."

That gun ought to express its disapprobation of such unsportsmanlike conduct by kicking him down and then stamping on him until he learned to let birds alone while out of season. Can't your valuable journal lend us your assistance in getting a good game law for this State? We need it badly. F. L. R.

The game laws of Florida certainly require attention and revision. This can only be accomplished by resident sportsmen forming themselves into game protection association and keeping the matter before the Legislature, bearing in mind their large visiting winter population, and so framing their laws that they shall bear on all alike; making no discriminations between residents and non-residents, and giving all their energies to such a thorough enforcement of the close seasons that their organization will be "protective" in something more than name alone.

MERIDEN, Ct., June 29th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

To-day the substitute bill allowing the killing of woodcock from July 1st until February 1st, excepting the month of August, came to the House from the Senate, passed, and after some discussion, in which an opponent of the bill very sensibly remarked that each successive session of the Legislature was called upon to change the game laws, the bill was passed as usual.

There has been considerable feeling among the sportsmen of this State in regard to the matter, many hoping that the law would not be changed, while another portion of our sportsmen worked hard, and presented a petition which, as stated above, was successful. The arguments generally used by those in favor of July shooting are, that it gives the sportsmen of Connecticut the same chance as those of New York and Massachusetts, where July woodcock shooting is permitted. They also say that birds disagree from their breeding grounds after July and scatter about, and that the shooting becomes rather unsatisfactory and unprofitable, while in July, if one has kept his weather eye open he can go and hunt up brood after brood and slay them with ease; in fact, you know just where to put your hands on them. Of course this rather spoils the fall shooting, when the woodcock are in prime condition, and are able to fly so well that to drop one sailing through the trees is really sport, and one feels that the noble bird has had a pretty fair chance for his life, which is, I believe, the secret of true sportsmanship; but this, I am sorry to say, is not the principle on which some of our hunters operate, they believe more in "a bird in the pot is better than two in the bush," and I fancy it will take a long time to make them think otherwise. The members of the Connecticut Game Association and many other true sportsmen of this State, who convinced

our law makers in 1875 that the shooting of woodcock in July was detrimental to the preservation of this prince of game birds, must feel deeply disappointed with the law passed to-day.

Not woodcock alone will suffer, but it opens the door for the destruction of our partridges, which are just in such a condition as to make them an easy prey to unprincipled hunters, and doubtless as many partridge will be killed as woodcock. VON G.

We have expressed our opinion so often regarding summer woodcock shooting that it is almost unnecessary for us to repeat it. If on no other ground, it should be abolished to preserve the young ruffed grouse which are shot in immense numbers in July by pot hunters, who are privileged by the woodcock law to go into the woods and slaughter everything, the young grouse being served at watering-place hotels, either openly as chicken partridges, or disguised as "owls." That woodcock are not always old enough to be shot on the 4th of July we have ample evidence. A friend tells us that he killed an old bird and then captured with his hands a young one unable to fly, near the spot from which the first had flushed.

—The Board of Directors of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association are Edward C. Waller, Audubon Club, 88 East Washington st., Chicago; E. F. Gale, Chicago Shooting Club; George Sherman, Kennicutt Club; David F. Reed, Evanston Gun Club; Harvey Miller, Quincy Shooting Club.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME NOW IN SEASON.

Woodcock, *Philohela minor.*
Black-bellied plover or ox-eye, *Squatarola helvetica.*
Ring plover. *Ægialitis semipalmatus.*
Stilt, or long-shanks, *Himantopus nigricollis.*
Red-breasted snipe or dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus.*
Red-backed sandpiper, or ox-bird, *Tringa americana.*
Great marbled godwit, or marlin, *Limosa fedoa.*
Willet, *Totanus semipalmatus.*
Tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus.*
Yellow-shanks, *Totanus flavipes.*

"Bay-birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand-piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf-birds, phalaropce, a vocets, etc., coming under the group *Limicolæ* or Shore Birds.

THE WOODCOCK SEASON.

THROUGH some error of the act, the woodcock season opened in this State on July 3d instead of July 4th, as was evidently intended, and as it does in New Jersey. We are in receipt of a large number of communications from various parts of both States, from which we gather that woodcock are more abundant this season than they were last, while owing to the extended drought which has of late prevailed the birds have left their usual feeding grounds and retired to the recesses of the most impenetrable swamps, and small bags are the result. We have confirmation of this in the fact that several gentlemen who have penetrated to such places have found birds congregated in considerable numbers. With the first heavy rains they may be again found in their usual feeding grounds. It is a fact worthy of notice, that very many young birds, still unable to fly, have been seen, and another argument in favor of abolishing summer shooting, or at least extending the close season. Another indication of abundance is the market price. Woodcock were retailing last week for 50 cents and 75 cents per pair, and the dealers report that they have not been so plentiful for years. Rhode Island is sending a large number of birds to this market.

Sussex Co., New Jersey, has long been a favorite woodcock ground, but a severe hail storm which visited the county in the spring, particularly in the neighborhood of Newton, killed off many of the young birds. Mr. Theo. Morford, of Newton, and son, killed six on the morning of the 4th, all but one old birds. The Messrs. Woodruff, of the same place, got eighteen. One correspondent writes as follows from Hackensack:—

"The birds were quite numerous in our neighborhood until within a few days, and yesterday, to the disappointment of many sportsmen, they had disappeared. My theory is, that the extreme heat and drought has driven them into the mountains. The reports from a number of sportsmen I have spoken with to-day all agree that the birds have recently moved into other regions. W. H."

Another writes from Paterson:—"I was out two hours on the 4th. Got six the first time and four yesterday. The villainous pot-hunters kill them all off about here in June. Lots of quail and partridges in Sussex." Mayor De Russy writes from New Brunswick:—"Only killed nine cock on the 4th; since then have killed four or five. Birds scarce: ground all dried up." A correspondent writes from Hanover Neck, N. J., a noted snipe and woodcock ground:—

"Daylight was just hovering over the quiet village on the morning of the 4th, when I started forth. Though other birds were scarcely awake the woodcock were lively enough but as usual very shy. Just as soon as I could see clearly I commenced to shoot. Fan and Jeff, my good dogs, were eager assistants. By the way, Fan is one of the best English setters to be found, and Jeff is one of the Saltus dogs. Before eight o'clock I came home with thirteen splendid birds. After breakfast I again started, and by noon procured six or seven more, and at night I had twenty-nine, while a company of seven obtained thirty six. You that know nothing by experience of such pleasure cannot realize our feelings as we surveyed our handsome bag of game. Before commencing the duties of the following day I shot nine more, while the company referred to above only shot eleven. The nine I gave to the poor and sick among my neighbors, so that some good results, or at least some good meals came from my woodcock shooting. By ten o'clock on the 5th of July I had shot forty-six birds since the commencement of the season. The woodcock in this place are uncommonly fine and plenty this season. A. D. W."

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes:—

"No respect is felt here for the natural law that woodcock should not be killed in summer, and even less, (excuse the Hibernicism), for the legal close law that July 4th shall be the beginning of the time. Those who go after the mud borers anywhere in the vicinity of Philadelphia will find that few of them have escaped."

Another writing from Hazelton, Pa., says:—"I got fourteen good birds in four hours."

Our accounts from New York State are somewhat meagre. A correspondent who visited Sullivan County, says: "This part of the county, at least, is a sell as far as woodcock are concerned. I could have found more birds within a mile of boune." A fair number of birds have been killed, principally by market gunners, on the north side of Long Island, but on the south side birds are very scarce.

Here is what Mr. Holabird writes us from Indiana:—

VALPARAISO, July 5th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I was one of the many thousand, who regardless of heat or rain participated in the celebration of the opening of the woodcock shooting and my bag was five full fledged birds. I might have got more, but eleven o'clock found me completely fagged. It takes close work to stop a woodcock with a choke-bore, and I found it necessary to permit them to get as far off as I could see them before shooting. They were delicious eating, but I fear that others will kill the birds about here. "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," and for comfort's sake I propose that the season open August 15th. We unfortunately have no close season for woodcock, but out of respect for the bird, and for the influence it may have over other sportsmen, I would not shoot them until July 4th. A sportsman from New York spent some months here the past spring and to my disgust I learned that he was shooting young cocks, in June. I called him a pot-hunter—a disgrace to the fraternity, and suggested that he was needed in New York, and he went. I'll not indulge in names, for he is a good fellow in a general way and reads the FOREST AND STREAM, but he made a mistake shooting woodcock in June in the same neighborhood with me. Generally speaking I'm peaceful and not disposed to quarrel, but it made me terribly "riled." Its only about seven years ago that woodcock commenced nesting here, and are now becoming more plentiful. A few years more and we will have glorious shooting. I am making inquiries as to the chicken shooting and will write you again soon. W. H. HOLABIRD.

NEW BEDFORD, July 7th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

The season for woodcock shooting has commenced, but our long and severe drought has rendered their usual haunts much of the nature of a city pavement, so that "bill-sticking" is utterly impossible. Gus White, our veteran gunner, in a day's hunt only shot seven, and others report no birds to be seen. CONCHA.

—Our correspondent "Teal" writes from Salem, Mass:—

"The woodcock season has opened. Advices from Woburn, Mass., give as follows: ten birds to two guns, twelve birds to two guns; at Salem, one bird to two guns, two birds to two guns. Some of the oldest shooters think the birds are in the moult The grounds are very dry and we need rain."

On Monday evening of this week a woodcock, not having the fear of the skill of the Newark, N. J., sportsmen before his eys, alighted on Pleasant avenue in the midst of that city, when it was discovered and brought to bay by our shooting friend Mr. Hobart. The bird, although fully grown, was rather thin in flesh, in consequence, it is supposed, of having been chased up and frequently shot at before the season opened by the pop shooters of that city. Another woodcock was flushed recently in the centennial grounds, in the immediate vicinity of our Hunter's Camp.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Greenville, Pennsylvania, boasts a Sportsman's Club of forty members. Recently they held their regular pigeon tournament, comprising matches of five and ten birds, and one at double rises. In the first Mr. J. C. Worst took first money, L. B. Arkwright second, and J. F. Nelson third. In the ten bird match Mr. H. Crosthwaite was the only one who killed his ten birds straight, Messrs Worst and Nelson dividing second money, Arkwright taking third, and Geo. Miller fourth. In the double rises at three pairs, H. Adset took first, D. Streeter second, and J. F. Nelson third prize. A number of other matches and sweepstakes wound up the tournament.

RHODE ISLAND.—*New Port, July* 10. The bay birds have begun their flight. A small bag, consisting of yellow-legs, dowitchers, and one Wilson's snipe, was made by a party on the marsh near Easton's pond last Friday. SHOT.

NEW CLUB.—A correspondent writes from San Francisco, Cal., under date of June 26: "A Pigeon Shooting Club has been established in this city under the name of the Forest and Stream Pigeon Shooting Club, with a view to encourage the use of the gun and to enforce the game laws of the State. The club will hold its first shoot within two weeks, and the first prize will be a gold medal, with the face inscribed as follows: 'Forest and Stream Champion Medal, San Francisco, California, 1876.' The Club has adopted the no boundary rule, which seems to give good satisfaction among the members of the Hit or Miss Club of this city. It has also adopted the H. and T. ground traps for the first time in California. I will inform you of the result of the new club shoot as soon as it takes place. QUAIL."

PROFITABLE HUNTING IN TEXAS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As I contemplate taking a small party West, for a hunt, (mention of which is made elsewhere in your paper,) I will give you a slight description of my last hunt in that region. On August 16th, 1875, a young man from the East, a young Texas ranchero, and myself started from the ranch on the Arryo San Geronimo, about thirty miles northwest from San Antonio, on our yearly hunt to the clear fork of the Brazos River, by way of the head of Rio Medina above Horse Valley settlement. After due preparations we left the ranch about 2 P. M. We successively crossed the northwest fork of San Geronimo, Bluff Creek, and Pipe Creek, along which are some of the finest scenery and most flourishing settlements on the southwest frontier, and passed through Bandera, the county seat, as well as settlements in Monroe and Horse Valley. We now arrived at the head-waters of the Medina, which is surrounded on all sides by rugged hills with here and there a beautiful valley. Here is the home of red deer. Here we passed a few days in the fascinating sport of lining bees among the timber, on the low flat mesas, taking several hundred pounds of fine honey in the comb, besides killing many deers and bears, and countless turkeys and partridges. We found our long range rifles to be just the thing on this trip, being the two banded United States needle guns. Leaving the Medina behind us we crossed the Guadalupe to the "Jeemes," a branch of the Llano, and also the main stream, finding an abundance of fine sport and plenty of game, and a beautiful country. Leaving the Llano we struck out for Camp Concho, on the Concho River, a large United States Post, situated at the southern limit of the buffalo country, spending a few days at Concho, gathering pecans, visiting the fine springs at Kickapoo, hunting and enjoying ourselves generally. Leaving Concho, we struck the buffalo country where we spent a few weeks hunting buffalo, pelsoning wolves, shooting antelopes, etc.; and at length, on September 25th, reached Griffin, the last frontier settlement of any size east of Llano Estacado. After a short stay at Griffin, we started for home, October 1st, by Camp Colorado, arriving safely after some twelve days travel with 350 buffalo hides worth about $2.50 each; 600 wolf skins worth $1 50 each; 200 deer hides worth $1 each; 150 pounds of honey worth 12½ cents a pound, and sundry deer hams dried and smoked, which in all netted us the snug little sum of $2,500. The trip was highly enjoyed by all, and we were well satisfied with the profits. I am about returning with a friend or two to take very nearly the same trip, and there is a chance for two or three more sportsmen to join the party according to the notice inserted in another column. CAMP BRADY.

CREEDMOOR.—The event at Creedmoor on Saturday was the eighth competition at short range for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge. The weather was so unbearably hot that the number of competitors was smaller than is usual in the contests for this trophy, but twenty-eight appearing at the firing point. The conditions were ten shots each at 200 yards, off-hand. Mr. D. F. Davids was the successful man, with a score of 44 out of a possible 50 points. The total scores were as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
D. F. Davids	44	W. B. Farwell	37
W. Roberston	41	Thos. Lloyd	36
D. E. Vennett	41	W. C. Clark	36
C. E. Huntington	40	H. W. Gourley	35
Henry Fulton	40	J. W. Todd	35
G. A. Bonillier	39	J. P. M. Richards	34
E. H. Holton	38	J. Shand	34
T. R. Murphy	39	Lewis Cass	34
Alexander Pyle	39	W. S. Jones	33
J. N. Bruyn	38	Thos. Lloyd	33
L. C. Bruce	38	J. L. Allen	32
J. A. Gee	38	G. F. Merchant	30
J. E. Irwin	38	E. H. Madison	26
W. H. Cochran	37	Geo. Waterman	25

NEW YORK.—At the shoot of the Saratoga Rifle Club on the 4th inst., prizes were won as follows:—Badge for 200 yards, off-haud, Wimbledon targets, by N. F. Howard, score, 42 out of 50. Badge of Honor, by Jerome Pituey; distance 500 yards; score, 69 out of 75. Bull's-eye Badge, for the greatest number of bull's-eyes, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, by Odell Gates.

Rifle match at Blooming Grove Park, July 6th, 1876, 200 yards, off-hand. Prize, anuy pistol:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
H. Kleinnaus	3 4 0	7	J. Avery	4 2 0	6
J. Atkinson	5 4 2	11	H. H. Clenney	5 3 2	10
B. F Van Etten	4 4 3	11	M. Nuenseorich	3 0 3	6
L. Westbrook	3 3 2	8	Dr. Houghton	3 2 0	6

TIE.

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
J. Atkinsun	5 4 3	12	B. F. Van Etten	3 2 0	4
			J. AVERY.		

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Rifle Club contended on the 18th inst. for three prizes of law books, offered by the firm of B. Callahau & Co., and valued at $50. The shooting was off-hand, at 200 yards, 3 sighting and 15 scoring shots. As will be seen, Walter Burnham took first prize; S. W. Burnhaus second, and O. C. Blackmer third. The following is the score, out of a possible 75:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Walter Burnham	62	d. Fuller	52
S. W. Burnham	60	d. A. Shafer	51
O. C. Blackmer	58	R. S. Thompson	51
J. W. Roberts	58	H. W. S. Cleveland	45
H. G. Howe	56	T. Dradwell	20
Clark Burnham	56		

WISCONSIN.—The sixth competition at 500 yards, for the Brodhead field glass prize came off last Friday. It was the general feeling among the boys that this would wind up the competition. Fielding and Bangs having each won the glass twice, both felt sure of winning. Fielding starts in with two outers and gives it up. Bangs smiles, he never makes outers; has a sure thing now; that glass will come in handy for the Fourth of July. Just what he needs to view the balloon ascension. Turner don't say much, but means business. Now is his opportunity. That glass well won is as good as forty dollars saved. He works hard, but takes the smile from Bangs, and wears it himself. But takes the smile from Bangs, and wears it himself. But only for a short time. Yale came in a little late, but lies down at "length" to business; gets away with all the boys, and wins the glass once, with a score of 71 out of a possible 75:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Fielding	65	Turner	67
Bangs	66	Johnston	47
Alison	49	Yale	71
Hawley	40		

WAU WAU.

AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—A match was shot at Oswego on the 4th, between teams of six men each, from the Forty-ninth Hastings' Rifles, of Belleville, Canada, and the Twenth-eighth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., of Oswego, resulting in a victory for the latter. Seven shots were fired from each range, with the following result:—

AMERICAN TEAM.

Name.	200	500	600	Tl	Name.	200	500	600	Tl
J. S. Barton	28	26	17	71	James Hall	26	26	12	64
A. Cavalier	31	15	23	69	C. A. Berton	30	18	23	71
L. L. Barnes	29	27	24	80					
Geo. White	30	31	20	81	Total				454

CANADIAN TEAM.

Name.	200	500	600	Tl	Name.	200	500	600	Tl
J. Marshall	28	24	10	62	H. Tammadge	27	18	10	55
J. Bennett	28	27	18	73	W. Carruch	32	28	14	74
D. Cunningham	30	29	25	84					
Wm. Hitch	32	25	21	78	Total				426

N. R. A.—We have received the Report of the National Rifle Association for 1875. In addition to the reports of the various officers and committees, it contains a list of the various matches of the Association, with scores, etc., also the principal matches of affiliating clubs, and a detailed account of the last International match at Dollymount, with diagrams of targets, etc. Much interesting matter, valuable also for reference, is included in the pages of the last Report.

HORSE LAWS.—It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract, he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute, these decisions may be interesting.

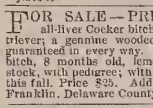
The Kennel.

STUD DOG.—ROBINSON'S "JACK," the famous red setter, brother to Scott Rodman's Dash (now dead), is offered for stud purposes at $25 for service. Address W. H., at this office. jn13-tf

FOR SALE—PRICE $50.—A FINE all-liver Cocker bitch, 2 years old; a good retriever; a genuine woodcock and grouse dog; fully guaranteed in every way. Also a fine English setter bitch, 8 months old, lemon and white, from good stock, with pedigree; with a little work can be used this fall. Price $25. Address ROBERT WALKER, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. jo13-2

RED IRISH SETTER PUPS FOR sale—Sire, imported red Irish Don, Dam, Mand, grand dam Gypsy by Rodman's Dash; full pedigree given by inquiring of C. MILEY, Lancaster, Pa. jn12-5t

LISTEN!



The Sportsmen's Bell tells the position of the dog, causes the birds to lie closer. Rapidly coming into use in early woodcock shooting, ducking and general shooting, where the cover is thick. Sold by dealers in guns and sporting goods BEVIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., East Hampton, Conn. Jn6 3m

FOR SALE.—AN EXCEEDINGLY good, staunch, thoroughbred, well-broken setter dog, perfect in retrieving. Sold for want of use. Address J. R. N., at this office. Jn6 tf

PUPPIES FOR SALE.

ONE RED DOG SIX WEEKS OLD, by Saltns' Dash out of Bonnet Carrot; price $25. One red bitch four months old, very promising, by Bliven's Jack, out of Belle, by Rodman's Dash; price $25. One red and white dog, by Jewett's imported Red out of Nell, by Russell's Bob; price $15. Address WM. M. TILESTON, this office. Jn29 tf

THE NEW KENNEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING HAD long experience in handling and breaking dogs, has secured a place at Pennington, N. J., where he is prepared to break and board setters, pointers, and spaniels. Reference: Field Editor of FOREST AND STREAM, New York. H. VAN SCHOICK, Pennington, N. J. Jn29 3t

BOARD FOR DOGS AND HORSES.

First-class accommodation; plenty of spring water; terms low. Address HENRY B. HURST, Rock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I., or Tri Green Ave., Brooklyn.

REFERENCES:

Robert Francis, 47 Broad street.
Thos. E. Smith, 428 Canal.
William A. Eadly, 96 Wall.
T. Britton, 22 Burling.
Forest and Stream, 17 Chatham. apl27 3m

PURE BRED SETTER PUPS FOR sale. Pedigrees. M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del. dc23cow 6m

SPRATT'S

Patent Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes.

They contain meat and that anti-scorbutic fruit, the date (the only substitute for fresh vegetable), and the exclusive use of which in the manufacture of dog food is secured to us by patent; they will keep dogs in perfect condition without other food, and obviate worms. Every cake is stamped "Spratt's Patent." Be sure to observe this. For sale by F. O. de LUZE, 18 South William St., N. Y., in cases of 1 cwt. apl3

FOR SALE—FULL GORDON SETTER Pups, over four months old. Both sire, Tom, and dam, Jinnie, are very hard to beat on quail and grouse. Pedigree given. Imported Red Irish Setter DON will be allowed to serve bitches. Inquire of ap120 H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. Broadway and Fiftieth street. Oct 22

The Infallible Fish Bait.

Having perfected a suitable Paste for Fish Bait, the undersigned offers same to the sporting fraternity, assuring them that it will prove more remunerative than any known substance for the purpose of angling. It is of a pale white color, square in form. By soaking in water a few seconds it becomes pliable. Taking a small piece, size of a pea, and pressing the same on or about the eye of the hook and using regular bait, any angler can kill to his heart's content. Price 2 cents each, post paid. Address JOS. LABADIE, Galveston, Texas. Jn6 3m

Founded July 4, 1809.



Thos. W. Sparks,

Shot and Bar Lead

MANUFACTURER,

Office, 121 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Northern Railway of Canada and Collingwood Lake Superior Line.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO THE BEAUTIFUL INLAND LAKES OF CANADA AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

Three express trains daily north from Toronto. Steamers leave Collingwood every Thursday at 6 P. M., on arrival of steamboat express, leaving Toronto at noon.

Lake Couchiching
AND THE
Lakes of Muskoka

Are the coolest and most delightful Summer watering places in Northern Canada. Tourists proceeding down the St. Lawrence can make a pleasant detour from Toronto to Couchiching in five hours on express train with Drawing Room Coaches, thus visiting the most charming of the chain of Lakes.

Excursion Tickets

At greatly reduced rates during months of July, August and September; may be had from COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York and Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

ALFRED TELFER,

Gen. Agt. Northern Railway, Toronto. Jn6 2m

The Rangeley Lakes

VIA FARMINGTON AND PHILIPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE RANGELEY LAKES, THE FAVORITE HAUNT OF THE DEER AND TROUT, IS BY

Maine Central Railroad

TO FARMINGTON, AND THENCE BY STAGE TO THE LAKES.

Train leaves Portland daily, at 1:20 P. M., or on arrival of trains from Boston, for Farmington and Rangeley Lakes, arriving at Farmington at 6:35, making close connection with stages for Phillips and Greenvale. Round trip tickets from Boston Eastern or Boston via Maine Railroads to Rangeley Lakes and return by the way of Farmington, $14.00, Portland, $14.00.

The Maine Central is also the only land route to Moosehead Lake. Tickets from Boston to Mt. Kineo House and return only $16.00, Portland $12.00.

Special rates for parties can be obtained by addressing F. E. BOOTHBY, General Ticket Agent Maine Central Railroad, Portland.

PAYSON TUCKER,
SUP'T MAINE CENTRAL R. R,
PORTLAND, ME.
July 1st, 1876. Jn6

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ROUTE TO THE SALMON POOLS OF NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC.

Anglers and Tourists wishing to visit the famous rivers of Northern New Brunswick and Quebec are informed that express accommodation trains now run daily between St. John, N. B., and Riviere du Loup, Q. Passengers leaving St. John by the morning train can reach Miramichi, Nepisiguit, Restigouche, Metapedia, and other famous rivers the same day.

C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent Government Railways. Jn6 2m

THE "FISHING LINE."

Brook Trout and Grayling Fisheries
OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, VIA
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

(Mackinaw, Grand Rapids & Cincinnati Short Line.)

The waters of the Grand Traverse Region and the Michigan North Woods are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the great abundance and variety of fish contained.

Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous American Grayling is found only in these waters.

Brook Trout Season opens May 1st.
Grayling season opens June 1st.
Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge are also found in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

Take your family with you. The scenery of the North Woods and lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry, and bracing. The climate peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with hay fever and asthma.

The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

On and after June 1st, Round Trip Excursion Tickets sold to Points in Grand Traverse Region, and attractive train facilities offered to tourists and sportsmen; also on and after July 1st Mackinaw and Lake Superior Excursion Tickets.

The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

Dogs, Guns, and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

Camp Cars for Fishing Parties and Families at low rates.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide, containing full information as to Hotels, Boats, Guides, &c., and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds, Send to Forest and Stream office, or address

J. H. PAGE, G. P. & T. A.,
may4 4m Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—The Continental leaves New York at 11 P. M., connecting with Passenger train in waiting on wharf at New Haven, leaving at 5:15 A. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Excursion to New Haven and return, $1.50. Apply at General Office, on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent. my23 tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
LESSEE, FLUSHING, N. S. AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN R. R. OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave Long Island City as follows:—

From F. N. S. and Central Depot north of Ferry—For Flushing (Bridge street), College Point and Whitestone—6.35, 8.20, 9.10, 11.03 A. M.; 12.25, 1.35, 3.04, 4.05, 5.03, 5.31, 6.05, 6.31, 7.03, 7.35, 8.55 P. M.; 12.01 A. M.

For Flushing (Main street) and Great Neck Branch—6.35, 7.35 A. M.; 1.40, 5.31, 7.03 P. M., and 12.01 A. M. Saturday nights. For Main street only—9.04, 11.03 A. M.; 12.05, 2.05, 3.04, 4.33, 5.04, 6.05, 6.31, 7.55 P. M.

For Flushing, Central Depot, Creedmoor, Garden City and Hempstead—7.35, 9.04, 11.03 A. M.; 1, 2.05, 5.03, 6.05, 7.03 P. M.; and 12.01 Wednesday and Saturday nights. For Central Depot and Garden City—4.33 P. M.

For Babylon—9.04 A. M. 2.05, 4.33 P. M.

For Patchogue—2.05, 4.33 P. M.

From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry:

For Jamaica—6.35, 7.03, 8.33, 5.05, 10, 11.32 A. M.; 1.30, 3.03, 4.03, 5, 5.34, 6.03, 6.30, 7 P. M.

For Rockaway only—6.35, 9.05, A. M., 3.03, 6.30, 7 P. M.

For Forest Valley—6.35, 8.30, 10 A. M.; 3.03, 4.03, 5, 5.30, 6.30 P. M.

For Hempstead—7.03, 8.30, 11.32 A. M.; 4.03, 5.03, 5.30 P. M.

For Port Jefferson—6.35, 10 A. M.; 5 P. M. Northport—6.03, 6.30 P. M.

For Babylon—7.03, 8.30, 11.32 A. M.; 4.03, 5, 6.03 P. M.

For Islip—7.03, 8.30 A. M.; 5 P. M. Patchogue, 8.30 A. M., 5 P. M.

For Riverhead—9.05 A. M., 3.03, 4 P. M.

For Greenport and Sag Harbor Branch—9.05 A.M., and 4 P. M.

For Creedmoor only—4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

From F. N. S. and C. Depot, north of Ferry:

For Flushing (Bridge street), College Point and Whitestone—8, 9.30, 11 A. M.; 12.30, 3.30, 5.15, 6.35, 8 P. M.

For Great Neck Branch—9.15 A. M., 4.15, 6.45 P. M.

For Flushing (Main street)—9.15, 10.33 A. M.; 12.35, 3.05, 4.15, 6.45, 10 P. M.

For Garden City and Hempstead—9.15, 11.33 A. M., 5.05 P. M.

For Babylon and Patchogue—9.15 A. M. and 5.05 P. M.

From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry:

For Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach—9, 10, 11 A. M., 1.30, 6.40 P. M.

For Northport and Port Jefferson—8, 9.30 A. M. Northport—6.40 P. M.

For Locust Valley Branch—9.30 A. M., 6.40 P. M.

For Babylon—9 A. M., 6.40 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of James Slip, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., every 30 minutes previous to the departure of trains from Long Island City. Sunday boats from James Slip—9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of East Thirty-fourth street, every fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains.

THE SPORTSMEN'S ROUTE.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago. Like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach in all directions, and cover about all the country north, northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and the country north thereof; with another line it pushes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escamaba, to Negaunee and Marquette; with another line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and for St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching westward from Elroy, it sends forward through Winona, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and stops not until Lake Kaneska, Dakota, is reached; another line starts from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, the A. M. L. & J. Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galina and Dubuque, and the country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Nevada, Boone, Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last named is the "GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route to Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

TO SPORTSMEN:

THIS LINE PRESENTS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES—FOR PRAIRIE CHICKEN, DUCK, GEESE, AND BRANT SHOOTING. THE IOWA LINE TO-DAY OFFERS MORE FAVORABLE POINTS

than any other road in the country, while for Deer and Bear Hunting, and for Brook Trout, Lake Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, and Bass Fishing in hundreds of points on the Northern and Northwestern lines of this company will be found unsurpassed by any in the West.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt., Chicago.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
ap16

TO SPORTSMEN:

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMP'Y

Respectfully invite attention to the

Superior Facilities

afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and dangers of reshipment, while the excellent cars run over the smooth steel tracks enable STOCK TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

The lines of

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

also reach the best localities for

GUNNING AND FISHING

in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. EXCURSION TICKETS are sold at the offices of the Company in all the principal cities to KANE, RENOVA, BEDFORD, CRESSON, RALSTON, MINNEQUA, and other well-known centers for

Trout Fishing, Wing Shooting, and Still Hunting.

Also, to

TUCKERTON, BEECH HAVEN, CAPE MAY, SQUAN, and points on the NEW JERSEY COAST renowned for SALT WATER SPORT AFTER FIN AND FEATHER.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager. feb17 tf

NEW YORK & LONG BRANCH R.R.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT AND SQUAN.

Time-table of June 19th, 1876: Trains leave New York from foot of Liberty street, North River, at 7.30, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45 4.30 and 6.00 P. M. All trains run to Long Branch. The 7.30, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45, 4.30 P. M. trains run through to Sea Girt and Squan.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at MATTEWAN STATION with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Engr. jn13 3m

The Hazard Powder Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

Hazard's "American Sporting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6½ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6½ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with *great penetration.* For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12½, and 6½ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.

GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office.

88 Wall Street, New York.

GUNPOWDER.

Dupont's

SPORTING, SHIPPING AND MINING

POWDER.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER MILLS

(ESTABLISHED IN 1801),

Have maintained their great reputation for 75 years. Manufacture the Celebrated

EAGLE DUCKING, EAGLE RIFLE, AND DIAMOND GRAIN POWDER.

The most Popular Powder in Use. Also,

Sporting, Mining, Shipping and Blasting Powder

Of all kinds and descriptions.

For sale in all parts of the country. Represented by

F. L. Kneeland,

Feb 10-1y 70 Wall Street, New York.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,

The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,

For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes FG, FFG, FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above gave high velocities and less reaction than any other brands made.

BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

26 Murray St., N. Y.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

FOREST AND STREAM HAT.

HATS IN EVERY STYLE.

N. Espenscheid, 118 Nassau.

Jn29-tf

JOHN WANAMAKER & Co.

ONE PRICE.
FINEST CLOTHING.
818 AND 820 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA.

je22

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

BROOK TROUT FISHING.—The Scuppernong Springs House is now open for the accommodation of fisherman and others. This House is situated three miles from North Prairie Station, Waukesha county, Wis., at the Scuppernong Trout Ponds, where is to be found the best trout fishing in the Northwest. Conveyance can always be had at the station. Terms $2 per day. Trout always on the table. Dead fish, 50 cents a pound. For further information address H. F. DOUSMAN, North Prairie, Wis. jul13-4t

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIETIES. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springville House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. LANE, Good Ground Station, L. I. Live wild geese stools for spring and fall shooting. jul13-3m

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; 20 acres of grounds. First-class accommodation for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad. Persons visiting this delightful resort with a view to secure rooms, will be impressed with its unusual attractions. Address JOHN BREASTE'R, Catskill. ja29 3mo

RICE LAKE,
IDLEWILD, HARWOOD, CANADA.

A delightful summer resort for gentlemen and their wives on Stony Point. Bass, Pickerel, Muscalonge, Indians, Canoes, etc.

A. V. DENIO, Proprietor.

**Cars from Toronto to Port Hope or Cobourg, or boat from Rochester to Port Hope. je22 3m

JORDAN HOUSE.—"HEAD OF THE BOG."—Opposite the mouth of Jordan River, Dolton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., M. H. OBER, Proprietor. Particular attention given to carting Boats and Baggage to Moosehead. Boarding Sporting Parties a specialty. Experienced and reliable guides obtained on short notice. P. O. Address, South Colton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Reference in New York, John P. Waters, 12 John street. je22 4t

Bromfield House,
BY
Messenger Bros.,
55 BROMFIELD STREET,
Boston Mass.
The House for Sportsmen.
feb17 tf

PARKS HOUSE,
MAGOG, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
W. JAMERSON, Prop'r.
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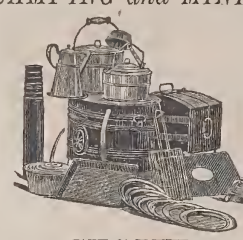
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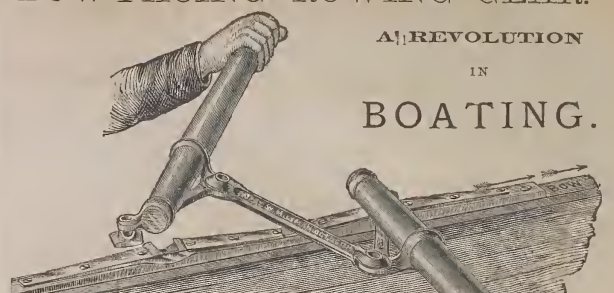
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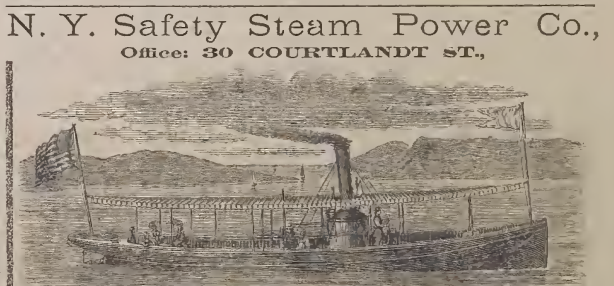
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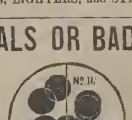
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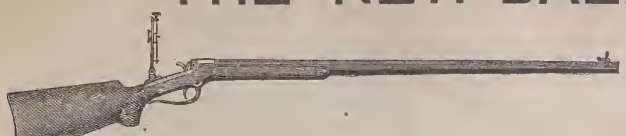
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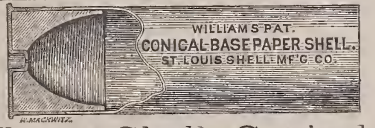
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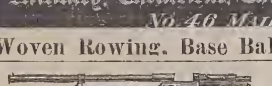
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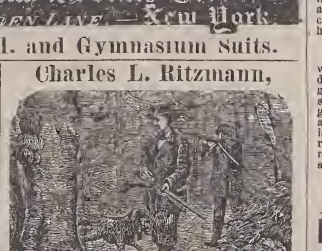
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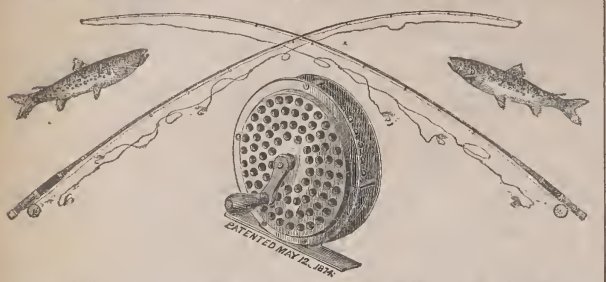
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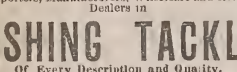
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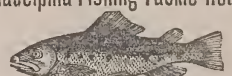
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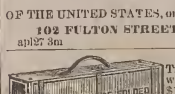
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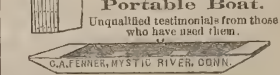
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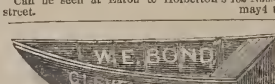


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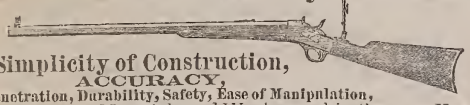
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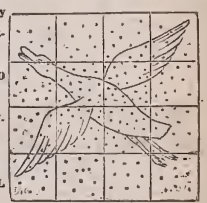
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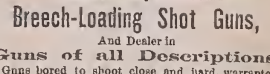
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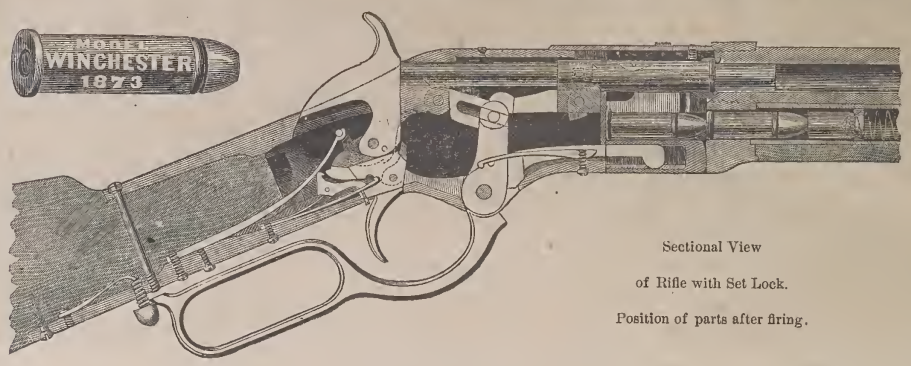
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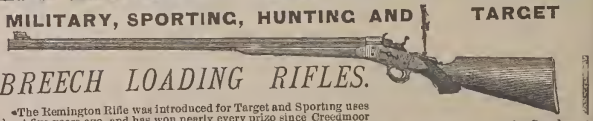
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 24. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Shooting in Japan.

A DAY WITH THE SNIPE AT NAN-GA-MUNGI.

"Arma virumque cano."—*Virgil*

"WAKE up, you old porpoise, sleeping at this hour of the morning! Why, it was only last night you were willing to lay odds that you would be the first man up. O'Gaggen has just arrived, and I can see old John stalking down the bund with Snagsby and Fannie at his heels, and your boy has got your tea and toast ready, so—

"Rise up William Riley,"

buckle on your armor,

"And come along with me."

I was lying quietly in bed enjoying the cool atmosphere of a lovely morning in October—a morning that can only be appreciated by those who pass through the heat of a southwest monsoon in Japan—thinking whether I had everything arranged for the day's shooting, when my thoughts were abruptly broken by the advent of Gus, who, be it known, besides being one of the best shots in the East, is decidedly the best fellow.

It required but little urging to step off *pyjammas*, take a jump into the bath-tub, and doff a light shooting suit. This finished, I strolled into the dining room where Gus and O'Gaggen had commenced work upon the regular Eastern morning repast of tea, toast and eggs.

John was standing on the sides of his feet by the bay window drumming a tune on the panes, his hat pulled down partly shading his eyes, and a cheroot in his mouth.

"Good morning, John. Don't you eat anything before shooting? Better have an egg, or something of the sort."

"Eat ——! no. The last time we left here to shoot pheasants at Ma-ri-ko I ate one boiled egg, and the infernal thing sat like a loaded cat-ridge in my stomach all day, and besides mighty near killing me it caused me to miss every pheasant that came within shot. Eat! Thunder, its a wonder to me that you three gormandizers, after stuffing yourselves with a heavy dinner only at eight o'clock last night, can find room to stow away such trash as tea, toast and eggs; here, boy, give me some *teppo midzer* (soda water) and that bottle that has three stars on the cork. *That's* the kind of eating I commence the day with. It don't load you down like a charge of buckshot in your "innards" like those —— eggs."

"You are foolish, John, not to eat something. We get nothing more until noon, you know, and walking through rice fields with a blazing sun overhead is no joke," said Gus.

"I have lived many years in China and Japan, and no one can tell me that eggs and tea is proper food for a human being to start out in the morning with. Anyway, it won't suit me, and that heathen (pointing to the servant) carries my grub, and its in the chronometer case." Well, every one can suit himself, but my advice is, never to start out on an empty stomach to travel over rice fields that continually emit miasmatic vapors, and to prove this I am stowing away the fourth poached egg," exclaimed O'Gaggen.

"Yes, in your country," replied John, "they are glad to eat a badly boiled potato and call it a tip-top dinner, but where I was raised, in America, a few miles from Portland, they dig up the sun with a spade and bake their pork and beans with it, finishing off with Cape Cod woodcock."

"What do you call that?" asked the President.

"Well, its salt fish, two boiled potatoes, a beet, and a quart of boiling fat. When I was shipwrecked off Cape Cod, thirty years ago, it was the first and last dish they fed us on during a week's stay, and the fellow who could drink the most grease was considered the healthiest man."

"Indeed!" said the Irishman. "What a queer country you have lived in."

"Yes, but that is not the greatest part, either, they use this grease for various purposes. It never costs them a cent for oiled clothes. When they go a-fishing they only put on an old pair of trowsers, and oil the rest of their bodies, which makes them waterproof, and as for hair oil, why, bless you, a Yankee peddler could not sell a bottle in a year; they use nothing but pure pork fat on their hair, which turns it in time to first-rate bristles, so when a man gets short of cash he has only to have his hair cut and carry it to the first shoemaker in the village to get ready money. They call this the *basis* of political economy, and it was where John Mill, one of your countrymen, first got his ideas of political economy from," replied John.

"My gracious! what a country to live in," responded the Irishman, as the fourth egg disappeared.

"Well, President, what is the programme for to-day? The sun is just rising, and we had better be up and doing," interrogated John.

"You, Gus, O'Gaggen, and myself will go over in my shooting boat with the dogs, while the servants can he driven up in my wagonette with the luncheon to 'Black Eyed Susan's' on the Tocaido, where they can hire coolies and meet us at the fourth dyke at noon with the tiffin. In the evening we will change places and drive home, while they can go with the dogs and the boat."

"All right; here boy—in Japanese—put this change of clothing in the boat with Snagsby and Fannie. Shove my gun and cat-ridges in with them, and don't forget my "chronometer case" or you will spend the night in the Tobi prison."

Sally, Diver and Becky having been safely stowed on board the boat with the other dogs we all jumped aboard, while the boatman shoved off, and hoisting our heavy Japanese sail we were soon spinning through the shipping with the light morning air, with bow pointed for Manga-mungi, six miles ahead.

It was a lovely morning, delightfully cool, and we all tacitly enjoyed the sail while smoking our cheroots.

"O'Gaggen," said John, "it has always been my misfortune while shooting with you to have that Sally of yours step ahead of me and flush every snipe in the field. Now what use is a dog to any one who has to call him into heel every five minutes. It only spoils the fun, and I would advise you to shoot the bitch at once."

"That bitch will be the finest pheasant dog in Yokohama next year, and as she is out of your Fannie by Gus' Diver I consider her pretty good stock."

"I intended to drown one pup of that litter, but I said to myself, 'there's O'Gaggen, who don't know the difference between a poor pup and a Japanese Custom House officer, so I will give her to him. That's the way you got Sally. Now take my advice and heave her overboard at once."

"Come look alive, all of you," cried Gus, as the boat's keel grated on the sandy beach at Man-ga-mungi.

"Why, there's the President's wagonette just arrived at the Tea House abreast of us. I can see the *bettoes* unharnessing the horses. The servants will be in time to meet us at the fourth dyke. Now, then, spread out in the rice field. Keep your dogs well into heel and walk slowly, the slower the better. There is never anything gained by walking snipe in a hurry, as in so doing, in three cases out of five, you are apt to pass the birds that may be lying close in the rice. Are you ready?"

"Hold on," replied John. "Where's my 'chronometer case?' Here boy, *saki*. Where in thunder did that rascal go to? Here O'Gaggen, you always carry a private stock of Dunville & Co., let me wet my lips before shooting. That cheroot was pretty strong; came near getting the best of me. Now I am ready," rejoined John, invigorated by a pull at O'Gaggen's medicine bottle. "Keep your eyes peeled. Thunder! the birds are rising wild. Well done, Gus. Keep in line President; no hurry."

The snipe did rise wild as John had said, but one by one they dropped, the dogs retrieving them.

Gradually we became separated while pushing up the patch, Gus and O'Gaggen taking the field parallel, leaving John and the President to work the first stretch.

Suddenly we heard a loud noise, and John broke in with: "I'll bet my hat that Gus has shot 'Chop Dollar' again. He will fire at a snipe even if his best friend is in point blank range," and his words were verified, for on arriving at the spot Gus was settling matters to the satisfaction of the wounded coolie by giving him a few *tempos* for having shot him by mistake; his bird getting up behind and in range of master "Chop Dollar," who, from Gus' continual target practice at his face, had earned the *soubriquet*.

After working up the third dyke, and in passing a small bend, O'Gaggen was seen signalling the party, and on approaching him we were astonished to hear that he had marked down a couple of woodcock in a small clump of bamboos and hazel which surrounded a few old graves. The brushwood being almost impenetrable the spaniels were sent in to do duty, while we stationed ourselves in likely positions. In a short time the barking of one of the spaniels announced that the birds were flushed, and almost simultaneously the report of O'Gaggen's gun was heard, followed by John's loud, convulsive laugh interspersed with "a crow, by thunder!" called us immediately to the scene of amusement, and true enough the Irishman had bagged a crow which was flushed by the dogs, and shot before it was ten feet away from the cover by the quick-sighted O'Gaggen, who expected to see a couple of woodcock. Notwithstanding this unfortunate mistake O'Gaggen was convinced that the cover held the woodcock and proposed to try and flush the birds himself. Hardly had John's laughter subsided, and which was only quieted by vigorous pulls at his "chronometer case," before the birds rose sharp on the wing from the very edge of the bamboos and flew almost straight at the thirsty man, who was now too much occupied to be able to grasp his gun, and were both brought to bag, one falling to Gus, and the other to O'Gaggen. The laugh now turned upon John, who, with ill-concealed mortification, swore that it was no fault of his that birds will fly at the wrong moment.

The end of the fourth dyke was just visible, and with it our servants who had preceded us. Luncheon had been spread upon the ground under the shade of a massive tree, and seating ourselves we were soon busily discussing the merits of a cold game tiffin and Hock and seltzer. While doing justice to the repast it struck O'Gaggen to inquire of John how many birds he had brought to bag, and was rather surprised to hear that our worthy friend had not a feather to show for his morning's work. "But," said he, "it is not the fault of my shooting, but that infernal Dutch powder which I bought of old H., and then again it happens sometimes that,

'So swift a bird is apt to make
Old shots with indecision shake,
Such are indeed when they kill
Much more to fortune than to skill.'

"Those are splendid birds," remarked the President, weighing one of the largest. "This last one I knocked over weighs just six and one-half ounces. I have seldom seen solitary snipe, even in this country, as large as this fellow."

"When I was in Hakodadi, last year," replied Gus, "shooting on the long marshes, which extend from the fort seaward, I bagged twenty couples of snipe, not these English snipe, but real solitary snipe—the *Scolopax major* of Linnæus—in just one hour, and every bird was as heavy as that one you have just weighed. They were not, however, what I call 'bang-up' shooting, as they rose heavily when flushed from actual fatness, and made it easy work for me to knock them over, whereas the snipe we have been shooting this morning are with few exceptions English snipe, and are a much lighter and wilder bird, which makes shooting, in my opinion, more exciting; but then so far as flavor goes of course there is no comparison, as the solitary snipe has more of that delicate taste that we so much admire in the woodcock than any bird I know of; in fact, the Japanese themselves consider the snipe as belonging to the woodcock family, and the name *yama-shigi* means nothing more than hill snipe, which I think a very appropriate appellation when you take into consideration the similar habits of these birds."

Luncheon dispatched we enjoyed a quiet pipe, and then counted our morning's work, which amounted to fifty-two.

couples of snipe, a brace of woodcocks, and O'Gaggen's crow.

"Now," said John, "as the day advances I feel more limber, and if you can let me have a few of your cat-ridges, President, I will try my hand at the *shigis* homeward, but let us take those rice fields in on our right, we may trouble other game by the side of that small pond. I have picked blue-winged teal out of it at times, and it may be possible that we shall find some there this afternoon."

Then swinging off to the rice field on the right we again spread out, when John, to the astonishment of all at the very first shot, brought down three snipe out of a wisp of six, and shortly afterward Gus distinguished himself by a long shot at a pheasant which was flushed from the rice.*

As the sun was setting we reached the boat, and placing the dogs and servants on board, started them home while the four of us were ferried across the river to the Tea House, and there, after a change of clothes, &c., and a few cups of pure Japanese *icha* we jumped into the President's wagonette and drove rapidly homeward in the cool of the evening, tired but satisfied with the day's shooting.

When fairly within the gates of Yokohama, and while driving over the *yo-shi-do-bashi*, Gus turning to John said, "Of course you will dine with us to-night at *ro-ku-bun*, and as for change of clothes and a bath we also supply these, which will not necessitate your going home?"

"I have had feed enough to-day, but I don't mind looking at you three gormandizers at work, and about the bath, if you will haul up at the club, President, I will wash myself inside first, and afterwards think of hide scraping at your establishment," replied our worthy colleague.

SAMOURAI.

*This is rather unusual, but an actual fact. We were at least six miles from the nearest hills where these birds could possibly find their regular food. It sometimes happens that in straying away from the hilly districts they become bewildered and secret themselves in the rice fields.

NOTES OF THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

A DAY IN THE CHAPARRAL.

"In the wild and purple mountains he longed, he longed to be."

IN the coast ranges we wander. In the morning we ride along the line of surf and seaweed, and are met with the breakers and the mist. At noon we are two thousand feet above, upon the cliffs which are the abrupt junction of land and sea. Around us is the sunlight, then, below us, over the water, a great volume of cloud settles in convoluted banks which muffle the roar of the ocean. As the day advances the mass becomes more orderly and stratified until, at evening, half cumulus and half stratus, it spreads broad and billowy like a second ocean over the first. Its horizon is as even and level as the horizon of the water itself. Above its white and fluffy substance the black heads of the islands peer, like the crests of serpents above the sea-foam. Underneath this envelope sail the ships, whose passengers are cold and damp and uncomfortable, and murmur at Heaven's unkindness in thus hiding her face from them, when it is not Heaven's doings at all, but only a film of earth's obscurity, which we, from our heights, look down upon and enjoy.

Before us is the trail which the deer and the Indians pioneered for us centuries ago. By this path the wild doe goes down to drink when the moon is high. On either side bristles the dense abattis of *chaparral*, through which no man is lank enough to thread his way, no animal is strong enough to breast a passage. Its boughs are not lissome like the hazel and birch, but dry and sapless, are like iron in their inflexibility. It is a tangled and matted thicket of grease-wood and evergreen, wild rose and sage, with flowers of all colors and kinds interwoven. Here and there the white and flaky raceme of the regal bayonet-plant overtowers all. Nature recognizes the fact that beauty needs defence, and hence the thorns of the rose and the bayonet-flower's spines, which, sharp as needles, radiate from the root of the plant and are a guard to its beauty. In like manner a queen is surrounded by the bayonets of her trusty soldiers. The spears of the bayonet-plant are as keen as the spears of the Spartans, and a field of this growth is as pathless as a cactus-bed. Along the trail some kind pilgrim who has gone before us has clipped the thorns away. Probably he rode a mustang; the mustangs are intelligent creatures and early learn by sore experience to avoid this species of shrubbery, and, ungenerous that they are, they do not hesitate to fly the track and harry their riders through a grease-wood copse in order to save their own tender skins from contact with a tiny bayonet-plant. Be he never so brave, there are two things from which the mustang will shy—they are the bayonet-plant and the rattlesnake.

In these coverts the rattlesnake is at home, and, on account of his deadly presence, he who chambers up these mountains, clutching with his fingers close to the ground, literally carries his life in his hands. In precaution it is well to wear gauntlet gloves and boots with high leggins to shield the vulnerable parts of the person. Yet it was but the other day that we saw a Mexican who was shod with only a sole of buck skin, which was tied sandal-wise upon his foot, and with this excuse for a shoe he walked fearlessly into the lairs where they were thickest. Surely there is some fraternity between wild animal and wild man, and some reciprocity of harmlessness to which they have agreed.

A lariat of braided horse-hair is a prickly harrier over which, according to popular belief, they cannot pull their tender skins, and in a dry and rocky country the practiced mountaineer is seen to spread his bed of blankets within this magic circle. Ropes of horse-hair are plenty and can be procured in any store, for the making of them is a common accomplishment known to the ranchman, who with this art whiles away the rainy day, and to the shepherd, who does not fool his time away in piping on an oaten reed like some sentimental Colin Clout, but improves it by weaving lariats the while his sheep are lying down. Horse-hair is a favorite material with the Mexican saddlers also, and deftly they braid it into bridles, halters and girths. With other commodities it has its market value, and to procure it horses are cropped as sheep are shorn. Often have we seen great herds of horses with tails closely docked in order that the brushes of hair might be woven into rope-work for the fanciful adornment and equipment of other horses.

As for remedies against the snake-bite, if a finger should be struck, cut it off and throw it away. If an arm is bitten and there are a hatchet and hand-saw convenient, a hurried amputation may save one's life. But if wounded in a more vital part, then God help you, you are *in extremis;* drink whiskey then immoderately, intemperately, and like a toper. *Similia similibus curantur*—the one poison may neutralize the other. Not only as a cure, but as a precaution, is the use of whiskey recommended, and Smith, the packer, is never without a small flask of it. As he holds it up between his eye and the sun, and dwells upon it in anticipation, he remarks that it is well to have a drop along in case of snakes, and again, as he draws a long breath after a long imbibition, he says that it is well to keep a little in the system "so as to be fortified like."

Of all the dangerous creatures that infest the *chaparral* none are more to be shunned than these homeopathic dispensers of death. The minutest drop of poison from their fangs will curdle a man's blood in his veins in a very few hours and he dies most horribly. It is safe to say that the old enmity between the seed of woman and the serpent will never end, and the new settler hunts the rattlesnake with a hatred which is as intense as his love for his children. But still, in spite of its deadly powers, this is considered but small game, like the sneak-thief, the bumblebee, and the mosquito, in whose pursuit no glory can be gained. To fight the bandit and the bear, and to die in their grasp is heroic sport, but to be killed by the rattlesnake or tarantula is an unqualified misfortune. That is a very peculiar and unpleasant cold tremor which shakes a man's heart when he finds himself, all unannounced, hand to fang with one of these symbols of Satan, with malice glittering in its eye and venom shining from every writhe of its coil. No man, however brave, can feel the fawning of one of these murderous reptiles about his ankles without a sudden departure from dignity. He invariably howls in a suppressed voice, leaps whichever way his muscles will first lift him, and then laughs nervously; and, if he be at all profane, he swears a little, addressing opprobrious epithets to the black and yellow creature in question. Sometimes, if he is at all nervous and very close, the laugh is swallowed up in the howl. Having recovered from discomfiture he takes his revenge, building a rock monument upon the doomed reptile, and with every bowlder consigning it to that lower sphere which is the home of its prototype. As I say, he stones it to death, for it is vain, and a waste of opportunity and ammunition to shoot at a snake when its slim body lies at full length, especially when a person is agitated and not in tone for a beautiful precision of aim. A pistol is a very nice toy for amusement or practice, but for killing a snake give me a fragment of granite, or a "nigger-head" from the bed of the stream, and let it be a handfull in size and about three pounds in weight. Finally, when his victim has ceased to wriggle, the hunter carefully detaches its cluster of rattles, a node for every year of its life, which he will carry with him in his vest-pocket and exhibit when trophies are counted.

Now, having finished this batch of snake, let us continue our ride through the *chaparral*. There is a health and vigor about this kind of life which is regeneration itself. A thrill of excitement comes over him who nears the crest of the mountain, for he has anticipations of the new views, new prospects, new country to be seen on the other side. Every ledge is a field for discovery, every cañon is a lurking-place for adventure. The rasping of every footstep on the brittle earth of the hillside may reveal a fossil which is a reminder of extinct life, a potsherd which was baked by an ancient people, or a quartz which is the blossom and outcrop of rich mines underneath. The explorer is an amateur prospector. The prospector's zeal is a mercenary one; the explorer finds mines as an astronomer finds planets, or as a philosopher finds truths, just for love.

There is a peaceful pleasure in sitting and smoking at the front door of your tent, which opens on a new picture every evening. And in the beautiful morning, when the sleeper awakes with his beard all silken and soft with the dew, he feels the strength of a giant in his frame. There is much hidden meaning in the old fable of Antæus, for Earth is our mother, as she was his, and never did one of her children sleep on her warm bosom in summer without feeling the principle of life grow strong within him. All night long the breath of the wild rose is heavy in the atmosphere, and in the morning, at breakfast, a cluster of them drooping over the edge of their humble vase, an empty yeast-powder can, lend a pleasant air to the cloth upon which the bacon and bread are piled. All is wild and unknown here, and restraint and conventionality are things but dimly remembered. At night we camp under the trees, and by day we ride over the hills, and neither by night nor day are our minds troubled with thoughts of barber, tailor, or housewife, for we are all these, and even more. In a little world of our own, with rations and equipments, for many weeks, there is no need of word of intercourse with human being in that time. We see no daily papers, and read no Centennial reports and poetry. The fluctuations of the money market do not interest us, for we have no money, neither any need of it. Though deprived of many comforts, yet we are spared many inflictions, and, taken all in all, the balance is about even.

Thus following the sinuous outline of the coast we find ourselves upon a promontory which separates two jealous and very belligerent places. They are the bays of Wilmington and Santa Monica, each of which is a harbor with its advantages and disadvantages, and each of which aspires to be the future sea-port of Southern California. Which of these is the better one let us not say until we have fully concluded in which one's real estate and docks to invest our extra capital. So we view the situation impartially, and we see, what we have seen before, that there is no other rivalry so bitter, and no other jealousy so great as that between two neighboring towns which are now neck by neck in the race for prosperity, but which contest must end by one becoming a suburb of the other. For years it seems as if the very next word of quarrel would lead to blows and civil war between the parties to the contention, but from them we learn that the way of words is long that leads to blood-shed, especially when the disputants are a brace of newspaper men. How valiant these head lights of civilization do become, and what watch dogs are they over the interests of their patrons, and how learned in the use of the slang dictionary! And yet all the editors that I have known were peaceful men, and if the time-honored western challenge "Drink or fight!" were offered them they would always be sure to weaken on the first half of the alternative.

At present Santa Monica and Wilmington are both suburbs and sea-ports of Los Angeles, where their patrons live and where the heat of the struggle is. Long editorials, bulletins and maps are printed in defence of the harbors in question, and the public mind is much concerned upon this topic of the position of that great haven which must lie between San Francisco and San Diego, and be the outlet of this fertile and isolated region, which is bounded on the north by mountains which are well nigh proof against railways. Here, also, roads from the east must terminate in time, and their passengers and freight take vessel for the north. So this position for the harbor of Los Angeles rises above the pettiness of private interest and becomes of wider consequence. If the question is to be settled, it were well that it were done quickly, for the Government is building a breakwater at Wilmington, and private enterprise is pushing a pier out into the Bay of Santa Monica and laying out the streets of the city that is to be, and one of these projects is lost work. Let the break-water be done and the pier be finished, however, and then time and the sea-captains will soon tell which is the best, and that will prosper. Mortal men and engineers may be mistaken in their plans, but there is no such thing as fooling Time and the sea-captains. FRANK CARPENTER.

The Wheeler Exploring Expedition, California, 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

HUNTING DEER AND FINDING SNAKES.

IN Vol. IV, No. 10, of your delightful journal, the valorous deeds of six mighty hunters of Harrisburg, stand recorded, a sad illustration of the vast difference between theory and practice. For some time after this disastrous expedition, the subject of deer hunting, like other painful subjects, was studiously avoided until hope began to revive in the breasts of the illustrious Six. During the winter and following summer the pleasures of anticipation gave place to chagrin, and plans for another war of extermination were completed. But when the long looked-for 1st of September had arrived, circumstances compelled Messrs. Wells, Hackett, and the writer, to remain at home; but Allen, McKee, Leonard, (the blacksmith,) and Mr. Rudisill, (who, from hearing numerous glowing accounts of the pleasures of the chase, had determined to distinguish himself) were speeding toward the beautiful valley of Licking Creek. They reached the famous valley, and after repairing the cabin, they turned their attention to the discussion of plans for the next day's "slaughter," and with the full determination to redeem lost reputation, a programme was arranged.

Next morning they were up before the dawn, and after a good breakfast, they started from the cabin. Everything seemed to justify their expectations of success. The weather was delightful, and over the dreamy woods, almost perfect silence seemed to prevail; the leaves were moist from a recent rain, and not a breath of air stirred to carry the warning scent to the ever-watchful deer. But they had not proceeded far before they made a discovery sufficient to dampen the ardor of the most sanguine hunter. For weeks previous to this time, the mountains, for many miles around, had been on fire, and Licking Creek valley had become a very "City of Refuge" for legions of rattle snakes that had, as was supposed by many, been driven there by the fires. Scarcely a hundred yards could be traversed without hearing the warning rattle of this deadly reptile. To watch for snakes and hunt deer properly at the same time, was hardly possible. The day passed without getting the sight of a deer; but more than one huge specimen of *Crotalus durissus* fell a victim to the aim of the hunters. When they met that evening the situation was discussed, and admitted to be grave, but they determined to stand their ground, and hold their position at all hazards; and the next morning found them again on the war-path. Several deer were seen, and also unmistakable evidences of the presence of bruin; and once during the day Allen and the blacksmith came so close to a bear as to distinctly hear his hasty retreat. After a short consultation it was decided that the blacksmith should follow in the direction of bruin's flight; while Allen was to make a detour of a mile or more in order, if possible, to "head him off." They accordingly separated, and were soon out of sight and hearing of each other; the blacksmith cautiously descending the end of the mountain, and Allen making fast time in another direction. Allen reached the desired point, and taking a commanding position, awaited events. An hour passed, and just as his patience was begining to give out, he heard something cautiously approaching the spot where he stood, but to his great disappointment it proved to be the blacksmith instead of bruin. The bear had evidently given them the slip, and for this time was safe. As the day was well nigh spent, they concluded to hunt back toward the cabin, for which point the blacksmith "struck a bee line." But Allen, not satisfied with the day's work, stubbornly determined to hunt as long as there was light enough to draw a bead; and while cautiously stealing along, listening and watching, he heard a slight noise in advance of him. Standing perfectly still, he soon beheld the cause of the disturbance. Running toward him, at a distance of not more than twenty yards, was an animal whose kind he had never before seen in daylight, in the woods, and, coupled with its audacity, a strange, peculiar growl, which, as he was afterwards ashamed to confess, for a moment somewhat unnerved him. It quickly retreated a few paces, when up jumped four others, all arranging themselves boldly and beautifully upon a flat rock, and all uniting with their companion in the dismal-like growl. Then came five ringing shots in quick succession, and five representatives of the old-time Whig party (veritable ring-tailed 'coons), has passed with their constituents, into history.

As it was now getting dusk, Allen quickly gathered up his game, which was load enough for one man to carry, and made the best possible time for the camp, which he reached before dark. After a hearty supper, of which stewed 'coon was the principal dish, it was decided that the want of success that day was mainly attributable to the failure of some of the party to carry out their part of the programme as arranged by Allen the night previous, and they determined to hunt the next day in such a manner, that nothing but an ignominious nocturnal flight of all the deer in the vicinity would save them. A plan was accordingly arranged, and the hunters once more laid down to sleep.

The next morning found them again on the trail. The blacksmith and Rudisill took positions on a well-known "crossing" near the end of the mountain, while Allen and McKee were to take opposite sides of the mountain, and

hunt in their direction. This was Allen's plan, the wisdom of which was soon made manifest, for before noon the silence was broken by two tremendous reports from Leonard's gun, and before its storm of buck-shot and wire, a noble five-pronged buck had gone down. After congratulations and a "smile" over their victory, the now united party dressed and carried the deer to camp.

The weather was exceedingly hot, and in order to get their venison home in good condition, they determined to make a forced march toward civilization. Accordingly after supper, by which time on'y the tops of the highest hills reflected the rays of the setting sun, they packed up their "traps," and started. With a deer weighing 135 pounds, the flesh of five 'coons, guns, and ponderous knapsacks, their progress was necessarily slow; and before they had traveled one mile, it was dark. Allen, appreciating the magnitude of the task before them, halted at the creek, and added about a gallon of water to his already enormous load. The rest of the party pushed forward to the foot of the first mountain, and there halted until the old ranger came up. One could not help but admire how philosophically Allen submitted to the jeers of some of the younger members of the party. But the emergency which that water was intended to face was not far off, and Allen could afford to await the vindication of his conduct. Up the mountain, over rocks, through the blackness of darkness they crawled along, sometimes standing, sometimes falling, and now and then lying down to rest a moment. In this manner they had ascended about one-fourth of the distance, when they discovered that it would be impossible for them to carry the deer, knapsacks, and guns, up the mountain at one time. They determined to leave the deer and carry the remainder of the burden to the top of the mountain, build a fire and then return for their venison. Allen took the advance, and on hands and feet began to crawl up the steep rocky side of the mountain. He was soon considerably in advance of the others of the party. But in an instant, and by one of the most extraordinary backward leaps on record, he landed in the very midst of his astonished companions. One word, "rattlesnakes," explained the whole matter, and they all soon fully realized the horror of the situation, for from every side came the blood-curdling rattle of these deadly reptiles, into whose very den they had in the darkness blundered, and they dared not move. Some proposed climbing trees but none were within immediate reach. The great *desideratum* was "light." Amidst inconceivable peril, Leonard, who remained hopeful, succeeded in starting a fire. He would insist that a rattle-snake would never bite any man who had a clear conscience. So it seemed. McKee made free use of fire brands, and finally succeeded in quieting the furious reptiles. Here Allen's genius was brought into play; taking his frying pan out of his knapsack, he built a fire upon it, again took the lead, and started for the top of the mountain, followed by the rest of the party. They reached the summit shortly after midnight, where all, overcome with fatigue, hunger, and thirst, lay down upon the rocks and slept until morning. By this time McKee had entirely subsided; he was so completely collapsed that he declared water must be brought him, or he would have to be hauled out of the mountains. None of the party were much better. Allen finally started off to a spring, a mile and a half distant, and in an hour or so returned with the refreshing beverage, while Leonard set out upon an expedition for a horse and wagon, and by noon they had reached the railroad station, and in due time arrived at Harrisburg, greatly fatigued, but all well able to enjoy a venison steak on Sunday. S. O. B.

For Forest and Stream.

FLY-FISHING ON THE HOMASASSA.

A CERTAIN evening last February found us safely landed at the comfortable house of Alfred P. Jones, on the Homasassa River, Florida, where we met with the kindest possible reception. Here we found a goodly number of gentlemen from the north, heroes of the rod and gun, with a fair sprinkling of ladies, who had braved the sail hither across the open Gulf of Mexico.

The Homasassa River winds through a tortuous channel, and it is ten miles from its spring head to its mouth. Opposite Mr. Jones' it widens into a bay about one-fourth of a mile in width, the banks sloping gradually towards the centre of the river. At high water (for there is a considerable rise and fall of the tide) the various kinds of fish which inhabit these waters run up the river and hide in the grasses on the edge of the banks. Before leaving home we inquired whether we had better take our fly rod along, and were told that it would be useless in Florida. The same thing was afterwards told us at Jacksonville. Nevertheless we brought it. After several days of most excellent sport with the heavy rod and reel, catching sheepshead in great numbers, we made up our minds to try the fly rod. We had noted many likely spots along the river, and particularly the grassy banks opposite the house. We had also noticed that black bass (southern "trout"), sea trout, skip jacks, etc., were to be seen jumping at these places at certain times in the morning and evening, as if feeding, and we immediately resolved that these would be the most likely places to be rewarded with a rise to our flies.

The next evening the fly rod was brought out and limbered up, much to the edification of the incredulous ones. We selected one fly only for our cast—a large one, with red ibis wings, crimson mollan body, and golden pheasant tail—which was tied on a No. 6 hook. With one similar we had taken many a bass at the north.

"Now, Doctor, suppose you exercise your muscles a little, and paddle us out into the deep water so that the flies will laud just at the edge of that bank." 'Twas done; Five or six skeptical disciples of Walton stood on the piers of the boat-house awaiting the result of the experiment with an incredulous expression on their faces.

"That will do, Doctor; keep her well off the shore—just about so far—paddle slowly so as to go over every inch of the ground thoroughly." Away goes the fly. A first, second, and third casts are made with no results; a fourth and the water fairly boils, but the fish did not take the hook. "Whew! Doctor, did you see that?" "Yes," he says, "give it to him again—quick!" Away goes the fly again. This time the fish breaks the water magnificently, and is fairly hooked. Then follows a tough fight, but there is finally brought to the net a magnificent bass of two pounds weight. Soon another, and then another are caught, weighing as high as five or six pounds each, and the astonished spectators on the wharf say they never saw better sport in Florida.

This was only the beginning of our fly-fishing. We whipped almost all the best-appearing places in the river, but found none where the fish rose better than just opposite the house. We took frequently a sea trout or weak fish of three and a half to four pounds weight on the fly, and when we happened to get hold of a skip jack, there was music on the reel equal to a brass band. One day, when coming down the river, we cast the flies nearly opposite the pier at the old plantation. A school of about a dozen large cavalli rose to the fly all at once, fairly churning the water into a foam. They would not take the fly in their mouths, but simply rushed at it in a most frantic manner, and when the fly was drawn toward the boat they very nearly jumped into it. This continued for fully fifteen minutes, and was a sight never to be forgotten. Had one of them been hooked, rod or line would have broken, as they were of fully twelve to fourteen pounds weight, very powerful, and very tenacious of life, though not particularly edible. We always found it convenient to have a trolling line in the boat. The largest fish, such as redfish, groupers, tarpun, and cavalli are generally taken only by this means, and the spoons and spinners which are usually sold in the stores proved there utterly worthless, owing to their having such slight and frail hooks. Among all the fishermen at Homasassa, not one had a spoon which was not thus utterly ruined. Before leaving home, acting upon the timely advice of "Al Fresco," we took several of the "James" spinners, and had new steel wires put through them, with a round spring loop at the bottom or tail end. We then procured some very stout Virginia cod hooks, about No. 1s, with eyes in the shank, and had the eyes of two filed off, and firmly soldered them to one with an eye on it. We made several of these gangs of hooks of different sizes, any one of which could be easily attached to our spoons. By this plan if one hook became broken we could easily slip on another set without the loss of the use of the spinner. By this precaution we did not lose a fish from the breakage of hooks. Since our return we have sent complete drawings of the size of spoons and hooks and our plan of attaching them, to Wm. H. James, at No. 338 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, and he has now produced from them two sizes of spinners with very stout hooks, which hereafter will prove a boon to all fishermen who visit Florida. Spoons made with these improvements would prove a capital bait for bluefish on the south side of Long Island or off Barnegat. We found spinners without feathers much more taking than with them, especially in this case, a spinner resembling a fish when turning in the water.

About a mile below Mr. Jones' house the river runs between projecting ledges of rocks on either side. Here the tide runs swiftly, and the eddies near these rocks are the favorite feeding grounds for large fish. We trolled very successfully at this place with the spoons above mentioned. A lady in our boat captured a red-fish thirty-seven inches long which, two hours after its capture, weighed sixteen pounds. These are the fellows that test the metal of your hooks. Above the house we found the trolling for bass and sea trout at times excellent, frequently catching four or five in three or four hundred yards. Near the head of the river the water is very shallow for some distance—not over four feet in depth, but as clear as crystal. The bottom is covered with very white sand, with occasional dark places where grass grows. By standing at the bow of the boat and rowing slowly along, quantities—literally quantities—of fishes can be seen swimming ahead of the boat or darting swiftly by it. But, strangely, the trolling in this place was most excellent. In passing over an eighth of a mile we took ten black bass, the smallest two pounds and the largest nine pounds fairly weighed.

We cannot close without giving our testimony as to the comfort we had in the use of one of Holabird's improved fishing coats. It was light, very pleasant to wear, rowing, and contained pockets for all our little traps. We used it also with equal comfort as a gunning coat.

HUNTINGTON.

Fish Culture.

HOW BLACK BASS SPAWN.

FOR several days past we have had the rare good fortune to watch the operations of a dozen bass on their spawning bed, and an interesting sight it is. About the last of May, E. S. Pease, the artist, caught some fine bass and placed them in a large spring, which is a hexagonal inclosure of six feet diameter, walled up to three feet above the water line. Here they seemed to thrive, and a few days ago we put in some shovelfuls of gravel and coarse pebbles, and were not surprised to find they had soon made their bed on it, and were ready to spawn. Creeping cautiously to the edge and peering over, we soon had the satisfaction of seeing just how they did it. Most of the fish were keeping shady under a plank float left for the purpose; but presently one of them sculled leisurely out and settled over the bed with a "short, uneasy motion," which soon changed to a brisk jerking of her side against the bottom, her bright belly gleaming like silver, as she coursed round and round, *stirring* (Seth Green's word) her spawn over the same spot at every turn. We could not see that any of them worked in pairs, and concluded that the milt and spawn both sunk at once to the bottom and fastened themselves to the gravel, and as there was no current to wash them away (as in brook trout spawn beds), pairing was not necessary to the impregnation of the ova. For about a week this spawning has been going on, retarded, perhaps, by the cold spring water; but the interesting young mothers seem to be "doing as well as could be expected."—GYP SEE.

P. S.—When the bass were put in the spring it was infested with a vegetable growth, usually called "frog-spittle," which has now quite disappeared; and the question comes up as to how far fish (of this genus) are vegetarians. That they will bite at minnows, even on their spawn beds, we daily prove by dropping a few small fry in among them, which disappears in an incredibly short space of time.

RELATIVE VALUE OF PICKEREL AND MASCALONGE.—There is as great a difference between the two varieties of fish named as there is between a bullhead and a Mississippi catfish, the pickerel never attaining a heavy weight, while the mascalonge is often enormous. We saw one last year, taken from the St. Lawrence, that weighed forty four pounds. The following on the relative value of the mascalonge and the pickerel for the purposes of propagation was read before the Massachusetts Angler's Association, at their last regular meeting, and is from the pen of Dr. E. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio, being written for the Association. With it was received a photograph of a forty eight pound mascalonge, which can be seen at the rooms of the Association, 608 Washington street, Boston:—

"The inclosed photograph taken from the colored plaster of a mascalonge (*Esox nobilior*), weighing forty-eight pounds, gives a very correct idea of the form of the well grown female when ripe with spawn. Forty pounds is about the average weight of the full-grown fish in the western lakes, though it once often attained a much greater size. The largest ever met with in this vicinity I speared in 1844. That turned the scale at eighty pounds. The same season a friend of mine on the Maumee river took from their spawning beds, in a forenoon, fifteen that weighed together 600 pounds. He remarked to me afterward, 'As I speared these fish I hung them up by the gills to the trees along the bank, and at noon when I had tired of the sport, I could have scraped up from the ground a half bushel of eggs that had passed from them.' This destructive mode of fishing, be it remembered, was practiced at a time when the mere mention of the protection of fish and game by law, or any other means, would have been looked upon as more than a mere piece of folly.

A neighbor of ours had a walled-in pond, fed by springs, 50x15 feet divided into two compartments. Into one he placed five pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*), of two pounds each, in the other three mascalonge, weighing one and one-half pounds each. At the end of the first year two of the pickerel died from the effects of bites given by their fellow prisoners. The remaining six (three pickerel and three mascalonge) continued to grow rapidly for four years; after this time their increase was hardly perceptible, though feeding as well as formerly. At the end of the seventh year the pond was removed to make place for other improvements, when the six fish were found to weigh as follows: Two female pickerel eleven and thirteen pounds each. The male ten pounds. Two female mascalonge twenty one and twenty-three pounds. The male eighteen pounds. The mascalonge, although the smallest fish on the start, were seen to outgrow rapidly the pickerel, and continued to do so until destroyed. This growth was probably not so rapid as it would have been in their natural state, and its imperfection was also shown from the fact that none of them ever exhibited any sexual proclivities or development in the spawning season.

This experiment, I think, goes to prove, with the many other observations made by intelligent fishermen, that the rapidity of growth is greatly in favor of the mascalonge; although many others are of the contrary opinion. There are other points, and very important ones to the fish culturist, in favor of this fish. Its great size, superior game and table qualities are well known; but little mention, however, has been made, or notice taken, of its immense quantity of spawn, which is vastly superior in the number of its eggs to any of its genus. To satisfy ourselves on this point, we have made many careful estimates, of which the following is an average result:—

	Fish.	Roes.	Eggs.
Mascalonge	48 lbs.	5½ lbs.	305,000
"	36 "	3½ "	220,000
Pickerel	20 "	2 "	105,000
"	14 "	1½ "	80,000

The eggs are about the same size in each, and but little larger than those of the white fish, with these two advantages in favor of the mascalonge, viz.: rapidity of growth and superior fecundity. Living upon the same varieties of food, and frequenting like localities, we would expect to find this fish much more numerous than its worthless congener, the pickerel, but from our own observation and the reliable statements of fishermen whose observation extends over a period of forty years, we can safely assert that the latter fish has always averaged a hundred or more in number to one of the former. This being the fact, how are we to account for the difference in the relative numbers of these two fish? The common belief is that this difference is caused by the subsidence of high water in May, at which period the mascalonge is known to spawn, leaving its eggs exposed on the dry mud, while the spawn of the pickerel, deposited the last of March or first of April, is not liable to this wholesale accident. This, however, does not admit of a satisfactory explanation, as the rise and fall of the water in our marshes are as frequent and extensive in April as in the latter part of May, so that this casualty to the deposited eggs would be equalized between the two varieties in a series of years.

In 1862, I think, I was put on the right track by a Sandusky Bay fisherman. He accounts for the difference in the number of these two fish in this way: "You see it is them bull frogs that eats them mascalonge eggs. They never touch the pickerel's eggs. They are spawning time themselves, and you know a fish or a reptile don't eat much when they are spawning. But when they get cleverly over it they are right hungry and in time for the mascalonge, who are then on their spawning beds. In the early spring we don't take frogs with bait; we have to hook 'em and trap 'em; but later they will take bait, flying or sitting, and spawn is as good bait as a bit of red flag. To tell the truth, they are generally crammed with it." I have since had the opportunity of veritying the truth of this last remark, and when we consider the number of frogs that once frequented these marshes, we are only surprised that the mascalonge was not long ago annihilated. In 1865 one firm alone at Fremont, Ohio, shipped 16,000 dozen frogs, taken in the marshes of Sandusky Bay and Port Clinton. Owing to this excessive fishing the frog to day is about exterminated.

The water puppy (*Menobranchus lateralis*), almost as abundant, inhabits the lake (Lake Erie), and visits the marshes in April for the purpose of spawning, comparatively few remaining in this locality throughout the year. I once witnessed on such an occasion the entrance of over three acres of marsh water alive with this lizard, apparently copulating. Mr. George Clark, of Ecorse, Michigan, in

the fall of 1868 saw great numbers feeding on the bottom of his seining ground at Grass Island in the Detroit river. He had a fine mesh put in the bag of his seine, and at a single haul, as near as he could compute, took, little and big, over 7,000 of these lizards; 2,000 of the largest were crammed "like pill boxes with white fish eggs." All wild ducks are great spawn eaters, but their depredations will apply equally to the destruction of the eggs of both fishes under consideration: so that we may look to the frog, water puppy, and water insects common to warm weather, as the special enemies of the mascalonge spawn.

The State has made a small appropriation to be used in experimenting with this fish, numbers of which are now being placed in suitable pens to await the ripening period. The eggs separate and impregnate as readily as those of the trout. The fry feed equally well. What we want next is extermination of the pickerel, and a law to protect the mascalonge. Then there is no reason why our marshy streams and estuaries should not, in a few years, team with this noble fish. DR. E. STERLING."

SALMON BREEDING IN CANADA.—A dispatch from Newcastle to the Toronto *Mail*, under date of July 11th, says of Mr. Samuel Wilmot's enterprise:—There is a splendid catch of salmon hereabouts, which is satisfactory evidence of Wilmot's salmon breeding. Mr. Wilmot caused two nets to be set in Lake Ontario on Saturday last, a little to the west of Port Newcastle, and about a quarter of a mile on either side of the outlet of his creek. On Monday morning twenty-one fine salmon were taken, and this morning twenty-two more were captured. These fish average in weight from seven to sixteen pounds. Many of them were sold here, the balance being shipped to the Toronto market. This handsome catch of fish in two days with only two nets, quite equals the palmiest days of salmon fishing in Lake Ontario thirty or forty years ago. This fact speaks volumes in itself in favor of fish breeding and fish protection in our waters.

MORE CONNECTICUT SALMON.—The Hartford *Times* says that the Hon. Henry B. Harrison of New Haven, writes to Dr. Hudson, one of the fish commissioners, that he has just seen a salmon weighing eleven pounds. It was caught July 6th, in a pound at Clinton, at the mouth of the Connecticut; and he informs Dr. Hudson of the fact, as an evidence of the good prospects of the success of the fish commissioners in their labors to restock the Connecticut with that delicious fish.

Natural History.

THE GREAT AUK.

IN FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. II, No. 16, I gave some account of that strange oceanic bird, now believed to be extinct, the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*). I mentioned that from all the evidence I had been able to collect, no specimen of this bird had been seen around the coasts of Newfoundland during the last thirty years. It is true that one is reported to have been picked up in 1853 in Trinity Bay, and another is said to have been taken by Captain Sterling in 1856, but both reports are doubtful. The great auk, I fear, must now be reckoned among the things that have been, though in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they were to be seen in myriads on the low rocky islands of the eastern coast of this island, and immense flocks of them were encountered by the mariners of those days as far out as the Great Bank. Now the discovery of a single living specimen would be hailed as a wonderful event, and the captor would be reckoned a most fortunate man. There is still the bare possibility that on one or more of the islands off Eastern Labrador a few of the species may still exist, for these solitudes are never visited either by seal hunter or cod-fisher.* There is no longer any hope that the bird might be found in Iceland. The last auk was shot on an isolated rock off the south coast of Iceland in 1844, and is now in the Museum of Copenhagen. In Greenland, where, in the days of Egede, Crauz, and Fabricius it was so common, it is now extinct. The Royal Museum of Copenhagen has been for years offering a large reward among the Greenlanders for a specimen, but in vain. In his "Water Babies" Kingsley represents the last of the "gare fowl" or great auks standing on the "All-alone Stone," and relating the sad story of the decline and downfall of its family, the crisis having been hastened by a volcanic eruption, in 1830, in which Gair-fowl's Kerry, an island off the coast of Iceland, on which the gare-fowl dwelt, was swallowed up. It is worth notice that the name gare-fowl, given to the great auk, is of Norse and Icelandic origin, in which language it is named *Geirfuge* and *Geiful*, and in Swedish *Garfogel*. Not only are living specimens in demand, but the skeleton even of a departed auk is exceedingly rare and precious. In all the museums of Europe and America there are only seventy-two specimens of the bird, and about sixty-five eggs. Three of these specimens were found in Funk Island, off the northeastern coast of Newfoundland, in 1804. They came into the possession of Bishop Field, who forwarded one to Agassiz, another to Professor Newton, of Cambridge, England, and the third ultimately reached the British Museum, where, I believe, there is but one other specimen brought from the Orkneys in 1812*

This Funk Island is the only spot where, as far as is known at present, a search for skeletons of the bird is likely to be rewarded with success. In 1841, Peter Stuwitz, a Norwegian naturalist, visited Funk Island, and there saw enormous heaps and skeletons of the great auk lying about. He took away with him a quantity of these bones, which are now in the museum of Christiania. This island was for unknown centuries one of the favorite resorts of the great auk, and probably is the one referred to by Captain Whitbourne in the following extract from his book on Newfoundland, published in the reign of James I: "These Penguins are as bigge as Geese, and flye not, for they have but a little short wing, and they multiply so infinitely upon *a certain flat island* that men drive them from thence upon a board into their boats by hundreds at a time, as if God had made the innocency of so poore a creature to become such an admirable instrument for the sustentation of man." Funk Island corresponds to this description, being a low, flat, granitic rock, about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth, lying thirty miles east of Cape Freels, buffetted by the stormy waves of the North Atlantic, so that only in very calm weather is it possible to land, for there is no cover or harbor. The soil is a dark-colored peat, and in many places consists almost wholly of the bones of sea fowl, chief among them being the bones of our subject. The island is uninhabited by man, but myriads of sea birds of every description cover its surface, and in the breeding season it is scarcely possible to move about without treading on their eggs, so thickly are they spread over the surface.



In 1874 two Englishmen visited Newfoundland, and at my suggestion they landed on Funk Island to search for bones of the great auk. They were only able to stay one hour, as the wind began to rise, and with it the swell of the ocean. Mr. John Milne, one of these gentlemen, has since published a very interesting account of this visit, in which he tells us that his party were successful, in that short time, in finding bones which indicated the pre-existence of at least fifty of these birds. These, however, were of such a fragmentary character that "it is probable they will hardly suffice to complete a perfect skeleton. The collection which has been made, notwithstanding its deficiencies, will nevertheless be sufficient to throw considerable light on the osteology of the bird. I understand that the collection has been placed in the hands of Prof. Owen. The remains were found from one foot to two feet below the surface, and in some places even projected through the soil into the underground nests of the puffins. Mr. Milne says that "on none of the beaks does any trace of a horny covering remain, a covering which would most likely have resisted the attack of time longer than any other, from which fact, together with the general brown and aged appearance of portions it may be reasonably assumed that they were interred at a remote period." The best description of the appearance of the great auk is contained in the English *Pilot* for 1774, as follows: "They never go beyond the bank as others do, for they are always out it or in it, several of them together, sometimes more, sometimes less, but never less than two together. They are large fowls, about the size of a goose, a coal-black head and back, with a white belly and a milk-white spot under one of their eyes, which nature has ordered to be under their right eye—an extraordinary mark. These birds never fly, for their wings are very short, and most like the fins of fish, having nothing upon them but a sort of down and short feathers." It must have been a curious sight two hundred years ago to behold these wild, lonely islands around our shores, literally covered with the strange figures of these birds, as they waddled slowly about in an erect position, with their broad, webbed feet and short wings, resembling the flippers of a seal. These wings were not constituted for flight, but were admirable paddles in the water, enabling the bird to move about even more swiftly than the loon. The legs were extremely short but powerful, and placed so much posteriorly that in resting on the rocks the birds assumed an upright attitude, the whole of the leg and toes being applied to the surface†

The great auk is a native of the northern hemisphere, the penguin being its relative in the southern. Professor Owen has shown that it differed from the latter in the form of the beak and many other osteological details, and is so closely allied to the existing auks, guillemots and puffins as to be classed with them in the same family, *Alcidæ*, which is included in the order of ANSERES, or Swimming Birds. The causes of its extermination are not difficult to discover. Its short wings and peculiar conformation rendered it helpless on land, while its flesh and feathers were so valuable as to invite the rapacity of man. There were few suitable breeding places, and when these were invaded it could not fly elsewhere, and had no choice but to die calmly. In the sharp "struggle for existence" to which nature subjects her animated productions, such a bird as the great auk must perish early. It was too innocent to hold its own in this rough world. Its cousin-german, the little auk, survives still, just because it had been favored with a greater development of wing, so as to make this an organ of flight. The razor-billed auk, another relative, also flourishes around these shores for the same reason; but the places that knew the great auk shall know it no more forever. The dodo has shared the same fate; and we may perhaps be inclined to join in the philosopher's song—

"The dodo is dead, so he cannot sing now,
Yet why should a cloud overshadow our brow?"

It seems to me that a properly equipped expedition to Funk Island would be successful in securing many skeletons of this extinct bird. If a party were to proceed there in July or August, and spend a few days on the island so as to make a thorough search, under the guidance of a person having some knowledge of the bird, so as to distinguish its bones from other remains, it seems very probable that very successful results would be reached. If in a single hour a hurried search was rewarded in the way I have described, in 1874, and if in 1864 a short exploration exhumed three perfect skeletons, what might we not anticipate from a prolonged search, especially as the area is so limited. At all events there is no other locality likely to yield such satisfactory returns to an explorer.

M. HARVEY.

St. Johns, N. F., June 17th, 1876.

* There is at least one specimen in the Smithsonian cabinet, another in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and a third in the Girard cabinet at Vassar College. The last is the one from which Audubon made his drawing, and was caught on the banks of Newfoundland.—ED.

† Its solitary egg was laid either in clefts of the rocks or in deep burrows, was five inches long, and was covered with curious markings resembling Chinese characters.—ED.

THE BIRDS OF OUR SUBURBS.

Our excellent friend, Mr. E. P. Bicknell, sends us a transcript from his diary during May at Riverdale, a beautiful village on the east side of the Hudson just below Yonkers. It seems to be a peculiarly favorable place for birds, such varieties as the cross-bill having been found breeding there, yet is not 20 miles from our office, and almost within the limits of New York City. It is not necessary to go a long distance to find facts in ornithology; it very often happens in birds, as in many other matters, that the best is nearest us. Mr. Bicknell writes as follows:—

May 1.—Cool; temperature 33½°. Northwest wind and slight fall of snow.

May 20.—Cool; south wind in afternoon. Cat-bird and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) noted.

May 5th.—The wood thrush has arrived; also the yellow warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*) and least flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). Buttercups in bloom. Warm south wind all day, veering to east in the afternoon.

May 6.—Rain during the night, followed by a fine, fresh morning, enlivened by the song of the wood thrush from the dripping woods. The Baltimore oriole, bobolink and ruby-throated humming-bird were seen for the first time; all males. The orioles may generally be seen among the scarlet blossoms of the *Pyrus japonica* on their first arrival; as well as the humming-birds. Trees and vegetation have made rapid progress toward their summer dress during the day; pear trees are in blossom.

May 7.—Very warm; temperature reached 82° on the north side of the house. Conspicuous among the arrivals are the great-crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), king bird (*Tyrannus carolinensis*) and yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*). The three vireos, (*V. noveboracensis, flavifrons* and *gilvus*), the Maryland yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*) and solitary tattler (*Totanus solitarius*) are also here. A few apple and dogwood blossoms out. Saw two water snakes about 2½ feet in length, and several dragon flies.

May 8.—Southerly wind, partly cloudy. Another very warm day. Innumerable warblers have arrived during the night, and the woods and trees are now alive with them. Among the new arrivals I noticed the black poll warbler (*Dendroica striata*), prairie warbler (*D. discolor*), chestnut-sided (*D. pensylvanica*), blue winged yellow (*Helminthophaga pinus*) and the water thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). Shot a rose-breasted grosbeak (*Goniaphea ludoviciana*) which are very uncommon here, rarely more than one or two being seen every year; heretofore the first arrivals have invariably been males.

May 10.—Saw one scarlet tanager (*Pyranga rubra*) and a male orchard oriole (*Icterus spurius*) in immature plumage, and a black-throated blue warbler (*Dendroica cærulescens*).

May 11.—Clear; north to west winds. Olive-backed thrush (*Turdus Swainsoni*) abundant; Blackburnian (*Dendroica Blackburniæ*), black and yellow (*D. maculosa*) and Cape May (*D. tigrina*) warblers all made their first appearance.

May 12.—Several Nashville warblers (*Helminthophaga ruficapilla*). Robin's nest with two eggs; this is the first day I have heard the call of the quail.

May 13.—Worm-eating warbler (*Helmitherus vermivorus*), green black-capped flycatching warbler (*Myiodioctes pusillus*), and bittern (*Botaurus minor*); and a flock of about 125 white bellied swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*).

May 15.—Cloudy all day with east wind. Red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) and bay-breasted warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) noted. The hooded flycatching warbler (*Myiodioctes mitratus*) has made its appearance in a piece of woodland, where it is generally common; its presence is betrayed by its lively notes.

May 16.—Wood pewee (*Contopus virens*) first heard this morning. Wood thrushes and red-winged blackbirds are building.

May 17.—The blue-winged yellow warbler and wood pewee are moving about with building materials. The indigo-bird (*Cyanospiza cyanea*), one of our latest migrants, appeared to-day.

May 19.—A brood of five blue-birds are able to fly.

May 20.—Canada flycatching warbler (*Myiodioctes canadensis*); yellow-winged woodpecker's nest, four eggs. Azaleas in blossom.

May 21.—Least bittern (*Ardea exilis*) seen; nest of chipping sparrow with two eggs; first egg of the cow bird this season found in nest of the Phœbe-bird.

May 22.—Clear; strong west wind during the night. Several Tennessee warblers (*Helminthophaga peregrina*) noted. Heard the notes of the Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax acadicus*), a few of which are with us every summers, in three pieces of shady woods. Found a cow-bird's egg in the empty nest of a cat-bird.

May 23.—Cloudy; cool; high wind from the northeast. *Dendroica æstiva* abundant, and *D. æstiva* building. The cow-bird's egg which yesterday encumbered the nest of the cat-bird is missing to-day, and an egg of the rightful owner substituted.

May 25.—Several Traill's flycatchers (*Empidonax Traillii*) noticed near swampy ground; they appear to have a great preference for elm trees. Yellow-winged sparrows (*Coturniculus passerinus*) seen for first time this season.

May 26.—Nest of the *Spizella pusilla* containing two eggs. The Maryland yellow-throats are building.

May 28.—Mourning warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) seen; the only one noted this spring; a single specimen was also seen last spring, the date being May 22d.

May 30.—Shot a fine male specimen of the Kentucky warbler (*Oporornis formosus*) in full song. Nests of the Wilson's thrush, with three eggs, of the brown thrasher, on the ground, with four eggs, and of th

towhee (*Pipilo*) also with four eggs, were found; all the eggs were fresh.

May 31.—Cool; temperature 42°. A Maryland yellow-throat's nest with two eggs; one of the yellow-breasted chat, with three eggs, and a nest of the towhee with four eggs containing well-advanced embryos, were found.

I have been expecting to see more of Dr. Abbott's interesting and valuable notes, but as yet have been disappointed. E. P. BICKNELL.

NEW WORK BY DR. COUES.—Some weeks ago we stated that Dr. Elliott Coues was writing a companion volume to his "Birds of the Northwest," and expressed our gratification. Dr. Coues, however, advised us that we were misinformed, and we printed his letter to that effect. It now appears, however, that we were not so far out of the way in spirit as in letter, since we have just received from Dr. Coues himself proof-sheets of a portion of a new work to be styled "Birds of the Colorado." Although printed much in the style of his "Birds of the Northwest," the text is different in every particular, and treats of a quite different set of birds, so that it is a complimentary rather than companion volume to the other. Not only the full synonymy and description of each species is given, but also its range, habits, nidification, &c., with voluminous references and quotations from late monographs and local lists. It must be very gratifying to field ornithologists in the West to have their fragmentary material so quickly and skillfully taken up, and made to contribute to the complete and felicitous whole of the bird's biography. Ornithology is making rapid advances when this is done as promptly as at the present time. We would be glad if we could avail ourselves of Dr. Coues's permission to reproduce some pages of the new book, but lack of space prevents. To the ruby-crowned kinglet, for example, well known in one sense and poorly known in another, six octavo pages are given. The table of synonymy includes fourteen separate names and 104 references to previous mention of this bird, nine of which are to Dr. Coues's own writings. The specific characters are next briefly given in Latin, preceding a fuller diagnosis in English. The manners, distribution, obscure breeding, sweet and powerful song, and food are then written out. It is a book which will be read with delight, and we are sorry to hear that its appearance will probably be delayed for some time to come.

THE WOOD IBIS AT TROY.—Mr Frederic S. Webster, of Troy, N. Y., records for us the capture of a male wood ibis (*Tantalus loculator*) in full plumage near that city. It was shot on June 24th on a small lake. Its proper home is Florida and Louisiana, and it is rare north of Natchez. It is, therefore, what ornithologists call "a good note" to discover it so far north as the centre of this State.

—Mr. George Bird Grinnell of New Haven, who accompanied Lieut. Ludlow to the Black Hills in 1874, has published as a pamphlet extracted from the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for July, a description of *Uintacrinus socialis*, from the Uinta-Mts., which is specially interesting as being the first crinoid known from the cretaceous rocks of this continent. The fact that it lacked a stem indicates the advance made by some of the crinoids that survived until the cretaceous, over the older paleozoic forms.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—"Teal" writes us that some years ago near the Bass River, in Danvers, Mass., a friend of his caught a spotted sandpiper which had one of its feet fast in a mussel shell. He supposed the bird accidentally stepped into the gaping shell, which the mussel instantly closed, holding the foot..... Mr. D. H. Eaton says the black-throated buntings are very common at Peotone, Will Co., Ill., breeding in hedges. He tells us that there the bobolink is known as the "butter-bird," and the bittern (*B. minor*) as the "thunder-pump." Of the last he found seven eggs on June 3d, far advanced in incubation.....J. H. Ragsdale finds that the upland plover (*Actiturus Bartramius*) breeds at Gainesville, Texas. ....How to ascertain the sex of pigeons? is answered by C. T. J. (Salem, Mass). He says: "I have found that by taking the bird by the legs, allowing the feet to grasp the fore-finger of the left hand, and with the third and fore-finger of the right hand drawing the head gently forward by the bill, a male bird will drop its tail, while a female will raise it. Almost every bird will do the same."..... Mr. W. H. Seabury (Norfolk, Va.,) relates that lately every evening when he has turned on the water to sprinkle his flowers from his hose, a cat bird has immediately made its appearance and flown into and out of the shower to enjoy the bath. No matter at what time the sprinkling was done the bird was sure to be on hand; yet it did not stay on Mr. Seabury's lot, but always came from a neighbor's grounds.

ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, JULY 10 TO JULY 16.—Eight barrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*), three swift foxes (*Vulpes velox*), two whip snakes (*Masticophis flavigularis*), two prairie wolves (*Canis latrans*), presented by Chas. Noble, Philadelphia; one young alligator (*A. mississippiensis*), presented by John Schmeider, Philadelphia; two rattlesnakes (*Crotalus durissus*), presented by S. W. Hudson, Hadsondale, Pa.; one bittern (*Botaurus minor*), presented by R. McClinton, Philadelphia. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l Supt.

ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE, JULY 10 TO JULY 15.—Two tapirs (*Tapirus americanus*), one capybara (*Hydrochoerus capabara*), one rhea (*Rhea americana*), and two ring doves (*Turtur risorius*), bred in the menagerie. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

THE HEAT.—It should be borne in mind that sun stroke, so-called, is produced not only by exposure to the sun. An extremly high temperature of the body is likely to produce what is termed in the East Indies "heat applopexy," with the most fatal results. One should, if possible abolish mental care or worry, as well as all undue excitement during the heated term, as all are predisposing causes, tending to raise the temperature of the body and force the blood to the head. Work early and late, resting from labor in the middle of the day. Drink sparingly and eat moderately of light food and you can laugh at the heat.

The Kennel.

ON BACKING.

WE are in receipt of a letter from our shooting friend "O. F.," of Ameram, N. Y., in which he states that his young bitch, Feathers, from the kennel of our Field Editor, is doing wonders; that now, although but eight months old, she works with the steadiness of an old dog, and is very staunch on woodcock, he having shot a number of birds from her points this season. And the question is then asked us whether is better to work a young dog with an old one in order to perfect him in the way he should go. This is a matter of much importance in breaking young dogs, and deserves the attention of all who intend to break their dog in the best manner. Many persons think that in order to get a young one to hunt he must have the example of an older dog. This is a mistake, as it is almost as natural for a pup or young dog to hunt for game as it is to eat or drink, but yet no young one can be properly broken without working him in company with other dogs. If a pup or yonng dog is worked alone he fails to learn the very important qualificatioe of "backing;" no dog is entitled to be called first-class unless he will staunchly back the points of other dogs, and this accomplishment can only be attained by working them in company. Yet we have seen many young dogs completely spoiled by working them too much when very young with good old dogs. They very soon discover that the old dogs know all about finding the game, and they, instead of trying to find it themselves, take to watching and backing their elders; consequently great care should be taken with the youngsters that they do not fall into this habit. As soon as a young dog begins to watch the older one and to depend upon him to find the birds, he should be withdrawn and worked entirely alone until he becomes fully confirmed in the habit of depending upon his own efforts to find the game, and as soon as this habit is attained he should be worked in company with older and well-broken dogs in order to confirm in him the habit of "backing."

THE LAVERACK PETREL.—The Laverack bitch, Petrel, for the Strathroy Kennels, arrived per steamer City of Chester on the 10th inst. She is by Llewellin's Prince out of Lill II, and is in whelp to Dan.

TREATMENT OF SURFEIT MANGE.

NEW YORK, July 13th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In last week's issue your correspondent "R. H. T.," of Rockville, Conn., says he has a fine pointer dog that is breaking out all over with fine pimples, and that there are several spots where the hair has fallen off. As I had a pointer pup so affected this spring, and treated two others belonging to friends, allow me to give you my idea of the disease and its treatment.

The dog in question is, in all probability, suffering from surfeit mange, or an impoverished condition of the blood; these pimples, if neglected, will increase in quantity, and where two or three occur in close proximity cause the hair to fall off. Matter can often be squeezed out of the smaller ones. Now, provided they are caused by overfeeding too much food of the same kind, want of salt, exercise, etc., I would advise a good purge, say three compound cathartic pills U. S., or an ounce of Rochelle salts, or two ounces of castor oil with six drops of laudanum in it. Any of the above are good. Then anoint the dog every other morning until he has received three applications, washing off on the alternate days with the following preparation: Proto-iodide of mercury, 2 drachms; lard, 18 ounces; oil of turpentine, 40 drops; powdered sulphur, 10 ounces; coal tar, 5 drachms. Internally give the following tonic three times a day: Citrate of iron and quinine, 5 grains, made into a pill. In the cases where I have adopted this treatment the pimples all disappeared after the second application of the ointment, but I continued the tonic for two weeks afterwards. I also changed the dog's diet, withholding all animal food, and giving a farinaceous diet entirely. The coal tar in the ointment prevented the dogs from licking it off. The above amount of ointment would be sufficient for two applications for pointers, but not more than one application to setters, on account of their long hair. It should, moreover, be thoroughly rubbed in, a task which will occupy over half an hour.

Should the mange be due to a poor state of the blood, caused either by hereditary predispostion, or poor feeding, neglect, etc., a milder cathartic should be employed, followed by the ointment three times, and a pill three times a day, each pill containing five grains of citrate of iron and quinine, two drops of powdered solution of arsenic and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of the bi-chloride of mercury. After two weeks I would omit the bi-chloride in the pill and continue with the quinine and iron. Should there be any sores on the dog apply zinc ointment to them once a day until they dry up; a little coal tar mixed with the ointment will keep the dog from licking them. This zinc ointment, by the by, is the best application for any wound or cut received by a dog. Well cooked meat, with rice, crackers, and old Indian meal should be his chief articles of diet. I might here say that many dogs are said to have the mange when like are the real source of trouble. The symptoms are almost identical with those of mange, caused by dirty kennels, and in many instances associated with it. The hair will fall off in patches about the size of a five-cent nickel all over the body, and the dog found occupying his leisure moments in scratching. Anoint the dog thoroughly with any oil or lard for two days in succession, and the lice will all disappear; don't put him back again in his kennel before it is well washed and cleansed with carbolic acid water, or you will have all your trouble for nought.

I am glad to see that "Idstone" and others of your readers agree with me in regard to docking dog's tails, and that chopping off joints will not improve them; but that a constant endeavor on the part of every breeder to breed to short-tailed dogs in preference to long-tailed ones, is the only way by which we can improve the present deformity.

Whisky and her pups are doing finely. I have entered her and her litter, together with my Daisy, for the Centennial Bench Show. Would that Guido's Lilly and her family could also be present.

W. S. WEBB.

DR. WEBB'S REMEDY.

WEST HOBOKEN, July 14th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

During the last week in June a young setter of mine, 14 years old, was taken sick; he was coughing all day and night, and as he otherwise showed no signs of sickness, I thought he had only caught a bad cold, and to stop the cough I gave him vinegar and honey. But he did not improve. The cough, although not so violent became more rattling. The eyes commenced to run, and had a sickly, dull expression. The nose was dry and warm, appetite little or none, and the dog had seemingly pains in the lungs. He grew weak, and acted as if half drunk. Having of late lost several young dogs, in spite of all medicine and the best of care, I had partly lost faith in all remedies generally used against distemper, and as I well remembered the excellent article of Dr. Webb, in a late number of FOREST AND STREAM, I looked it up, read it over again, and came to the conclusion that my Sport had pneumonia, and that I should try Dr. Webb's remedy. I first gave at noon a powder of 1gr. calomel and 1gr. tartarized antimony, and inside of fifteen minutes the dog vomited repeatedly a greenish slimy mass, and drank during this time a good deal of water. Same night I gave a pill of 4grs. of blue mass, and the next morning 4grs. of quinine. Next night 4grs. of blue mass, and in the morning 4gas. of quisine again. For the next two days I only gave 4grs. of quinine each day, then left out a day, and on the following gave 1grs. of quinine once more. The first day after giving the medicine the expression of the eye was clearer, but nose and and eyes were running considerably more than on the previous day. I each day fed beef soup or milk with a fresh egg in it. The second day after the medicine was first given he looked the very same as on the day before, but seemed to be in better spirits. Third day, the running of eyes and nose was considerably better, cough and pains in the breast seemed also not so troublesome, and from this time he recovered rapidly. I hereby tender Dr. Webb my best thanks for publishing his valuable experience, and in conclusion will only remark that all owners and breeders of fine dogs cannot appreciate it enough. JUSTUS.

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Our friend Theo. Morford, Esq., of Newton, N. J., informs us that his orange and white bitch Puss, on the 13th inst. gave birth to five orange and white whelps—four of which are dogs, one pup—and as these pups are by the famous orange and white dog Joe, purchased from Mr. Morford by Mr. Shipman, they will no doubt be highly prized.

J. W. Foster's (Leesburg, Va.) Field Trial bitch Kirby on the 10th inst., whelped nine pups by Luther Adam's celebrated dog Rock. Five are dog and four are bitches—three lemon beltons, three blue beltons, two black and white, and one black, white and tan.

—Dr. S. Fleet Spier's Gordon setter, Daisy, on the 7th inst, whelped nine puppies all black and tan, by his Gypsum.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
July 20.....	10	22	8	2	6	20
July 21.....	11	22	8	58	7	23
July 22.....	eve.	12	9	47	8	12
July 23.....	1	8	10	31	9	3
July 24.....	1	47	11	13	9	47
July 25.....	2	30	11	57	10	30
July 26.....	3	12	morn.		11	12

HEADQUARTERS SCHUYLKILL NAVY,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1876.

The time of closing the entries for the Centennial Regattas has been extended to August 1st.

JOHN GILLINGHAM, Sec'y.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.—Our Philadelphia correspondent writes under date of July 17th as follows: The International Regatta Committee, as I predicted last week, have extended the time for closing the entries for the Centennial Regattas to August 1st. Although the matter has been fully set forth in all the sporting and many of the daily papers, there are many clubs that do not seem to have understood that entries should have been in by July 15. The Schuylkill Navy will have to make extensive preparations to house the boats that will come, and it is of the utmost importance that they should know how many boats will have to be accommodated. Circulars will at once be issued, setting forth these facts. The entries are not announced, as, of course, they should not be, until the time of closing, but they are as numerous as the most sanguine could expect.

For the inter-collegiate races the Dublin University Rowing Club have entered for the fours and singles. The crew of First Trinity College, Cambridge, sailed last week and will be in New York on Saturday or Sunday next. They will row in the amateur and undergraduate races of fours and singles. Mr. Wm. B. Close will represent Cambridge University in the singles. Princeton has catered for fours and doubles for amateur and undergraduate. Harvard has been pledged, and Yale is announced as coming. Even if no others enter this will make such a race as has never been seen.

Of the amateur clubs there are many entries. The Argonautas, Beaverwycks, and Atalantas will have another chance to row it out.

The Thames professional crew will meet the Tyne, the the Paris crew, the New York crew, the Halifax crew, and one or two crews from Pittsburgh. It behooves the committee in charge to raise at once the money pledged for the prizes. SCULLS.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING.—We published last week a brief dispatch announcing the fact that Cambridge University would be represented on the Schuylkill this summer. We have now copies of the letters from Mr. Close, Secretary of the Trinity (Cambridge) Boat Club, and Mr. Hickson, Captain of the Dublin U. R. C., to Commodore Ferguson, naming their entries. They are as follows:—

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to inform you that at a meeting of the First Trinity Boat Club it was unanimously decided to accept your very kind invitation to participate in the intercollegiate international regatta to be held at Philadelphia under the direction of the Schuylkill Navy. Will you, therefore, kindly enter the First Trinity Boat Club as the "Black Prince" (our regatta title) for the intercollegiate and international fours, and kindly enter me as Cambridge University for the sculling race, as I should like to be entered for that as well? We have taken places on the White Star steamer Britannic, sailing from Liverpool on the 13th of July for New York, and will be in Philadelphia as soon as we can. The following are the gentlemen who will comprise the crew: Bow, J. A. Jameson; 2d, W. B. Close; 3d, G. L. N. Mann; stroke, J. P. Penrose; reserve, F. Walker.

WILLIAM B. CLOSE,
Sec'y Trinity Boat Club, Cambridge, England.

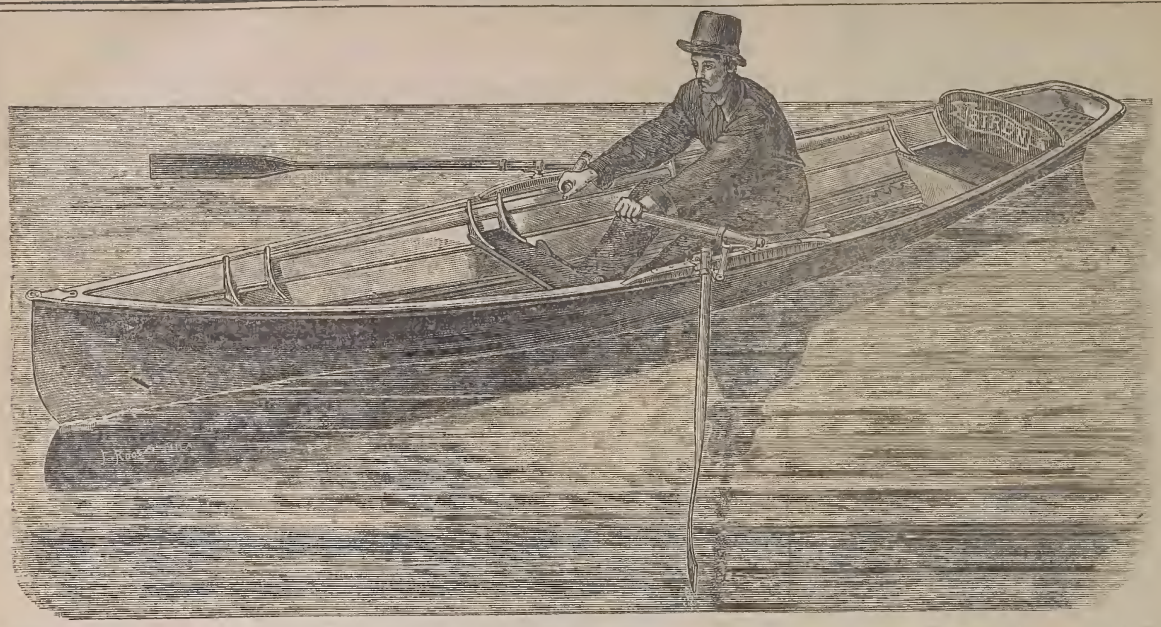
June 25th, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg to send you our entries for the international four-oared race and for the international graduates' race at Philadelphia. The following are the names of the gentlemen who will represent our club at your regatta: George Pentland, Cr ker Barrington, Charles B. Barrington, George A. F. Hickson, and A. Pentland, substitute. For scullers' cup, A. Pentland, and George Pentland, substitute.

We hereby certify on honor that each of these gentlemen are amateurs according to your definition of amateur, as published in the *Field*, and are not paid, directly or indirectly, for their services.

GEORGE A. F. HICKSON, Captain D. U. R. C.

Ringsend, Dublin, Ireland, June, 18th, 1876.



A New Rowing Gear.—We present this week a cut of the latest improvement in rowing gear, the invention of Mr. William Lyman, of Middlefield, Connecticut. Every one that has ever rowed has felt that his boat was going wrong end foremost, and has wished that he could see where he was going without incurring the risk of a dislocated neck. Often it becomes an absolute necessity to either use a paddle or resort to the awkward expedient of pushing, neither of which is nearly so economical of power as pulling.

Mr. Lyman has made his oar in two parts, both of which are fastened to the gunwale by a ball and socket joint, giving full and free play in every direction. The shaft of the oar is placed forward of the loom, and the two parts are joined by a light jointed lever or connecting rod, in such a manner that the blade travels in the same direction as the power applied at the handle, instead of in the opposite direction, as in the ordinary oar. The oarsman sits facing the bow; pulls as in an ordinary boat; and goes ahead. The ball is cast on a beveled block that fits in a corresponding slot in a piece of metal screwed to the gunwale, and is adjusted to or detached from any boat in a moment. The whole gear is as light and as strong as an ordinary metal swivel rowlock, and the leverage gives an increase of power that renders the use of shorter sculls equally effective. This is a telling advantage in rowing in narrow creeks or inlets. At each stroke the weight is thrown backward, bringing the bow out of the water, instead of the usual depression of the bow. The oars fold easily back upon the gunwale by drawing the hands back and pushing them outward. When not in use the rigging can be instantly detached and folded up; yet there is no possibility of the oars becoming unshipped by accident even among bushes or reeds. The stroke is perfectly even from catch to finish, and every pound of power exerted tends to drive the boat forward. Its perfect noiselessness in addition to seeing where one is going, will commend it to every one who uses a boat in gunning. It has been successfully used on six-oared barges, and it is adapted to every boat that is rowed from the gunwale.

The College Regatta.—The Freshman race at Saratoga was to have been rowed on Tuesday, but the usual vexations, delays, and postponements which seem to be inseparable from races rowed on this course occurred, and at the time of our going to press—Wednesday morning—none of the events had been decided. This is a disappointment, as we had fully expected to have given our readers an account of at least one day's events in our present issue. However, the postponements, although perhaps resulting in pecuniary benefit to the hotel keepers, are fatal to future rowing on Saratoga Lake, and it is perhaps fortunate that the British university oarsmen have decided to row only at Philadelphia. The annual inter-collegiate regatta, if not killed entirely, will also be rowed elsewhere in future.

The Southern Regatta.—The Southern Club's rowing regatta was held on the 17th inst at Milnesburg, Lake Pontchartrain, resulting as follows:—

First Race—Single scull, one mile. The St. John won, Orleans second, Riverside third. Time, 8m. 58½s. Second Race—Double scull, mile and a half. The Howards won, St. John second, Hope third. Time, 11m. 51s. Third Race—Four-oared barges, two miles. The Hope first. Riverside second, Perseverance third, and Southern fourth. Time, 14m. 36s.

—The yacht Belle V., of Brooklyn, has just returned from a two weeks' cruise on the Hudson, ascending as far as Albany. Her Captain and owner, Capt. F. Van Doorn, and Mr R. E. Borton, represent the trip as having been a most enjoyable one.

Brooklyn Yacht Club.—The annual cruise of this club will commence to-day, the yachts rendezvousing at Glen Cove. The following yachts are reported as certain to join: Schooners, Madeleine, Clio, Comet, Dreadnaught, Syren, Mystic, Lethea, Playful, and Sea Witch; sloops Lizzy L., Niantic, Favorite, White Wing, Kate, Selene, and Undine; The following yachts are reported as likely to join: schooners Estelle, Vision, Gypsie, and Tempest; sloops Arrow, Gracie, and Pirate. An invitation will be extended to Commodore Gifford, of the Countess of Dufferin, to join the fleet. Mr. Gould, proprietor of the Manhasset House, on Shelter Island, has invited the club to visit that place, and promises a subscription of $250 from the guests of the house for prizes. At the last regular monthly meeting, Dr. Johnson moved that a committee be appointed to secure a relief, if possible, for owners of yachts under ninety tons who are now refused a yacht license, and required to have the name of the yacht and the port to which she belongs painted on the stern, pursuant to act of Congress. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Johnson, Handley, and Osbourne appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration.

—The feat of crossing the English Channel in a canoe has been accomplished by Lieutenant Colville of the Grenadier Guards, who started from Dover at three o'clock in the morning and paddled into the harbor of Calis at half past nine, doing about thirty miles zizag across the channel in six hours and a half. The exploit is regarded as fully as hazardous as the swimming feats of Webb and Boyton.

The Dory Centennial.—On the 2d inst. the steamship Amerique, from Havre for New York, spoke the dory Centennial, Capt. Johnsen, hence for Queenstown, in latitude 42 50, longitude 62 23. Capt. Johnsen reported all well and that he wanted nothing except to obtain the longitude, which was furnished him.

Yachting in North Carolina.—An interesting and exciting race for a purse of $50 was sailed on Thursday, July 6th, in Core Sound, between the Lucia, a Fair Haven sharpie belonging to Mr. Ives, of Beaufort, and the Sunny Side, a clinker built, open boat, sloop rigged, owned and sailed by Dank Bell, of Morehead City. The Lucia was built by George M. Graves, of Fair Haven, Conn., and beat the famous Law, sharpie, one or more races on Long Island Sound in August, 1875, in races for hotel prizes. The Sunny Side has never been beaten before by an open boat, but the Lucia beat her handsomely. The race was from Harker's Point, in Core Sound, to the point of Shackleford, opposite Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbor, and was a dead beat to the windward, in rough water, strong wind, and against ebb-tide; wind southwest. J. E. W.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Serranus collatus.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides; M. nigricans.*	Weakfish *Cynoscion regalis.*
	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Mascalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

For list of seasonable trout flies for July, see our issue of June 29th.

Fish in Market.—The continued warm weather has driven fish off shore into deep water, consequently most varieties are scarcer and have advanced somewhat in price. Striped bass are worth 18 to 20 cents per pound; bluefish, 8 to 10 cents; salmon, 30 cents; mackerel, 12 to 18 cents each; Spanish mackerel, 60 cents per pound; green turtle, 10 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 18 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 8 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 12 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 18 cents; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100; hard shell crabs, $4 per 100; soft shell crabs, $1.40; frogs, 50 cents per pound.

Bass at Pasque Island.—A paragraph in our last issue mentioned that up to the 12th inst. no bass had been taken at Pasque Island. We have since learned that this was an error. On June 20th the first were taken. Mr. Boylan the "veteran" member of the club landing two weighing 42 pounds each; and on the 26th of the same months he caught one weighing 50 pounds. The catch to date this year is far ahead of that at a similar period last year, the smallest fish weighing 10 pounds. Among the members now at the Pasque Club House are the President, J. J. Donohue (who, by the bye, caught on Saturday last a 40 lb. bass) and family; J. L. Stillmus and family, and C. P. Casserly, of Cincinnati; Solon Humphrys and wife, Sam Brown and wife, Henry Gunther and family, F. O. Herring and wife, Geo. A. Robbins and sons, Dr. Guernsey and daughter, and J. B. Sterns, all of New York, and Edmond De Pestere, of Cuba.

Sheepshead.—Says the Germantown *Telegraph*:—

"For the same reason that the Spanish mackerel avoids the Delaware Bay, the sheepshead seems to be influenced, as it is but rarely this fish is taken above Cape Henlopen. Two years ago, however, one was hooked at Pennsgrove, near Wilmington, weighing six pounds. The person who took it had just cast his line into the water and the fish almost immediately seized the bait. It is said to be the only specimen of the kind ever taken so far up the river."

It is rarely that the sheepshead is taken in the manner described by our contemporary. As a rule he (the sheepshead) is a slow biting fish. In the Great South Bay we fish for him with small soft clams as bait, placed on the hook whole, the shells being first cracked. This saves considerable annoyance from worthless fish, such as sea robins, etc., who would otherwise be continually taking off the bait. The bite of the sheepshead is peculiar and unmistakable, but when baiting with whole clams you must give him time. Let those sharp sheep's teeth of his work through the cracked shell of the clam and get fairly at the bait and strike. Time was when in the channel opposite the Surf House one could almost be certain of a good basket of sheepshead, but now, thanks to the vandals of the South Side, drag nets sweep the bottom in every direction, to the utter destruction of all rod fishing. Of late old mowing machines have been sunk on the sheepshead ground, which will prevent netting, but not until they had been taken in nets by the *ton*. Riding down a few evening since in one of the comfortable drawing-room cars of the Central Railroad, our companion related a joke played on "mine host" Sammis, of Fire Island, which is too good to be kept. A few years since the "Surf" filled up early, mosquitoes were scarce and guests clamored for sheepshead. It so happened that some fishermen in the vicinity had captured a large *drum*, a fish somewhat resembling the sheepshead, but comparatively worthless. The fish was carried up to the hotel and Sammis, supposing it to be a sheepshead, eagerly demanded the price. The fishermen were modest and thought that a "drink all around would be about right." To this the host gladly consented and even repeated the dose, with a request to all of his guests present to "take sogar in their'n" at his expense, but as the fish was being borne in triumph to the kitchen, Charley H., of New York, happened to step in and asked Simmis "What in h—l he was going to do with that cursed drum?" Carnasie was once a great place for sheepshead fishing, but the netters have cleared them out. Thanks to the New Jersey Legislature, Barnegat Bay is free from pounds or drag nets and probably better sheepshead fishing is to be had there than any where along the coast. The sheepshead is not only one of the most gamey of fish, ranging from five to twenty pounds in weight, but his table qualities are unexcelled. Would that there were more of them.

—In a reply to our correspondent "Scales," in our last week's issue the printer neglected to place the enquirer's address after his name which made it appear that we

named July 1st as the commencement of the close season for trout in New York, whereas, the enquiry came from Connecticut, and applied to that State. The close season does not begin in New York until September 15th.

LARGE TURTLE.—A correspondent writing from Norfolk, Va., under date of July 13th, says:—

"One of the pilots while cruising off the Capes last week, struck with a grainse and hauled on board an enormous turtle, and afterward threw him overboard. He said that he was nearly black, with a few light spots; was a different shape from the ordinary green turtle, being more round; that he measnred nine feet long, by eight wide. I think he ought by all means to have brought him up to the city and disposed of him. They often get large sea green turtles, and sometimes have rare sport with big bluefish, while ernising."

This turtle was probably a "leather back" (*Sphargis coriacea*), of which several were captured on the coast at this time last year. Mr. Charles Osborn, of the yacht Dreadnaught, caught one off Long Branch, and another was caught off Stonington, Conn., each about seven feet in length, and weighing 1,100 pounds. One of these turtles was sent to the Smithsonian Institution, and is now on exhibition at Philadelphia.

CASCAPEDIA SALMON FISHING.—Mr. George Dawson, the veteran angler, writes us from Albany under date of July 12th, as follows:—I have just returned from a month on the Cascapedia. The water was too high for fishing until the 21st of June. On that day I took my first salmon, and in eleven days' fishing I bagged forty-one salmon, averaging 25 pounds. My largest was 35½ pounds. My friend Judge Hadley killed one weighing 36½ pounds—his first fish. His 21 averaged 27 pounds. I never had better sport, and never had a higher appreciation of the kingly character of the noble fish. The Messrs. Alman and two friends fished the river at the same time, higher up, and when we left had equalled my score. From one pool, in six successive days, they took 56 fish, as follows: L. Aiman, 11; M. Aiman, 5; Lieut. Sutton, 13; L. Alman, 1; J. A. Smith, 13; Lieut. Sutton, 13. They were all large, averaging, I suppose, at least 23 lbs. The salmon caten on the coast has been immense. The wise action of the Provincial Government is working admirably. Of the glorious incidents of the trip I have no time to say anything just now. We were, however, "happy every hour." G. D.

—The Norwich (Conn) *Courier* says that fishermen along the shore who have been to the Vineyard, report it too early for bass fishing, though the price is high, the fish being worth fifteen cents per pound in New York. Bluefish are very plentiful and cheap at the Vineyard. Several schools were seen, but were not worth the trouble of catching, as they only bring four cents per pound in the New York market.

—The members of the Piscatorius Club of Hartford are making preparations for their annual fishing cruise. They expect to start on the first of August, and have engaged the schooner E. H. Williams to carry the party. Their intention is to visit Philadelphia and devote four days to seeing the wonders of the exhibition. They will cruise along the Jersey coast, and expect some fun in trolling for bluefish. On the return from the centennial they will visit Block Island and other noted fishing grounds on the New England coast. The club was organized sixteen years ago, and is composed of some of the best citizens of Hartford.

NEW JERSEY.—*Kinsey's Ashley House—Barnegat Inlet, July 10th.*—J. Waugh & Co., 17 bluefish, 30 sea bass. July 11th, J. Waugh & Co., 7 bluefish, 15 blackfish and sea bass; E. P. Collis, 8 sheepshead; J. C. Mount, 19 bluefish, 11 sea bass; J. Soper, 11 sheepshead. July 12th, Waugh & Co., 33 bluefish; Gen. B. F. Fisher, 11 bluefish and 18 sea bass. Some 50 sheepshead by the professionals. July 13th, Gen. B. F. Fisher, of Phila., 27 bluefish, 27 sea bass and blackfish; J. Waugh & Co., 22 bluefish. July 14th, some few bluefish taken. No wind. July 15th, General B. F. Fisher, 4 sheepshead, and some 75 by the professionals. Light wind during the entire week, and fishing as a general average poor. B:

CONNECTICUT.—*New Haven, July 14th.*—Another fine salmon weighing nine pounds has been taken at Higganum, on the Connecticut. Black bass have been largely introduced into our waters, and are doing finely; streams which formerly swarmed with dace and the smaller fish, have been almost entirely freed from them by the bass, which as a consequenee are very large and strong. Striped bass although plentiful in the rivers and creeks, do not as yet take the hook freely; whether the recent showers will have any effect on them or not, remains to be seen. R. T. M.

Bridgeport, July 17th.—Some very fine strings of black bass were taken from the Housatonic, near New Milford, last week. One party captured 21 fish weighing twenty-five pounds, and a young lad had the good fortune to hook and save one weighing six and three quarter pounds. I shall try my luck soon, and acquaint you with the result. Our harbor is full of very small bluefish. HUNTINGTON.

VIRGINIA.—*Leesburg, July 15th.*—The Potomac, Goose Creek, and smaller tributaries are as yellow as gold. Hundreds of dead fish (common suckers) are floating and stranded along the shore. Their stench is very disagreeable. They were killed by alternate rises and falls in the river, being left in stagnant pools, and then by next high water washed out. There has been no good fishing in June for more than one day. First black bass taken with fly was on June first. Two gentlemen on Goose Creek took 25 about last of June, but have had no good day since. I took with a line 10 tront in latter part of June, weighing about 6 pounds, most of them quite 12 inches in length. The dead fish seem to have affected the appetite of the bass, which have not bitten well even when the water was in good condition as to clearness. I have taken with the fly since June 1st about 50 fish, mostly black bass with sprinkling of silver chub (fall fish). We don't expect clear water until the last of this month, July. Several parties have left town on angling expeditions prepared to rough it. One party of ten went to Shannondale, on the Shenandoah. T. W.

IOWA.—A correspondent writes us that last summer he had excellent sport with pickerel in Lake Okoboji, near Spirit Lake, using frogs for bait. One fish was a foot and a half in length, the flesh firm and in good table condition.

TEXAS.—*Gainesville, July 8th.*—On June 16th a party of us went to Spring Co., some eight miles distant to fish, and two hooks took some twenty pounds of black bass (trout) and rock bass (?); during the night several "cats" were caught. R.

HERRING FOR SWEDEN.—She schooner Setagawa, Capt. Guptill, cleared at Gloucester on Saturday, with a load of herring, for Gottenberg, Sweden. This is the sixth cargo of this fish shipped by Gloucester parties to that distant market the present season, which gives the enterprise considerable importance as a new venture, and if the business proves a profitable one it will doubtless be extensively pursued another year. When the first cargo was sent it seemed like sending coals to Newcastle, but proved very profitable.

FISHING MOVEMENTS.—The number of fishing arrivals reported the past week has been 70—38 from Georges, 23 from mackereling trips to the eastward, and 9 from Bank trips. The receipts for the week have been about 800,000 pounds codfish, 270,000 pounds of halibut, and 6,500 bbls. of mackerel. The extreme hot weather makes the curing of cod a matter of difficulty, and has a tendency to soften the mackerel. The latter find a ready sale, however, as fast as landed, and there are none upon the market. Codfish are in moderate demand, and prices well sustained.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, July 14th.*

TROUTING—TWIN LAKES, ETC.

July, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Taking advantage of the the last day the law allows to trouters in this Nutmeg State (June 30th) and the disadvantage of a hot, still morning, we essayed a flying visit to the land of Canaan—no longer the "happy land," since it flows, not with milk and honey alone, but nicotine and whisky—and dropped a "coachman" or two into Roaring Brook, and soon whipped out enough of the *Salmo fontinalis*, with their star-begemmed sides and striped fins to tell us that trout were still there, and that the Fourth was not far off. A "white-ash breeze" soon brought us from our trout farm to the station, and the Conn. Western Railroad presently dumped us at the West Norfolk Station, past which flows as pretty a trout stream as need be seen on a spring day, but which in summer is a mere rill, as the dry time comes on. Giving it the go-by for the season and following down the highway that skirts its sides to where it enters the Blackberry River (once a famous trout stream till the tan liquor from Sheppard's tannery spoiled it) and cross lots through a wilderness of laorels (ivy, in common parlance,) gorgeous with blossome just at this time, through tempting patches of wild strawberries and young wintergreens to the Roaring Brook, once so celebrated as a trout stream, now, alas! nearly de-*trout*-cated by the ever-destructive pot fishers, and the still more destructive charcoal fiends, who

"Hewed the dark old woods away,
And gave the virgin streams to the day,"

thus drying the spring and making hot havoc with the cold shady waters that once made glad their channels. Time was when to catch a big string of trout out of a "good hole" was no trick at all, even to a farmer boy; but now, if the expert angler gets even a dozen out of a mile of careful angling, he has extraordinary luck. As for the trout, they are not there, and can only be got there again by letting the shade grow, and by filling the channel with brush for a year or two, or by artificial re-stocking, or all three combined. So woke up, ye Norfolk Game and Fish Protective Society, and see what can be done for this and other brooks that once made your old tip-top town the Eden of anglers. As for our catch for the day, fourteen, averaging seven inches, was all that were kept, for I keep nothing less than six inches long, unless it is killed in the unhooking, and this over about a mile of available fly-casting stream. Dismissing Roaring Brook till another season we made our way home via East Canaan street, stopping at every cold spring or well by the way to change the water in our pail of trout, and arriving at Twin Lakes Station, whence a rapid row of a couple of miles brought us to our trout farm once more, with the trout all alive, where the fresh spring water gave new life to the beauties without knocking the spots out of a single one, which is more than good luck—good management—which is the grand secret of trout raising, whether out on a "fly" or off with the umbilical sack just used up.

Before closing I may as well add that the camping out season has opened with the usual unthusiasm, spite of the Centennial attractions and hard times; and numerous parties of squatter sovereigns have occupied "the island" from time to time since the coming in of June, and since the law is off on bass fishing July 1st, all may catch who can and what they can. J. I. P.

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

T. D. East Boston.—Will you please inform me through your columns how late the fishing season lasts at Rangeley Lakes and greatly oblige a reader? Ans. Until October 1st.

F. H. P., New York.—Do you know anything about a gun maker in New York named John Mullin? Are his guns trustworthy? Ans. John Mullin, gun maker, is dead. His guns are first class.

J., New York.—Is there any place in this city where they buy second-hand rifles, guns, etc? Ans. Try H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland St., or Homer Fisher, at No. 220 Broadway.

X. Y. Z., Swampscott, Mass.—How is bird lime made? Ans. By boiling the best imported linseed oil until it is the consistency of molasses candy. Your report came too late for this week's paper.

D. McG., Harrieville, Mich.—About what time in September will the International rifle matches take place? Ans. Tuesday, the 12th September, was the date named. Should any change occur it will be noted in these columns.

BIL, Boston.—Can you inform me how to get to Megantic Lake, Province of Quebec? At what part of the lake can I obtain men and boats? Do you know of any party of whom I can engage them by letter? Ans. Have sent you paper with information.

HELLEM, York, Pa.—Does Theophilus Marcot, of No. 68 Haymarket, London, C. W., make good and trustworthy guns? How does his work compare with the best makers in London? Ans. The Marcot guns compare favorable with the best London makers.

P. G., Milburn, N. J.—Will you kindly tell me, 1st, What fish can be caught in Greenwood Lake? and 2d, What description of rod and other tackle would you advise me to take? Ans. Black bass, perch, etc. Take light bass rod, etc., and flies such as can be found at any dealers.

F. N. B., Newton Centre.—Can you tell me where I can get a dog muzzle that, I think, was advertised in your paper last season? I believe it was recommended by Bergh. It was a wire frame; a dog could open his mouth but could not bite. Ans. From Messrs. W. F. & J. Meserau, No. 52 Duane street.

A.—Is the trout fishing good in the Rangeley Lake region from August 1st to 15th? To which would you advise one desiring two weeks' trouting to go, the Rangeley Lakes or Nova Scotia? If to the latter place would you prefer the region west of Halifax, about Chester, or the locality of Truro? Ans. Yes, but much better in September. We should recommend Rangeley.

SUBURB, Brooklyn.—1. Where can excellent trout fishing be had during the month of August? Should like to board at some farm house or cheap place on or near a trout stream. 2. What is the cost of board at Moosehead Lake? Ans. 1. We doubt if you will find "excellent" trout fishing nearer than Maine or Canada. 2. $1.50 to $2 per day.

H. J. T., Boston.—Can you tell me of any book that treats of the birds of the coast of New England, the sea fowl more especially? Ans. Samuel's "Birds of New England" (to be had anywhere) comes nearer to your want than anything else, except the many local lists and monographs of Eastern birds published by scientific societies, which you can find at the libraries.

O. FANCRAM, N. Y.—I see in your FOREST AND STREAM of July 13th, in reply to "Scales," in Correspondents' column, you say "close season for trout commences July 1st." Do you mean for this State? as *Fur, Fin and Feather* says not until September 15th. 2. When will the Kennel Stud Book be out? Ans. 1. The reply referred to the State of Connecticut: the printers neglected to set the address of the person making the inquiry. 2. We anticipate printing it at the end of the year.

NED, Latrobe.—My setter dog has been sick for some four or five days, will not eat, lies on the ground on his belly, tries to find the coolest place, belly hard and hot, pulse about 90, vomits a great deal, can get nothing to lie on his stomach. Do you think he has worms, or what do you think the trouble is, and what remedy should I apply? Ans. Your setter evidently has worms, and we have mailed to you some arecea nut with directions for its use.

D. B. H., New London, Conn.—I have a setter dog three years old that has canker in his ear. I have given him Mayhew's remedy for the past nine weeks. He improves, but very slowly. Please inform me of some remedy you think will make a quicker cure, and oblige. Ans. Dissolve 30 grains of sulphate of copper in 8 ounces of water. After washing the ears well with castile soap and water, pour in some of the liquid twice a day for three days. Feed no meat until a cure is effected.

C. C., Philadelphia.—Can you inform us of a suitable camping ground at or near the Delaware Water Gap? We intend starting about the 20th of August and staying four weeks. What kind of game would we be likely to find in that neighborhood? Ans. Take Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad to Henryville, and camp on Broadhead Creek. Good ruffed grouse shooting after September 1st and some woodcock.

J. C., Grouse's Point.—1. Can you tell me if there is any law against shooting yellow legs, plovers, and any of the small kinds of snipe, and if any, at what time can we shoot them, both in this State and in Canada? 2. What is the price of the Frank Wesson model Creedmoor rifle? 3. Is Manning's Yachting Circular for June published yet? I sent for a copy and have not received it yet. Ans. 1. No law in this State or Canada. 2. About $40; depends upon extra attachments. 3. Not out yet.

C. S. R., Niagara Falls.—Have the supervisors of a county any right to change the State law in relation to woodcock? They have passed a law prohibiting the shooting of woodcock until September in this county, and the shootists are indignant. Ans. We think that any local enactment which abrogates any provision of the State law is illegal and void. The act reads: "It shall be lawful for the Boards of Supervisors of any county to make any regulations protecting *other* birds, fish, or game than those mentioned in this act;" but we can find nothing which gives them power to alter or amend the acts of the Legislature.

H. J. T., New Bedford.—I have a "Norfolk" spaniel, five years old. Last Saturday, she had a series of fits, running round the house and yard yelling, panting and vomiting. I think it was caused by the heat. I took her in the yard and bathed her head in cold water, she also during the day and night drank copiously of cold water; to-day she seems quite bright. What shall I give her in the shape of medicine? Ans. Have mailed some medicine for your spaniel, besides which in case she shall have any more fits, give her 10 grains of bromide of potasium three times a day, and apply ice or ice water to her head.

W. E. C., Buffalo.—1. What is the best preventive against the attacks of punkies, mosquitoes, etc? I expect in a few days to go into the woods after trout; having heretofore been troubled very greatly should be pleased to hear of something affording relief? Can you also inform me what is the best method of straightening crooked tips? Ans. 1. A mixture of oil of tar and pennyroyal prepared by any druggist is generally used, but perhaps the following is a better recipe: Essence oil verbena one drachm; cologoe spirits, (not cologne water) ninety-five per cent., one pint; mix and agitate for twenty-four hours; then add distilled water four ounces and filter. Bathe the face, neck, and hands well and the mosquitoes will not trouble you.

W. E. C., New York.—On the 14th prox. it is my intention to go to Lake George. If I do so I will put up at the Fourteen Mile Island. Will it be asking too much to inform me if the fishing is good there, the kind of fish caught and the outfit necessary; also what character? Will there be any ducks there as early as the middle of August? Ans. You will find black bass, pickerel, perch, etc., although in what quantities we cannot say. For outfit take bass rod and flies, also trolling gear (spoons and artificial minnow.) No shooting until after Sept. 1, when you will find some ruffed grouse. Duck shooting is allowed at the same date but it will be much later in the season before it amounts to any thing.

N. C., Buffalo, N. Y.—I notice in your last issue an account of some of the fine dogs owned by the members of the Greenville Sportsman's Club; among them is G. Hobaugh's Gordon setter, Shott. I purchased a red setter pup two months old from a gentleman in Erie, Penn. He represented him to me as being an Irish setter bred by G. Hubaugh's Shott, and Shott by an imported Irish setter, Staunch, now owned in Pittsburgh. Do you know anything of the above-mentioned dogs? Ans. We do not know the dogs you allude to, but by addressing Mr. G. Hobaugh you can get the information you desire.

L. S., Philadelphia.—Will you please explain how it is that at the Centennial Beech Show for dogs there is no native setter or pointer class? It seems that we are doing ourselves a great injustice by not allowing our dogs, which are fully as good, if not better, than English blood, to compete for the premiums. Ans. You are in error. By referring to our issue of July 6th you will see that Division B, Class 10; Division C, Class 12; Division D, Class 14; and in Division E, Classes 16 and 17, are all for native setters and pointers. Your mistake arises from the fact of the absurd custom of adding the word "English" after native having been adopted. There would be as much sense in calling Lexington a native English horse because his ancestors were imported.

F. G. S., Westfield.—1. Will you please inform me at what age a bitch is too old to use for breeding purposes? I have a spaniel bitch nine years old and very fleshy. Less week she had one pup, which died. Did old age or excess of flesh have anything to do with her ill luck? 2. Do you think a setter or a pointer superior to a spaniel for grouse hunting? Ans. 1. We have known bitches to breed good pups at twelve years of age, but such instances are rare. One nine years old should breed, if not too fat; but that is generally the difficulty. They get too fat to breed when they become aged. 2. We prefer the setter or pointer for ruffed grouse shooting, yet well-broken spaniels in some sections of the country are exceedingly good dogs for the purpose.

IMPORTANT.—Care should be taken, in buying Fishing or Hunting Suits, to get a genuine Holabird Suit, and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

—General Garfield has introduced into Congress a joint resolution, which it is hoped may pass, directing the Secretary of State to cause to be compiled and published a brief history of all the surveys and scientific expeditions, naval and on land, authorized by the Government during the century just closed. The volume is to contain not more than 850 octavo pages, and the sum appropriated for the publication is only $7,400. Such a book, well done, would be of extreme interest.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, July 20th.—Trotting: Columbus, O.; Chicago, Ill. College Athletic Sports: Saratoga. Base Ball: Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Louisville vs Chicago, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis; Quickstep vs. Alert, at Hoboken; Hartford vs. Allegheny, at Allegheny; Our Boys vs. Goodwill, at Brooklyn; Manhattanville vs. Olympic, at Paterson; Hudson vs. Keystone, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, July 21st.—Trotting as above. College Athletic Sports at Saratoga. Base Ball: Chelsea vs. Arlington, at Brooklyn; Enterprise vs. Alien, at Jersey City; Quickstep vs. Alpha, at Harlem.

SATURDAY, July 22d.—Quincy Yacht Club Regatta. Creedmoor: Geiger Bullseye Badge and Schuyler, Hartley, & Graham prize. Base Ball: Louisville vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis: Athletic vs. New Haven, at Philadelphia; Quickstep vs. Baxter, at New York; Nameless vs. Osceola, at Brooklyn; Chatham vs. Orange, at Orange, N. J.; Athletic vs. Lafayette, at Brooklyn; Crescent vs. Stationers, at Philadelphia; Our Boys vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn; Madison vs. Hudson, at Brooklyn; Putnam vs. Eureka, at Brooklyn; Oneida vs. Lafayette, at Brooklyn; Eckford vs. Oxford, at Brooklyn; Winona vs. Staten Island, at Brooklyn.

MONDAY, July 24th.—Brenton Rifle Challenge Cup race from Newport. Fifth Brigade Infantry practice at Creedmoor. Base Ball: Quickstep vs. Our Boys, at Brooklyn; Athletic vs. New Haven, at Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, July 25th.—Trotting: Gettysburg, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Syracuse, Ill. Regatta Friendship Boat Club, Glenwood Grove, L. I. Base Ball: Cincinnati vs Chicago, at Chicago; Louisville vs St. Louis, at St. Louis; Mutual vs. Witoks, at Brooklyn; Enterprise vs. Jackson, at Elizabeth, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, July 26th.—Trotting as above. Base Ball: Resolute vs. Lafayette, at Brooklyn; Quickstep, vs. Hague, at New York.

FUR, FIN AND FEATHER.—Mr. Chas. Suydam has just issued an edition of his valuable work, which contains all the latest amendments to the game laws of this and other States. It is a book which the sportsman cannot afford to be without, and the value of which, as a reference guide, will be constantly appreciated.

—All persons interested in the protection of fish in Greenwood Lake, and continued re-stocking of the lake with fish, are invited to meet at the Brandon House, head of the lake, for the purpose of forming an association in this interest, on Saturday, July 22d, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Persons desiring to join but unable to attend, are invited to address Wm. O. McDowell, Secretary, Room 6, 119 Broadway.

—The yacht Countess of Dufferin arrived at this port on Monday evening, and anchored off Governor's Island. We suppose that dates for the matches for the America cup will soon be named.

EDITORIAL RAMBLES THROUGH CANADA.

ALEXANDRIA BAY,
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, July 13.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—Since the universal purification of the superheated atmosphere by thunder storms on Tuesday last, I presume that all the sojourners at the watering places are congratulating themselves, and commiserating the dwellers in close cities. It is so here; it was so at Saratoga, and so at Sharon Springs. However, my inference is that, as the rain is made to fall, and the sun to shine, upon the just and unjust alike, so all have experienced in some degree the relief so much needed; the inflictions of the heated term have been tempered as much to the plucked pigeons of the Centennial as to the shorn lamb on the rural hillside. Our joys and our miseries become great or little by comparison with other people's, even to the extent that two degrees of favorable temperature, at Gelston's in your city, excites the sympathy of its habitues for those who swelter around Hudnut's, making the one set complacent and comfortable, and provoking the envy and perspiration of the other. One thing is certain, there are only two roads of escape from the fervid heats of midsummer—one by way of the mountains, where high altitudes lift us above the torrid stratum; and the other by the sea, where perpetual breezes modify the solar rays and shiver the window shades into strips. At most inland resorts there is but trifling variation of temperature, and the only advantage these have over the cities is a freer circulation of air, with less absorption and evolution of heat by brick walls and stony pavements.

Alexandria Bay, though not elevated, is blessed by the prevailing southerly breezes that sweep over the whole breadth of Lake Ontario and this part of the St. Lawrence River, thereby securing an immunity from heat that few inland places do. This special benefaction no doubt helps to fill its hotels when other resorts are starving for patronage. The Crossman House has a record that antidates railroad travel; the fame and popularity of its veteran proprietor unquestionably goes a good way toward making up his annual complement of guests.

Old Dr. Bethune used to fish here, Silas Wright, De Witt Clinton—honored men of that ilk—Governor Seward, and I dare say Martin Van Buren occasionally used to spit on his bait and trust to luck for a bite. Succeeding generations like to tread in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, to fish in the same waters, and be served by the son of the father who catered to the old set. Moreover, the Thousand Islands possess peculiar charms of their own, not only for anglers, pure and simple, but for persons who become sufficiently enamored therewith to make them their habitual summer resort. Every other large island hugs a little cottage to its bosom, and the dazzling hues of the stars and stripes shine resplendently against their background of green foliage. The bay is also on the principal highway from the States to Canada, and being quite on the boundary line, becomes an objective point to numerous picnic parties from both sides, far and near, which add considerable to the receipts of the season. There are reasons enough why this should be one of the preferred places, and why those who came here thirty years ago, still continue to come, and now bring their grandchildren; but one of the reasons most potent to attract the floating crowd of pleasure seekers just at this time, is the very reasonable price of board at both hotels. The Crossman House charges $2.50, and the Thousand Island House $3, the extra fifty cents going to pay for glitter and gimcracks. At either hotel one can obtain five times the amount of comfort and variety of entertainment that he can at Saratoga, for half the money. There is not the slightest doubt that the half-empty hotels of the leading watering places owe their present condition of beggarly emptiness to excessive charges. People cannot afford to pay high prices nowadays, and nine-tenths would gladly forego the frescoes, plush, and French table flummery for simpler rates and simpler fares. Impecuniosity and slender purses compel men to adopt simpler habits, and the number who can afford luxuries is not now sufficient to make the grand hotels pay.

Probably there is no other location in the States which offers so many attractions at so low rates as Alexandria Bay. Since the 12th the influx of visitors has been large, and there is every evidence that both the Crossman and the Thousand Island House will make a good harvest, notwithstanding the season will close by the middle of September. There is a natural rivalry between the two hostelries which ensures to the advantage of their guests, but there ought to be patronage enough to satisfy and compensate both. It will be a comfort to travelers to know that in making their selection between them, they can make no mistake, while the proprietors of each can console themselves that there is no ground room here for a third competitor. I am moved to urge people to visit Alexandria Bay solely because I candidly believe they can get the most for their money; and I wish also to encourage low hotel fares.

I do not wish to imply that Alexandria Bay is crowded with guests, for there is room for as many more as are now here, and rooms are now waiting for occupants that probably will not come. Only a few of the island cottages are occupied as yet. Sheriff Williams, of Brooklyn, is at Nobby Island, Mr. Hasbrouck, of New York, occupies Manhattan Island, and flags wave from the islands tenanted by Mr. Anthony, of New York, Warner, of Rochester, Fredericks, of Carthage, and Hume, of Charleston. Idlewild Island will also be occupied to-morrow. The Crossman House, at least under its economical management and its regular line of boarders who annually come and go with the heat, will maintain itself; and that is all that any proprietor can expect. They say that the Centennial keeps away a great many; but the Philadelphians in turn complain of vacant accommodations. Where then are the people? The Albany boat that I left New York on was overcrowded, but every other line of conveyance that I have traveled on was not half filled. St. Lawrence River travel, especially, is very light. There are several members of the Cuvier Club, of Cincinnati here, including its Vice-president, Mr. Beasley, who devote themselves to angling. Yesterday one boat brought in two dozen very excellent black bass. Two very large mascalonge have been taken this season, one weighing 30 lbs., by Mr. Hume. Judge Clinton, of Buffalo, arrived to-day with his family. He is ardently interested in the protection of game, and has done much to influence proper legislative enactments. He is the son of De Witt Clinton, who had the honor of entertaining General La Fayette when in this country.

The St. Lawrence has this year experienced a most unusual and unexpected rise of four feet above ordinary high water mark. Consequently many low islands are submerged, and in some instances considerable damage has been done to occupants who had not calculated for a flood.

The little excursion steamers of Mr. Starr prove a great convenience, while his pavilion for the sale of ice cream and other refreshments is much patronized by picnic parties from both sides of the river.

I have heard of some good bunches of woodcock being taken just across the river in Canada. There is a good piece of ground over there, which is known to the resident gunners here.

Weather hot to-day, but a fine breeze blowing.

MONTREAL, July 15th.

The boats down the St. Lawrence now bring 150 persons the trip, and frequently more. State-rooms should be engaged in advance; and none should fail to purchase through tickets when practicable. The Montreal hotels are doing the best business of any I've seen yet, but are by no means crowded. Lots of passengers *en route* with trout and bass rods, I have seen no salmon rods except my own. Saw a few ducks on the river yesterday, but no flappers. Several Southerners and many Cubans or Spaniards on the way.

HAL.

DR HAYDEN AND ORNITHOLOGY.

THE Secretary of the Interior lately applied to the Secretary of War to have Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A., detailed for duty with Dr. Hayden on the United States Gelogical Survey of the Territories. The necessary order was issued on July 3d and consequently this distinguished ornithologist will soon take the field with the Survey, which, during the short season remaining, will finish up the mapping of southern Colorado. Dr. Coues writes us that it is probable Dr. J. Kidder, who has lately made much credit for himself as naturalist of the Transit of Venus expedition to Kerguelen Island, will also accompany the Survey. With these two gentlemen added to his staff, Dr. Hayden's report for 1876 ought to be replete with interest to the naturalist. How much this admirable Survey has done towards adding to our knowledge of the animal life of the West is not appreciated by everyone. From the time when Dr. Hayden and James Stevenson in 1867 explored Nebraska in an army ambulance, this organization has been a constant source of supply to our museums, and afforded a constant opportunity to collectors to visit distant regions in safety. The results are counted in thousands of specimens, and in thousands of printed pages of original information. At first (leaving geology and palæontology out of the question now) insects, plants and birds occupied chief attention. Stevenson, Thomas, Carrington, Allen, Coulter, and Cope, were among Dr. Hayden's earliest collectors. Then the parties were known among the Mormons as "bug hunters." As the Survey increased in extent and means enlarged facilities were given, and the material collected began to be worked up by prominent authors at Washington and in the East, and to be published in those magnificent volumes which excite the admiration of the scientific world. But collecting was still kept up. In 1873 C. Hart Merriam gathered a large quantity of skins of mammals and birds, and bird's nests and eggs. In 1873 Lieut. Carpenter made a splendid collection of butterflies and moths, and J. H. Batty worked indefatigably in obtaining the skins, skeletons, and horns of mammals, and skins of birds. Many fishes, reptiles, and worms were also secured during these years. In 1874 E. A. Barber and Ernest Ingersoll brought back a good-sized list of land and fresh-water shells and some other invertebrates. All these collections, except Batty's, have been fully and promptly reported upon to the great advantage of every working naturalist. In 1875 nothing of consequence in natural history was preserved, the attention of all being turned toward ethnology. It is therefore an occasion for congratulation that zoology is to be well looked after this year.

It is to be presumed that Drs. Coues and Kidder will devote their energies mainly to mammals and birds; but it is also to be expected that they will not content themselves with merely bringing home their skins and measurements. We want to know the social life and habits and personal characteristics, so to speak, of the denizens of the Colorado Mountains and valleys. It is an unfortunate time of the year to see the birds at their best,—the weather is warm,

the activity and joy of their nuptial season has abated, their first songs are hushed, their brightest feathers faded; yet their life is full of incidents which a patient and loving watcher can interpret; and one new glimpse of the rare and beautiful Spirit which resides in the breast of a bird would be worth the addition of a dozen skins to our crowded museums. Let us have from Dr. Coues (for no one is better able to begin this new departure) more of the life of the birds of the Rocky Mountains, and less of their death.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS—NO. 7.

SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES.

In our last letter which was descriptive of the English exhibit of guns, we unintentionally omitted mention of that of Messrs. Williams & Powell, of Liverpool, one of the oldest established houses in the United Kingdom. The omission was probably owing to the fact that their case is not only at the end of the row, but the guns are laid horizontally in it, instead of in a more prominent perpendicular position. The guns of Messrs. Williams & Powell are rapidly becoming favorably known in this country. A member of the firm has recently traveled extensively throughout the Union. Their latest novelty is a patent "Simplex" action, with an independent extractor. It is claimed for this new action, that, having but two parts, the lever and grip being one solid piece of steel, it possesses the minimum of simplicity with the maximum of strength and durability. Some of our leading sportsmen are now using these guns and all speak well of them.

It is to be regretted that American manufacturers of shot guns have not made more of a display at the great Exhibition; there are in reality but three makers represented, the Messrs. Remington, Parker, and J. Stevens & Co. There are sufficient manufacturers scattered throughout the country to have made a display equal in numbers and perhaps almost in quality with the English exhibit. We should like to see a case of fine Lefever guns, or those of some of the well known western makers, or a few specimens of Mullin's handiwork exhibited in the same attractive manner. The honors would not all be with our visitors. The guns of the first two mentioned firms, Messrs. Remington and Parker, are too well known throughout the length and breadth of the land to require a detailed description. The object of each firm is to provide a good gun at a low figure, while the man with a longer pocket can find one at almost any price. The Remington guns are made under the Whitmore patents, the breech action being worked with a top lever which is pressed upward with the thumb, withdrawing the locking bolt, swinging up the rear end of the barrels and half-cocking the hammers. There are three grades of these guns made, the price being $45 for decarbonized steel barrels, and $60 and $75 for the better qualities with twist barrels. The Parker gun has the lever action in front of the trigger and are made for all prices from $45 to $300.

The Stevens gun is something new, being scarcely ready to put on the market. They are made at Chicopee Falls, Mass., under the immediate supervision of Mr. Stevens, who is himself a first class mechanic, in proof of which we would mention that he has been recently appointed to superintend the manufacturing of a set of gun-making machinery, such as is used at Springfield, for the Enfield Armory in England. The breech action of the Stevens guns is a single grip loosened by a third trigger in front of the trigger guard. They are made in two qualities, the first, with twist barrels at $40, and the second, laminated steel at $60. The guns present a very neat and serviceable appearance.

RIFLES.

As a display, that of Messrs. E. Remington & Sons is probably the most attractive and artistic in the Exhibition. The space occupied is larger than that of any other exhibitor, and a great deal of taste has been displayed in its arrangement. The rifles are arranged against a black background and the whole surmounted with the firm name in letters composed entirely of pistols. With regard to the rifles themselves we scarcely know what we can say that is not already known to every reader of FOREST AND STREAM. Aside from the great reputation attained by the military arm turned out at the Ilion factory, the great accuracy of their rifles at long ranges and their very extensive use in all long range shooting has made the name a household word the world over.

The Sharp's Rifle Co., which has adopted the trade mark "Old Reliable," the *soubriquet* of Col. Bodine, exhibits a handsome case of rifles, military, match, and sporting. It is astonishing how long the Sharp's system has remained without material alteration or even improvement; the latter perhaps being unnecessary. The invention, which it is claimed was the first successful one of the breech-loading system, was brought out first in 1848, and the manufacture was progressing on a large and successful scale in 1851. The solid breech block has many excellent features, and the fact that so much of the original invention has stood the test of time, is commendation in itself. The Sharp's Rifle Company has recently reorganized with an authorized capital of one million dollars and has established a large factory at Bridgeport, Conn.

A very handsome display is that of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn. One needs to go on the plains or to California to see the esteem in which these rifles are held. In California alone the sale must have been enormous in the last two years. Almost every hunter one meets has a "Henry" or a Winchester, and now as the patents are in possession of the one company they are all Winchesters. It is claimed that there are two hundred thousand now in use in all parts of the world. Rapidity of firing, with the ammunition carried in a convenient form, is a great attraction, and although we question whether any repeating rifle will ever come into general military use, they will always be favorites with hunters. In accuracy, for short and even mid-range shooting the Winchester takes a high position. It is an excellent gun for the plains, where one's game may be a jack-rabbit one minute and a deer the next. Mr. A. Burgess, of Owego, N. Y., has invented, and has on exhibition, a repeating or magazine rifle, which outwardly resembles the Winchester somewhat, but, it is claimed by the exhibitor, is essentially different, having fewer parts and taking a larger cartridge, or one of different length and charge. The most striking difference is in the hammer, which is of the ordinary form and can be used independently. Mr. Burgess claims that for rapidity, force and accuracy combined, it is far superior to any other arm now in use. They are not yet being manufactured. The only other magazine rifle on exhibition, of which we have cognizance, with the exception of a case of the Ward-Burton guns, which there was no one to exhibit, is the "Evans," in which the magazine, carrying thirty-four rounds of 44-calibre cartridge, is in the stock. What the effect is of having all this weight at the stock, we can not say, as we have not seen the piece loaded. It might lessen the recoil, but we should imagine somewhat at the the expense of accuracy, as the tendency of the muzzle would be to rise at the discharge.

The Whitney Arms Co. send from their factory at Whitneyville, near New Haven, a fine collection of their rifles. The Whitney resembles the Remington very much, the same or nearly the same action being used. They have not been very long on the market, but are becoming very popular as a remarkably handy rifle, particularly for sporting purposes. Messrs. Schoverling & Daly, of this city, who have come into possession of the Ballard patents and are now manufacturing on a large scale, exhibit a case of these favorite arms, with all the latest improvements in the way of independent extractors, etc. The Ballard has been so long before the public that its merits are well known. The short range, 22-calibre, is in use in almost every shooting gallery in the country, and as a sporting gun it is excellent. Messrs. Schoverling & Daly are now making them of all sizes and grades up to the Creedmoor long-range.

The Providence Tool Company have a very handsome case in which are exhibited the Peabody-Martini rifles, manufactured by them. The system of rifling used in the manufacture of these rifles is that adopted by the Arms Commission of the British Government after long and exhaustive experiments. Our principal objection to it would be the fact that thorough cleaning of the barrel after such discharge is necessary to insure perfect shooting. It is claimed that this rifle has a lower trajectory than any in use. Some of our long range experts are using them. Mr. Frank Wesson exhibits a case of the rifles manufactured by him at Worcester, Mass. We have no opportunity of examining the guns, but know that they are held in high esteem by New England riflemen. Messrs. Jacob Harder & Son, of Lock Haven, are not yet convinced that the breech-loading rifle of modern times is at all the weapon for sporting purposes which it should be, and they therefore continue the manufacture of the old fashion long stocked Kentucky rifle, some with a second barrel for shot below the first, and ramrod on the side. We have no doubt that they find a ready market in their locality among the old fashioned people who are still voting for General Jackson, but among the cases of elegant breech-loaders their rifles appear as foils, to show to what point we have advanced.

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MR. DOUGALL'S GUNS.

59 ST. JAMES'S STREET,
LONDON, July 4th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I beg to thank you for the very kind notice that you give my case of guns exhibited at Philadelphia, but probably through your not having an opportunity of handling them you report upon my "Lockfast" guns only. This naturally will lead to the impression that I confine myself to the manufacture of lockfasts only. I exhibit the most improved forms of snap and other breech-loaders, and manufacture these in every form and action, in accordance with orders, having no prejudices of my own and turning out every variety with the same care and fidelity. I beg the insertion of this letter therefore, in your widely spread columns, to explain what may otherwise be very injurious to the interest of your obedient servant

J. D. DOUGALL,
Gunmaker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

INDIAN ARMS.—The traditional Indian was armed with the bow and arrow, but the modern savage is not satisfied with anything but the latest model of rifle and revolver. Even the regulation piece with which Uncle Samuel arms his soldiers and sends them to the frontier is looked upon with contempt by the "untutored red man," and nothing less than a long-range Creedmoor rifle satisfies his ambition. The correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter describing General Crook's first fight with Sitting Bull's band, alludes significantly to the fact that, "behind a ledge of rocks at the last point contested for, we found nearly a peck of freshly fired cartridge shells. Many of them were of the pattern used in a celebrated sporting rifle, which is far superior to the Government arm." It would be interesting to know whence and from whom the Indians, and particularly a nation always at war, like the Sioux, procured these fire-arms. Cooper, if we mistake not, in one of his novels, describes a renegade Yankee in the Gulf who was supplying the Mexicans with powder with which to fight his countrymen, and who was ultimately "hoist with his own petard." Birmingham has the reputation of doing, or having done, a thriving business in supplying the African market with *fetishes*, and India with gods and goddesses; but either enterprise pales before that of the man who would supply savages with rifles and scalping-knives to be used against helpless women and children on the frontier.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME NOW IN SEASON.

Woodcock, *Philohela minor.*
Black-bellied plover or ox-eye, *Squatarola helvetica.*
Ring plover, *Ægialitis semipalmatus.*
Stilt, or long-shanks, *Himantopus nigricollis.*
Red-breasted snipe or dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus.*
Red-backed sandpiper, or ox-bird, *Tringa americana.*
Great marbled godwit, or marlin, *Limosa fedoa.*
Willet, *Totanus semipalmatus.*
Tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus.*
Yellow-shanks, *Totanus flavipes.*

"Bay-birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand-piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf-birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limicolæ* or Shore Birds.

BAY BIRDS.—For the sportsman who longs to shoot in summer, but who finds that tramping through thick-grown swamps for woodcock in July, after the first few days of the season, is scarcely "the thing," there still remains bay bird shooting. Generally about the first of July the birds begin to fly, and we hear that at Good Ground, on Shinnecock Bay, where "Bill" Lane's house is the rendezvous of sportsmen, the birds have already appeared. We want, however, a good easterly storm, after which shooting all along the "south side" should be good. There are many worse things than reclining on a bunch of sweet meadow grass watching the decoys, while dowitchers, willetts, or black-breasted plover come flying in, singly or in wisps, to be "dropped" in good style, while the surf at our backs sounds a requiem.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven, July 14th.*—Quail have not been more abundant in Connecticut for many years, and our sportsmen are looking forward to the opening of the shooting season with a great deal of interest. Partridges have raised full broods, the season having been favorable for them, but too dry for the woodcock, which have resorted to the immediate vicinity of streams. David Cowell, one of our crack shots, secured sixteen of the latter birds on Monday last; this is the largest bag which I have yet heard of this season. We are now having first-class dove shooting in the freshly cut rye stubble; the birds are in excellent condition, but very wild, although they are very little shot at; flying singly or in loose flocks they afford fine sport in the morning and evening flights. R. S. M.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Milford, July 14th.*—Woodcock shooting is extremely good in this vicinity. A party on Big Island, near Dingman's, got 26 in two days, and a party of amateurs gunning and fishing along the Sawkill and Sauvantine Brooks put up 27, but only got 8 birds. Pheasants (ruffed grouse) are legion. AMATEUR.

ILLINOIS—*Rochelle, July 10th.*—Prairie chickens are going to be very plenty here this season, so say our Grainger friends. J. L. S.

MINNESOTA—*Brainerd, July 15th.*—I have just returned from a trip to Bismarck, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the "sign" for chickens, etc., is far beyond the average in past seasons. The weather has been very favorable; no heavy rain, hail storms, or prairie fires of any account, and the grouse have had a fair show for once. All along the line the young birds kept getting up all day. They were large enough to fly 80 or 100 yards, and the sight of them makes one long for the 15th of August, when the close season expires.

T. P. C.

PIGEON MATCHES.

TOURNAMENT AT ST. LOUIS.—A grand pigeon shooting tournament will be held on the grounds of the St. Louis Gun Club, beginning July 19th and continuing the three following days. The large sum of $2,625 in cash, divided into seven purses, together with a gold medal for the amateur championship of the world, will be shot for. The whole will be under the management of E. T. Martin, of Chicago, who supplies the birds. Further particulars can be had by addressing E. T. Martin, 43 Clark street, Chicago; C. M. Williams, St. Louis; or W. A. Albright, 229 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

A CELEBRATED PIGEON SHOT.—Our readers may remember the name of Captain Aubrey Lisle Patton, who has so distinguished himself as a pigeon shot both in England and on the continent. The London *Sporting and Dramatic News* recently contained a sketch of him from which we condense. Captain Patton served in the British Army in New Zealand and India, in the latter country making large bags of big game.

"He acquired a taste for pigeon shooting from his brother, Captain Henry Bethune Patton, who was then, and is now, one of the best shots of the day. Captain Aubrey Patton fired his first shot at a pigeon from a trap in the early part of 1871, and little more need be said regarding the proficiency he so rapidly attained when we mention that in the same year he carried off the Grand International Cup at Baden Baden. Having had a long and exciting tie with his brother, they both killed nineteen in succession, and each failed in the twentieth round, and the elder was again unsuccessful with his twenty-fifth, leaving the younger to kill to win, which he did with a smart first. Since that time his career as a pigeon shot is too well known to dwell upon; suffice it to say that he has won in the five years' shooting more than any living man both in cups and money prizes, being in possession of fully $10,000 worth of silver cups, of which no less than ten are international cups, won either at Baden or Monte Carlo, besides many guns as prizes. But nothing that he or any other shot has ever done before comes up to his last performance at Monte Carlo, when he commenced by winning the Grand Poule d'Essai, and then, for the second time in succession, carried off the Grand Prix, a cup valued at $600, and $4,125 in money, without having a tie, though shooting against seventy-five other competitors, and last year eighty-four, among whom were the best representative shots of Europe. Captain Patton again showed his wonderful form in his match with the German Baron Ischtroky, at fifty birds each, for $2,000. The latter was second in the contest for the grand prize, and in this match received an advantage of one yard three inches from his opponent, who in the end won by one bird.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 8th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

If you will allow the trespass on your columns, I will furnish you with the score made by members of the Lake Pepin Sportsmen's Club, July 4th. The prizes offered were a solid silver cup, presented by citizens of Lake City for first prize; a red cedar fly rod, presented by Mr. G. W. Lemley, for second prize; a silver cup, presented by members of club, for third prize, and an elegantly engraved tin cup for the poorest score. The birds were wild pigeons furnished by E. T. Martin, of Chicago, and the score shows some creditable shooting. Our club is in a flourishing condition, and the members propose having something to say about the protection of game and fish in this vicinity. The scores were as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
S. B. Dilley	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	9	S. M. Emery	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	7
E. A. Patton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	9	Dr. Baker	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0	6
Chas. Wise	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	8	C. Schmnser	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0	6
Dr. Townsend	*0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	8	S. M. Simpson	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1	6
Dr. Rogers	*0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	8	C. Freeman	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0	5
H. T. Patton	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1	8	G. W. Lemley	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 6 1	5
J. McCrodon	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	8	N. Patron	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0	4
C. W. Smyth	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	7	S. Crane	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	2

Tie on 9 at 26 yards.

S. B. Dilley 1 0 0 1 3E. A. Patton 1 0 0 withdrawn

Tie on 8 at 26 yards.

Rogers 1 0 0 1 1 | Townsend 1 1 0 2
McCrodon 0 1 1 2 | H. Patton 0 1 1 2

McCroden and Townsend tied 5 times, the latter winning by 2 to 0.

Tie on 7 at 26 yards.

Smyth 1 1 0 1 1 4 | Emery 1 1 1 0 1 4

Smyth and Emery tied four times, Smyth winning by 3 to 2.

*Killed, but gun held in wrong position.

S. H. Dilley won the champion cup; E. L. Townsend second prize; C. W. Smyth third prize; and D. S. Crane the tin cup.

THE KAY CARTRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your issue of the 22d inst. Messrs. Allen B. Kay & Co. have taken exception to my communication entitled "Test of Kay Concontrators," published in a previous issue. I reply simply to correct inferences which they have drawn totally without warrent, and are calculated to mislead. I assure the gentlemen I had no desire to injure them, or unfairly decry their goods. The object of the communication was to give bald facts, well ascertained, for the information of fellow sportsmen—nothing more.

Messrs. Kay & Co., in their advertisement, claimed for their cartridges absolute certainty for close, hard shooting, and I was in hopes of being able to substitute them in my own shooting at long range for the costly ones furnished by Eley. I am not a novice, as perhaps the gentlemen will learn, and knew perfectly well what I was about. I tried them precisely as they should have been tried, and now repeat, with stress, the words of my communication: "There was no fault in the loading." The printed directions furnished with the cartridge says: "If a creaser is used the crease should be above the roll of the shot cartridge, and not directly against it," and this direction was properly followed. Of the twenty cartridges used not one of them was crushed in the slightest degree by the creasiags, and the gentlemen had no right to pervert this fact.

Their objection to the tests because the gun was not tried at the same time with loose shot, and the results published for comparison, I can conceive to be quite without force. The question to be solved was, whether the cartridges could he depended upon with absolute certainty for close, hard shooting, with an ordinary gun, irrespective of the gun's performance with loose shot. When I stated that the gun was a 12-bore, 7¼-lb. Scott & Sons' fine breech loader, not choked, that was enough; and so Messrs. Kay & Co., in truth, thought, for they say, "the fault could hardly be with the gon, for we all know that Scotts' makes are good," and they, as gunsmiths, ought to know. But for the information of the gentlemen I will state that the average performance of the gun with loose shot was quite or more than equal to its performance with their cartridges, except at the 100 yards range. At 65 yards, with 1 oz. of No. 6 shot, the average was 46 pellets in a 30-inch circle, while with the cartridges containing 1 1-16 oz. of shot of 7 number the averge was only 38. Tried with Eley's wire cartridges, B shot, at 100 yards, an average of 13 pellets was obtained in a 30-inch circle, against 7 with the Kay cartridge and No. 1 shot. Various other trials with the Eley cartridges were made, and in every instance resulted more in their favor and against the Kay. It would, therefore, seem proved beyond a question that the fault was not with the gun; and as it was not with the loading, or in holding the gun when fired, as before stated, where could the fault have been? I repeat, however, I wish to make no comments, but give bold facts only; it is yet to be ascertained whether or not breech-loading guns which deliver loose shot well give, one with another, very variable results with concentrating cartridges.

Messrs. Kay & Co. ask "How does Old Sportsman manage to get twenty cartridges of 1 1-16 oz. each out of the pound he bought?" I bought not a pound of the word written was *parcel*, and it was doubtless so read by all intelligent readers. Their strength to make capital out of a very unimportant misprint is plain enough. But it is wholly nonecessary for me to say more in reply; the advice and animus of the gentlemen are unworthy of notice.

OLD SPORTSMAN.

CREEDMOOR.—Two matches were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday last, the first being for the Hepburn trophy, in which, notwithstanding the heat of the sun, some excellent scores were made. The conditions were 15 shots each at 800, 200, and 1,000 yards, Mr. L. Weber being the winner with a score of 204 out of a possible 225 points. The following are the total scores:—

Name.	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Total.
L. Weber	70	64	60	204
W. B. Farwell	70	54	62	186
I. L. Allen	63	67	55	185
E. Rathbone	59	61	58	178
E. H. Sanford	64	59	55	178
H. Fisher	63	68	44	175
S. G. Perry	65	45	59	169
A. Anderson	66	61	38	165
A. J. Roux	67	49	42	158
Daughes Smyth	57	58	41	156

The second match was for the *Spirit of the Times* medal, 10 shots at 800 yards off-hand, for which there were 27 entries. Major Fulton was the winner, with a score of 40 out of a possible 50 points. The scores were:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
Henry Fulton	40	D. Pinney	33
I. L. Allen	39	H. Fisher	33
W. Robertson	39	J. T. Collins	32
G. B. Huntington	38	H. Frank, Jr.	32
W. B. Farwell	37	R. H. Keene	31
E. H. Sanford	36	C. F. Robbins	31
G. A. Roullier	34	F. N. DeWitt	31
A. Anderson	33		

THE IRISH MATCH.—The third and last competition for places on the team which is to shoot the return match with the Irish riflemen was concluded at Creedmoor on Wednesday of last week. The scores and competitors are as follows:—

Name.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
Major H. Fulton	66	68	74	208
C. E. Blydenburgh	67	58	80	205
J. L. Allen	66	64	53	203
T. Lamb, Jr.	63	58	81	202
G. W. Davison	59	58	69	186
E. Rathbone	54	67	72	193
G. L. Morse	64	49	64	177
D. Smyth	62	63	51	176
G. W. Yale	62	58	54	174
H. Fisher	57	57	60	172

The cause of there being such a small competition was owing to the fact that many members of the regular International team stood "content" on their scores made while shooting for their places, so that of the above list there were but three selected who were not on the other team to shoot against the Irishmen. These were Messrs. Rathboue, Blydenburgh, and Allen. The team and reserve as now composed, with their scores, are as follows:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score.
W. B. Farwell	864	H. Fulton	872
F. Hyde	860	L. S. Brnce	811
L. Weber	849	J. A. Shafler	806
T. S. Dakin	835	C. E Overbaugh	802
C. E. Blydenburgh	828	H. S. Jewell	793
J. L. Allon	813	E. Rathbone	789

Mr. Rathbone is a native of Salem, Mass., fifty-three years of age, and is engaged in business in this city. He has already won the Luther Badge, a life membership in the N. R. A., and the Huntington trophy. In the Luther match he made the extraordinary score of 71 out of a possible 75 points, with five shots at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Mr. Allen is a member of the firm of D. Allen's Sons, manufacturers of cordage, in Pine street, this city. He is thirty-four years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and has been engaged in practicing long-range shooting only since last fall. Charles E. Blydenburgh is but twenty-two years of age, and a student in the School of Mines, Columbia College. He graduated in the Class of '74, at Princeton College, and is five feet seven inches in height. All of these gentlemen shoot the Remington Creedmoor rifle.

SHARP SHOOTERS' UNION.—Last week saw the close of one of the greatest rifle meetings ever held in the United States. Riflemen from every part of the Union had assembled in numbers at Philadelphia and from the 26th of June until the 6th of July, a constant cracking of rifles was kept up. Mr. Wm. Hayes, of Newark, was the champion shot, making 330 4-inch bull's-eyes in three day's shooting (all the shooting was done at 200 yards, off-hand) and was awarded the gold medal and crowned "Schutzen King" of the United States, to hold the title until the next meeting of the "Union," which will be held at Union Hill, N. J., in 1878. He made in one day, or from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 123 bull's-eyes—a feat never before accomplished, and Mr. Hayes is the first American who ever held the honorable position of shooting king of the United States. The other best shots and prizes were: A. Stricker, California, made 211, $50; A. Rahwyler, California, made 196, $50; P. Jacoby, California, made 173, $40; Wm. Ehrenfort, California, made 144, $30. W. A. Streuli, California, made 109, $20; J. Laager, Philadelphia, made 106, $12; Geo. Schalk, Pottsville, Pa., made 87, $8; A. G. Hellwigg, N. Y., made 87, $8; Mr. Bauer, California, made 84, $6; Wm. Koenig, California, made 82, $6. Ninety more received medals and other prizes. The meeting was appropriately closed with the team match participated in by nine teams of seven men each, making the following scores, the shooting being at ring targets and counting accordingly:—

Name.	Rings.	Name.	Rings.
California team	1206	Philadelphia team	1139
Newark team	1104	N. Y. Schutzen team	1054
Zet-ler team, N. Y.	997	Philadelphia team	985
Baltimore team	949	Columbia team, N. Y.	915

Jersey Rifle Corps team, 853 rings.

Ten shots were allowed to each man, the first, second, and third best aggregate the three main prizes, and the man making the highest score in each team received a solid gold meadal; and the marksman who made the highest individual score of all, received the champion medal, valued at $100, which was won by Mr. J. J. Tobler, of the Helvetia Club, N. Y., who made 197 rings. The team medals were won by Philo Jacoby, California team, 192 rings; Wm. Hayes, Newark, team, 173 rings; New York Schutzen Corps team, J. W. Schollerman, 163 rings; Zettler team, B. Zettler, 156 rings; Philadelphia team, T. Laager, 180 rings; Baltimore team, F. Kramer, 154 rings; Columbia team, Capt. Ermisch, 157 rings; Jersey team, A. Zengner, 153 rings. The prize ($75) for best bullseye, 21-1000th of an inch from the centre was won by D. Wigit, of Illinois, W. Hayes, of Newark, being second (24-1000th). The winning team from California, with their scores according to Creedmoor measurement, was as follows:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Philo Jacoby	48	A. Strecker	48	A. Rohwyler	48
Wm. Koenig	47	A. W. Suenli	46	J. A Bauer	44
Wm. Ehrenfort	43				

All out of a possible fifty points.

This victory for the California riflemen gave general satisfaction. Not only had they traveled an immense distance to compete, but their skill shows that even on the Pacific Slope the rifle has not been neglected. Mr. Jacoby, Captain of the team, belongs to the editorial fraternity, and we offer to him and his companions our sincerest congratulations on their success.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A new rifle club has just been organized at Springfield, the Constitution adopted being that laid down in the FOREST AND STREAM handbook. The title of the club is "The Springfield Amateur Rifle Association," with the following officers: President and Captain of the team, S. S. Bumstead; Vice-President, J. B. Squires; Secretary and Treasurer, L. H. Mayott; Directors, S. S. Bumstead, Chairman; J. B. Squires, L. H. Mayott, E. H. Smith, F. E. French, Frank M. Emerson, and Phelps Johnson. The association have secured a field near the old reservoir on the Chicopee Falls road, which furnishes capital ranges from 200 to 600, and possibly 1,000 yards, and during the coming week will put it in first-class order, fully equipping it with all the necessary paraphernalia. The first formal practice was to have been on yesterday, and we hope soon to record some first-class scores.

A match was shot at the Anchor Forge Range on the 13th inst., between teams representing the Massachusetts Rifle Association and the Sportsman's Club of Taunton. The conditions of the match were 10 shots each at 200 yards off-hand, under the rules of the N. R. A. The scores were as follows; possible score, 50:—

SPORTSMAN'S CLUB TEAM.		MASS. RIFLE ASSOC'N TEAM	
Name.	Total.	Name.	Total.
Jas. A. Woodward	42	J. B. Osborn	34
W. F. Parmelee	42	E. T. Osgood	31
W. C. Perry	41	W. H. Jackson	37
Dr. S. D. Presbrey	33	J. A. Lowell	43
Wm. H. Bent	38	John Foster	39
Dr. J. W. Hayward	41	S. G. Noyes	37
Thos. Breed	42	J. H. Frost	32
A. B. Hodges	34	S. E. Ring	38
Aggregate	323	Aggregate	311
Average, 40½.		Average, 38½.	

Following this was a match between the captains and reserves of each team under similar conditions, the "Sportsmen" again winning, as will be seen from the following scores:—

SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.					M. R. A.				
Names.	Score.			Total.	Name.	Score.			Total.
F. Mason	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	40	Steve son	4	4	4	2	3	4	5	5	4	1	35
B. D. Kelley	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	41	A. P. Clark	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	3	34
Richmond	3	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	40	Wemyss	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	37
Copeland	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	3	39	Gerrish	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	40
E. King	4	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	34	Poland	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	1	5	39
Aggregate	194					Aggregate	188				
Average, 38 4 5.						Average, 37 4 5.					

CONNECTICUT.—The second competition for the bullseye badge took place at Willowbrook Park on July 18th. Mr. Orange Judd was the winner, with a score of seven bullseyes out of twenty shots, ten each at 800 and 1,000 yards. The next meeting will take place on the 22d inst.

MICHIGAN.—The following is a report of the target practice of the Greenville Rifle Club, of Greenville, Mich., made on Wednesday, July 5th; distance, 400 yards; no artificial rest allowed:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
E. H. Jones	4 5 5 5 5	24	Wm. Woodman	3 5 5 5 5	23
D. T. Sapp	4 5 4 4 4	21	H. Rossman	3 4 5 5 5	22
C. H. Hale	4 5 5 4 4	22	L. Spaulaing	5 5 5 4 4	23

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee, June 15th*, 1876.—The seventh competition at 500 yards for the Brodhead field glass came off yesterday. Fielding wins the prize the third time and holds the glass. Next Friday we shoot for the Remington prize at 1,000 yards. The prize has been shot for twice; Bangs has won it once and Turner once. The following are the scores made yesterday at 500 yards; possible 75.—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score
Fielding	70	Yale	67
Turner	69	Wells	66
Bangs	67		

WAU WAU.

—Col. G. W. Wingate is now on a tour of inspection of the several Rifle Ranges of the State. He has officially approved of the new ranges at Syracuse and Buffalo, which he speaks of in high terms, as being quite perfect in their appointments. After visiting the central portion of the State, extending his tour to Niagara Falls, he took steamer through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to Cornwall in Canada, which is seven miles from the border line; and there embarking on a little steam yacht sailed up the Salmon River to Malone. The remainder of his inspection tour includes the ranges on the Hudson River, at Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers, &c. There is also a fine range at Pittsburgh. The work that Col. Wingate is engaged in will be very useful in systematizing the operations of rifle clubs.

—Mr. G. W. Yale has been appointed brigade inspector of rifle practice in the Connecticut National Guard, his rank being Major. The appointment is an excellent one in every respect, as in addition to being a first class shot Mr. Yale has a practical knowledge of fire-arms and their manufacture.

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.—A dispatch to the Toronto *Globe*, dated Wimbledon, July 12th, says: "The weather is splendid, but the light bad, discouraging the Canadians, who are unaccustomed to fire opposite a bright sun. The competitions are not completed, but so far the Canadians have done well. In the Queen's Cup competition at 200 and 500 yards Lieut. Cole, Forty-second Battalion, Ontario, made 60 out of a possible 70 points. For the Association Cup Sergt. D. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Private Ross, Prince of Wales' Rifles, Quebec, and Corporal Sprule, New Brunswick, made 46 out of a possible 50. In the Alexandra Prize, Bailey, Tenth Battalion, Ontario, and Sergt. T. Mitchell each scored 49 points; Lieut. Wright, Fiftieth Battalion, Quebec; Corporal Sproule, New Brunswick, and Bomb Brown, Wellington Field Battery, 46 points out of a possible 70."

"The Australians have challenged teams of five men from the English, Scoteb, Irish, and Canadian representatives to shoot a match with Martini rifles at 200, 500, and 600 yards; and with small-bore rifles at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the prize to fall to the team making the highest aggregate score. The Canadians are as yet undecided whether they will accept, as the first part of the challenge entails the use of the Martini Henry rifle to which they are unused."

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—The League pennant contests to July 16th show the clubs occupying the following relative positions.—

Club.	Chicago.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Mutual.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Games won.
Chicago	..	3	2	6	4	5	4	24
Hartford	3	..	3	5	3	3	4	24
St. Louis	2	3	..	3	3	4	6	23
Boston	0	0	3	..	2	3	8	16
Louisville	0	2	1	4	..	3	4	14
Mutual	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	6
Athletic	1	0	0	1	2	..	4	11
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	1	0	..	6
Games lost	7	9	12	19	20	23	29	130

It will be seen that the Chicago nine have a decided lead, and one that it will now be difficult for the Hartfords to overcome. Besides which the St. Louis nine have drawn up to closer quarters with the Hartfords than before. The Athletics are the last on the list of the Eastern nines and the Cincinnatis the last of the Western teams.

CRICKET.

—An eleven of the Boston and Chicago Base Ball Clubs whipped the first eleven of the Chicago Cricket Club at Chicago, July 14th, in a four-inning game, George Wright leading the ball player's score with 24; Webb's bowling on the other side was quite a feature.

—The match between the Gentlemen and Players of England, which took place the last of June, was ended July 1st with the result of a draw game. Daft led the score of the Players with 61, and Grace that of the Gentlemen with 90. Almost every man of both elevens scored double figures, though Grace was bowled in the first innings by Emmett for a duck egg. The Gentlemen had the best of it when time was called, as they had scored over 200 with but four wickets drawn in their second innings, having but 50 odd to go to win.

—Last week the Staten Island Club, assisted by Messrs. Bance and Jones of the St. George's Club, got away with the Manhattans in a match, the bowling of Brewster and Jones being too much for the Island eleven's opponents.

The Kennel.

FOR SALE.—IMPORTED GORDON dog "Duke," 4 years old; Black and Tan dog pup 2 months old, by "Duke;" Liver and White Setter Slut 20 months old, thoroughly yard broken and been hunted; Liver and White Ticked Pointer Dog pup 2 months old, sired by "Old Phil," dam from imported stock—Price low. Address P. O. Box 53, Scranton, Pa. jn20 1t.

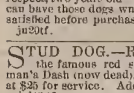
TWO FINE BROKEN DOGS FOR Sale.—Dan, a Black Setter dog thoroughly broken, out of Scott Rodman's Dash, and H. Shipman's Black and Tan Bitch, four years old. Duke, Red Irish Setter out of B. Nelson's Maggie, thoroughly broken in every respect, two years old. Parties who wish to purchase can have these dogs worked for them, as they may be satisfied before purchasing. Address J. W. this office. jn20tf.

STUD DOG.—ROBINSON'S "JACK," the famous red setter, brother to Scott Rodman's Dash (now dead), is offered for stud purposes at $25 for service. Address W. H., at this office. jn13-tf

FOR SALE—PRICE $50.—A FINE all-liver Cocker bitch, 3 years old; a good retriever; a genuine woodcock and grouse dog, fully guaranteed in every way. Also a fine English setter bitch, 8 months old, lemon and white, from good stock, with pedigree; with a little work can be used this fall. Price $25. Address ROBERT WALKER, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. jn13-2

RED IRISH SETTER PUPS FOR sale—Sire, imported red Irish Don, dam Maud, grand dam Gypsy by Rodman's Dash; full pedigree given by inquiring of C. MILEY, Lancaster, Pa. jn13-2t

LISTEN!



The Sportsmen's Bell tells the position of the dog, causes the birds to lie closer. Rapidly coming into use in early woodcock shooting, and general shooting, where the cover is thick. Sold by dealers in guns and sporting goods. BEVIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., East Hampton, Conn. Ju6 3m

BOARD FOR DOGS AND HORSES.

First-class accommodation; plenty of spring water; terms low. Address HENRY B. HURST, Rock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I., or 71 Green Ave., Brooklyn.

REFERENCES:

Robert Francis, 47 Broad street.
Thos. E. Smith, 428 Canal.
William A. Esdly, 96 Wall.
T. Britton, 52 Burling.
Forest and Stream, 17 Chatham. ap27 3m

PURE BRED SETTER PUPS FOR sale. Pedigrees. M. VON CULIN. Delaware City, Del. dec23eow 6m

FOR SALE—FULL GORDON SETTER Pups, over four months old. Both sire, Tom, and dam, Jinnie, are very hard to beat on quail and grouse. Pedigree given. Imported Red Irish Setter DON will be allowed to serve bitches. Inquire of ap20 H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. Broadway and Fiftieth street. Oct 22

FOR SALE.—A FINE ENGLISH GUN, 10-bore. 9 pounds a splendid shooter. a good bargain. For full particulars address H. BAYLISS, 13 Royal street, Providence, R. I. ju30 1t.

WILD RICE FOR SALE.

I am prepared to receive orders for any quantity of Wild Rice Seed to be delivered C. O. D. last of September. THOS. P. CANTWELL, Brainerd, Minn.

The Infallible Fish Bait.

Having perfected a suitable Paste for Fish Bait, the undersigned offers same to the sporting fraternity, assuring them that it will prove more remunerative than any known substance for the purpose of trolling. It is of a pale white color, square in form. By soaking in water a few seconds it becomes pliable. Taking a small piece, size of a pea, and pressing the same on or about the eye of the hook and using regular bait, any angler can kill to his heart's content. Price 2 cents each, post paid. Address JOS. LABADIE. Galveston, Texas. Jn6-3m

Founded July 4, 1808.



Thos. W. Sparks,

Shot and Bar Lead

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Office, 121 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

New York Mailing Agency.

with latest improved Newspaper Folding and Mailing Machines. 13 Spruce St., 4th door from Tribune Buildings. JAMES BRADY, Manager and Proprietor. Open day and night.

Northern Railway of Canada and Collingwood Lake Superior Line.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO THE BEAUTIFUL INLAND LAKES OF CANADA AND

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Three express trains daily north from Toronto. Steamers leave Collingwood every Thursday at 6 P. M., on arrival of steamboat express, leaving Toronto at noon.

Parlor Cars on all Express Trains.

Lake Couchiching

AND THE

Lakes of Muskoka

Are the coolest and most delightful Summer watering places in Northern Canada. Tourists proceeding down the St. Lawrence can make a pleasant detour from Toronto to Couchiching in five hours on express train with Drawing Room Coaches, thus visiting the most charming of the chain of lakes.

Excursion Tickets

At greatly reduced rates during months of July, August and September; may be had from COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York and Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

ALFRED TELFER,
Gen. Agt. Northern Railway, Toronto.
Ju6-2m

The Rangeley Lakes

VIA FARMINGTON AND PHILLIPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE RANGELEY LAKES, THE FAVORITE HAUNT OF THE DEER AND TROUT, IS BY

Maine Central Railroad

TO FARMINGTON, AND THENCE BY STAGE TO THE LAKES.

Train leaves Portland daily, at 1:20 P. M., on arrival of trains from Boston, for Farmington and Rangeley Lakes, arriving at Farmington at 6:35, making close connection with stages for Phillips and Greenvale. Round trip tickets from Boston via Eastern or Boston and Maine Railroads to Rangeley Lakes and return by the way of Farmington, $14.00, Portland, $11.00.

The Maine Central is also the only land route to Moosehead Lake. Tickets from Bastin to Mt. Kineo House and return only $15.00, Portland, $12.00.

Special rates for parties can be obtained by addressing F. E. BOOTHBY, General Ticket Agent Maine Central Railroad, Portland.

PAYSON TUCKER,
SUPT MAINE CENTRAL R. R,
PORTLAND, ME.
July 1st, 1876. Ju6 2m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ROUTE TO THE SALMON POOLS OF NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC.

Anglers and Tourists wishing to visit the famous rivers of Northern New Brunswick and Quebec are informed that express accommodation trains now run daily between St. John, N. B., and Riviere du Loup, Q. Passengers leaving St. John by the morning train can reach Miramichi, Nepisiquit, Restigouche, Metapedia, and other famous rivers the same day.

C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent Government Railways. Jn6 2m

THE "FISHING LINE."

Brook Trout and Grayling Fisheries

OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, VIA

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

(Mackinaw, Grand Rapids & Cincinnati Short Line.)

The waters of the Grand Traverse Region and the Michigan North Woods are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the great abundance and variety of fish contained.

Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous American Grayling is found only in these waters

Brook Trout Season opens May 1st.
Grayling Season opens June 1st.

Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge are also found in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. Fishing canoes can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

Take your family with you. The scenery of the North Woods and lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry, and bracing. The climate peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with hay fever and asthma.

The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

On and after June 1st Round Trip Excursion Tickets sold to Points in Grand Traverse Region, and attractive train facilities offered to tourists and sportsmen; also on and after July 1st Mackinaw and Lake Superior Excursion Tickets.

Dogs, Guns, and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

Camp Cars for Fishing Parties and Families at low rates.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For "Guide," containing full information as to Hotels, Boats, Guides, &c., and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds, Send to Forest and Stream office, or address

J. H. PAGE, G. P. & T. A.,
may4 4m Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—The Continental leaves New York at 11 P. M., connecting with Passenger train in waiting on wharf at New Haven, leaving at 5:15 A. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Excursion to New Haven and return, $1.50. Apply on General Office, on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent. my25 tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
LESSEE, FLUSHING, N. S. AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN R. R. OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave Long Island City as follows:—

From F. N. S. and Central Depot north of Ferry—For Flushing (Bridge street), College Point and Whitestone—6.35, 8.30, 9.10, 11.03 A. M.; 12 25, 1.33, 3.54, 4 03, 5 03, 5.31, 6.05, 6.51, 7 03, 7.35, 8.55 P. M.; 12 01 A. M.

For Flushing (Main street) and Great Neck Branch—6.35, 7.35 A. M.; 2 05, 5.31, 7 03 P. M.; also 12.01 A. M. Saturday nights. For Main street only—9.04, 11.03 A. M.; 12.05, 2 05, 3.04, 4.33, 5.04, 6.05, 6.31, 7, 25 P. M.

For Flushing, Central Depot, Creedmoor, Garden City and Hempstead—7 35, 9.04, 11 03 A. M.; 1, 2 05, 5 03, 6.05, 7 03 P. M.; and 12.01 Wednesday and Saturday nights. For Central Depot and Garden City—4 33 P. M.

For Babylon—9.04 A. M. 2 05; 4.33 P. M. For Patchogue—2 05, 4.33 P. M. From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry: For Jamaica—6.35, 7 03, 8 30, 9 05, 10, 11 32 A. M.; 1 39, 3 03, 4.03, 5.31, 6.03, 6.30, 7 P. M. For Rockaway and Rockaway Beach—7.03, 10, 11, A. M.; 1.30, 4.03, 5 P. M. For Far Rockaway only—6.35, 9.05, A. M., 3 03, 6.32 30, 7 P. M. For Locust Valley—6.35, 8.30, 10 A. M.; 3.03, 4.03, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. For Hempstead—7.03, 8.30, 11.32 A. M.; 3.03, 4.03, 5.30 P. M. For Port Jefferson—6.35, 10 A. M.; 5 P. M. Northport—4.03, 6.30 P. M. For Babylon—7.03, 8 30, 11 32 A. M.; 4.03, 5.03 P. M. For Islip—7.03, 9.30 A. M.; 5 P. M. Patchogue, 8.30 A. M., 5 P. M. For Riverhead—9.05 A. M., 3.03, 4 P. M. For Greenport and Sag Harbor Branch—9.05 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Creedmoor only—4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

From F. N. S. and C. Depot, north of Ferry: For Flushing (Bridge street), College Point and Whitestone—8, 9 30, 11 A. M.; 12.30, 3 30, 5.15, 6.35, 8 P. M. For Great Neck Branch—9.15 A. M., 4.15, 6 45 P. M. For Flushing (Main street)—9.15, 10.33 A. M.; 12.45, 2 05, 4.15, 6.45, 10 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead—9.15, 11 33 A. M., 5 03 P. M. For Babylon and Patchogue—9.15 A. M., and 6.05 P. M. From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry: For Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach—9, 10, 11 A. M., 1.30, 6 40 P. M. For Northport and Port Jefferson—8, 9.30 A. M. Northport—6.40 P. M. For Locust Valley Branch—9 30 A. M., 6.40 P. M. For Babylon—9 A. M., 6.40 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of James Slip, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., every 30 minutes previous to the departure of trains from Long Island City. Sunday boats from James Slip—9.30, 10 30, 11.30 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of East Thirty-fourth street, every fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains.

THE SPORTSMEN'S ROUTE.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago, like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach in all directions, and cover about all the country north, northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and the country lying between; with another line it passes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escanaba, to Naganance and Marquette; with another line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and for St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching westward from Elroy, it runs to and through Wissota, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and stops not until Lake Kameska, Dakota, is reached; another line starts from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, as the Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galina and Dubuque, and the country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Grand Junction, and Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last named is the "GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route to Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

TO SPORTSMEN:

THIS LINE PRESENTS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES—FOR PRAIRIE CHICKEN, DUCK, GEESE, AND BRANT SHOOTING. THE IOWA LINE TO-DAY OFFERS MORE FAVORABLE POINTS

than any other road in the country, while for Deer and Bear Hunting, and for Brook Trout, Lake Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, and Bass Fishing a hundred points on the Northern and Northwestern lines of this Company will be found unsurpassed by any in the West.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt., Chicago.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
ap16

TO SPORTSMEN:

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMP'Y

Respectfully invite attention to the

Superior Facilities

afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and annoyances of reshipment, while the excellent cars run over the smooth steel tracks enable STOCK TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

The lines of

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

also reach the best localities for

GUNNING AND FISHING

in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. EXCURSION TICKETS are sold at the offices of the Company in all the principal cities in KANE, RENOVA, BRADFORD, PARKESSON, RALSTON, MINNEQUA, and other well-known centers for

Trout Fishing, Wing Shooting, and Still Hunting.

Also, to

TUCKERTON, BEECH HAVEN, CAPE MAY, SQUAN, and points on the NEW JERSEY COAST renowned for SALT WATER SPORT AFTER FIN AND FEATHER.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager. feb17 tf

NEW YORK & LONG BRANCH R.R. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT AND SQUAN.

Time-table of June 19th, 1876: Trains leave New York from foot of Liberty street, North River, at 7.30, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45 4.30 and 6.00 P. M.

All trains run to Long Branch. The 7.30, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45, 4.30 P. M. trains run through to Sea Girt and Squan.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson street at 7.35, 9.05, 11.35 A. M., 2.30, 4.20, 5.20 P. M.

Stages in and from KEYPORT connect at MATTEWAN STATION with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Engr. Jn13-3m

The Hazard Powder Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

Hazard's "American Sporting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6¼ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6¼ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with *great penetration.* For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12½, and 6¼ lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *quick.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.

GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office

88 Wall Street, New York.

GUNPOWDER.

Dupont's

SPORTING, SHIPPING AND MINING

POWDER.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER MILLS

(ESTABLISHED IN 1801),

Have maintained their great reputation for 75 years Manufacture the Celebrated

EAGLE DUCKING, EAGLE RIFLE, AND DIAMOND GRAIN POWDER.

The most Popular Powder in Use. Also,

Sporting, Mining, Shipping and Blasting Powder

Of all kinds and descriptions.

For sale in all parts of the country. Represented by

F. L. Kneeland,
Feb 10-1y 70 Wall Street, New York.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,

The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,

For water fowl. Very strong and clean Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6¼ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.g, FF.g, FFF.g, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less recoil than any other brands made.

BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

26 Murray St., N. Y.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

CHALLENGE.

The undersigned is prepared to prove all the superior qualities he claims for his powder.

Safety, Cleanliness, Strength, Little Recoil, Little Smoke, Small Report, Less Heating of the Barrel in Rapid Firing, and its Regularity in Shooting.

He challenges all riflemen to shoot against him with black powder. 200 rounds, without wiping; 100 rounds off-hand, at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards respectively, and 100 rounds in any position at same distances; the 200 rounds equally divided at the three ranges; eighting shots extra.

Will shoot for money if desired.

The powder is also well adapted for shot guns.

Inquire for the "Dittmar Powder" of your dealer, or address the

DITTMAR POWDER MANF'G CO.,
NEPONSET, MASS.

FOREST AND STREAM HAT.

HATS IN EVERY STYLE.

N. Espenscheid, 118 Nassau,
ju30-4t

BOSTON, U. S. A.

To Travelers desiring the Best Hotel Accomodations in a choice locality, near the Public Garden, Common, Public Library, Museum of Fine Arts, Churches, the Railroad Stations, and Places of Amusement.



THE BRUNSWICK,

BOYLSTON STREET, CORNER OF CLARENDON, BOSTON, OFFERS SUPERIOR ATTRACTIONS.

The structure is new and FIRE PROOF and is supplied with a Passenger Elevator.

It is furnished most elegantly and is supplied with every modern convenience, having hot and cold water in every chamber and bath-rooms with every suite. The Heating and Ventilating Apparatus throughout the whole house is on the most approved plan.

Parties desiring information by correspondence will receive prompt attention by addressing the Proprietor, or by direct application to

J. W. WOLCOTT, Proprietor.

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

BROOK TROUT FISHING.—The Scuppernong Springs House is now open for the accommodation of fisherman and others. This House is situated three miles from North Prairie Station, Waukesha county, Wis., at the Scuppernong Trout Ponds, where is to be found the best trout fishing in the Northwest. Conveyance can always be had at the station. Terms $2 per day. Trout always on the table. Dead fish, 50 cents a pound. For further information address H. F. DOUSMAN, North Prairie, Wis. jul13 4t

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIETIES. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springville House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. LANE, Good Ground Station, L. I. Live wild geese stools for spring and fall shooting. jul13-3m

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CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; 20 acres of grounds. First-class accommodation for 200 to 300 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad. Persons visiting this delightful resort with a view to secure rooms, will be impressed with its unusual attractions. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill. ju29 3mn

Board During Centennial

IN PHILADELPHIA.

A FEW SELECT TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT parties can be accommodated by a private family, strictly first-class, with reasonable charges. Rooms can be engaged for the whole or any portion of Exhibition term. The house is situated within 12 minutes of the Centennial Grounds, and 20 minutes from the business centre of Philadelphia.

Buy ticket ($2.65, via Pennsylvania Railroad, for Germantown Junction Station, which is distant only 200 yards from the house. Address

L. GARVER, 2908 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

R. T. COLE, Proprietor.

Weekly Hops, Boating, Fishing, Driving, Billiards, Bowling, Croquet. A promenade piazza 300 feet long. jes 6m

PARKS HOUSE,

MAGOG, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

W. JAMERSON, Prop'r.

A. W. HUBBARD, Business Manager.

This is one of the finest fishing localities in the Eastern Townships of Canada, and is situated at the outlet of Lake Memphremagog. Reached by stage eleven miles from Ayre Flat, on Pasumpsic Railroad, or by boat from Newport. jc1 3m

BROOK'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, PROVINCE QUEBEC, CANADA.

House new, large, and well kept, good bar, &c. Free bus to depot. Daily line of stages to Magog, Sherbrooke, and Melbourne, on Grand Trunk Railway. Waterloo is a pleasant, thriving village near Waterloo Lake, and in the midst of an excellent shooting and fishing district—Lunge, Lake Trout, Speckled Trout, Bass, and Pickerel. Board $1.25 per day. je1 3m L. H. BROOKS, Proprietor.

OTTAWA HOTEL,

C. S. BROWN & J. Q. PERLEY, PROPRIETORS, Montreal, Canada.

LOCATED ON ST. JAMES AND NOTRE DAME STS. THE TWO PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREETS IN THE CITY. FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. je1 3m

Centennial Board.

FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN FIND pleasant rooms and board in private family, at Tioga, on Reading Railroad, a quarter of a mile from New York Junction. Surroundings rural. Steam cars every half hour to Centennial Grounds—fare 10 cents. Charges $2 a day. Address S. A. ATKINSON, 19th Street, 7th House South of Ontario, Phila., Pa. ju20 2t.

CARMAN HOUSE, FORKED RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., best Hunting and Fishing Grounds in Barnegat Bay. House is in first class order. Apply to F. A. BRIGGS, Proprietor, or at the Briggs House, cor. 42d St. and 4th Ave., New York. ju20 2m.

Bromfield House,

BY

Messenger Bros.,

55 BROMFIELD STREET,

Boston Mass.

The House for Sportsmen. feb17 tf

RICE LAKE,

IDLEWILD, HARWOOD, CANADA.

A delightful summer resort for gentlemen and their wives on Stony Point. Bass, Pickerel, Muscalonge, Indians, Canoes, etc.

A. V. DENIO, Proprietor.

***Cars from Toronto to Port Hope or Coburg, or boat from Rochester to Coburg, thence to Harwood, 17 miles. je22 3m

JORDAN HOUSE.—"HEAD OF THE BOG."—Opposite the mouth of Jordan River, Bolton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., M. H. OBER, Proprietor. Particular attention given to carring Boats and Baggage to Moosehead. Boarding Sporting Parties a specialty. Experienced and reliable guides obtained on short notice. P. O. Address, South Colton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Reference in New York John P. Waters, 12 John street. je22 4t

BELMONT HOTEL,

623 and 625 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.,

(Opposite Globe Theatre.)

Located in the centre of the city, and easily reached by street cars and stages. Elevators, steam, and all modern improvements. Rooms (European plan), $1 per day upward. A first-class Restaurant, and Private Dining-Rooms, if preferred, at moderate rates. The most convenient location, a quiet and comfortable home, and first-class accommodations at prices adapted to the stringency of the times, are the special advantages afforded at the "BELMONT."

HARDY & CO., Proprietors.

mch20 6m

BOARD AT HIGH BRIDGE FOR TWO persons; private family; high and spacious grounds and stable; convenient to Harlem River; boating and fishing; thirty minutes from Forty-second street Station, Hudson River Railroad. Address E. M. B., this office. je8 tf

Rossin House, Toronto, Canada.

SHEARS & SON, Proprietors.

This house is a favorite resort for gentlemen sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Canada.

ALL ABOUT FLORIDA. NO QUESTION can be asked about Florida, her lands, products, health, climate, resources, labor, population, &c., that is not answered in the FLORIDA NEW-YORKER. It is edited by a gentleman who has lived there over 25 years, is a practical farmer and a fine writer. Published weekly, by the FLORIDA NEW-YORKER Publishing Co., 22 Beekman-st., N. Y. City, at $2 per Annum, or Single Copy, 10 cents. Jn6 tf

The Goss Revolving Cartridge Holder

CARRIES PAPER OR METALLIC SHELLS, either end up, revolves on centre slides, weighs but 1¼ pounds, and is only 1¼ inches wide. Holders flare at top so as to quickly receive the shells, and, being elastic, *securely* clasp the same.

For ease of action and rapid shooting it excels anything of the kind invented.

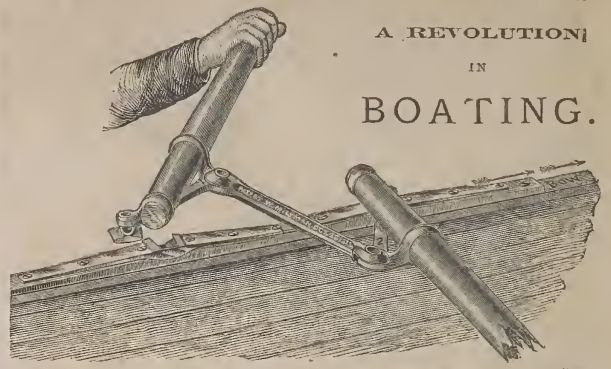
PRICE, C. O. D., $8.50.

In ordering, give the size of shells and a *loose* measurement outside of vest.

ly22-1y N. S. GOSS, Neosho Falls, Kan

BOW-FACING ROWING GEAR.

A REVOLUTION IN BOATING.



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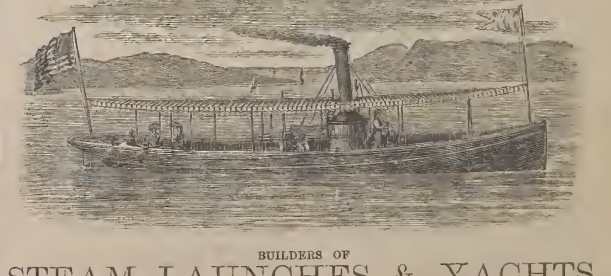
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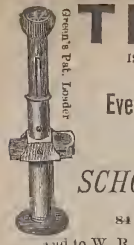
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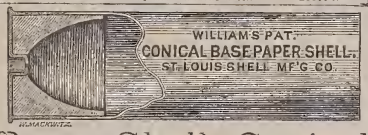
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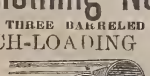
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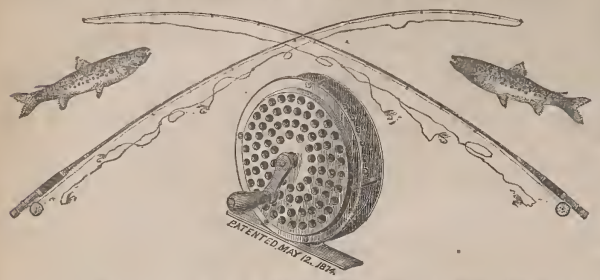
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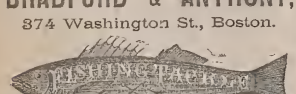
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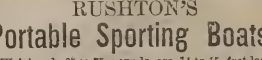
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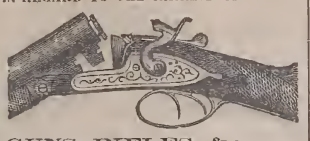
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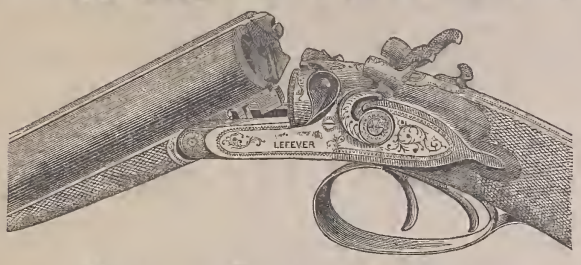


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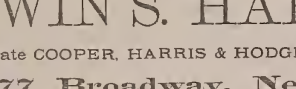
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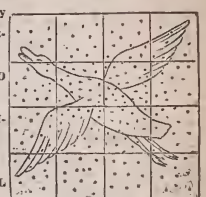
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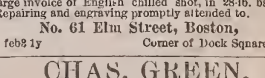


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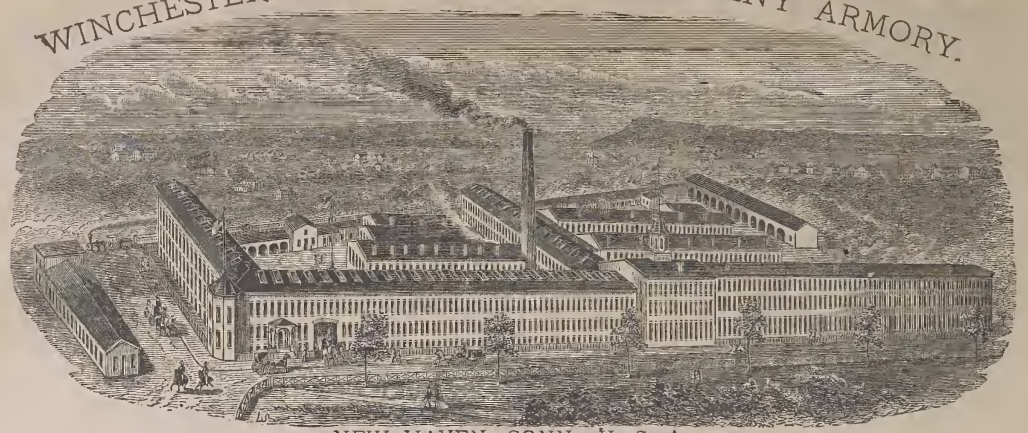
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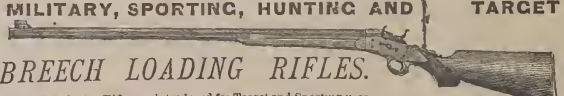
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 25. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Sporting in the Colonial Times.

A FOX HUNT AT BELVOIR.

WE left the huntsmen breaking in the cover for a trail. The signal is given, and the horns sound a tuneful note, which is answered back by the mellow bay of the hounds. The gentlemen cluster on a hill near by as the dogs disappear in a brake and are lost to sight, except where they move the cover, as though a strong wind were passing over it. If there is a trail, no matter how cold, it will be struck off to a certainty, for every inch of ground is being gone over. A few minutes afterwards half a dozen dogs are seen to dash out with their noses on the ground, eagerly crossing and recrossing the path, and whining to each other, no doubt in their dog language, wondering whether any "old red" had been wandering there the night before. "Hark away! good dog!" cried the master, blowing a cheery note on his horn, and the hounds, circling around and giving a quick bark, dived again into cover. "No fox here," said one. "Don't be in a hurry," replied the master; "the dogs are driving beautifully." As he spoke the cover shook, and a low whimper was heard from one of the dogs, followed by a loud challenge from another. "That's old Jupe and Ringwood," cried the master; "Look out!" and as he sounded a clear blast from his horn, a deafening burst from the pack replied. "Tally ho! tally ho!" shouted the master, the fox is started, and away went the pack like mad, for the scent was very warm, and the fox had probably stolen away when the first notes of the dogs reached him, and had fully an hour's start. On went the pack with their noses down and their sterns up, filling the air with their loud baying, and close behind them galloped the hunters. It was a beautiful country to run in, mostly of broad, well-tilled fields, mingled with open forests and swampy lowlands. The trail lay directly across an immense field newly seeded in wheat, which afforded a superb view as the dogs swept forward nearly in a straight line.

The horsemen now settle themselves down for steady work. They know what is before them, and each rider is saving his steed all he can. Major Bullett is in the advance, and the trail keeps across the ground as straight as an arrow. A Virginia snake fence—an ugly piece of timber to jump—bars the way, but the Major takes it with a slinging sweep. Lord Fairfax, on his huge stallion, passes over with a rush, and young George flies over like a stone hurled from a sling. All the rest gallantly made for it, but several of the horsemen, splendidly mounted as they were, came to grief and had some bad falls, but nobody stopped to help them, and mounting the best they could the unfortunates limped back to the rendezvous, where they drowned their disappointment in deep potations of his lordship's best liquor. Once across the field the pack divide in the woods and then string off to the lowlands. Another fence has to be jumped, and it is a point of pride with every cavalier to take everything as it comes along. Then the ground becomes so swampy that the horsemen are brought to a halt; they gather in a group and listen breathlessly to the bays of the hounds. The old vixen is evidently making for his burrow, and unless he is pressed too hard he will gain it, and then good-bye to all sport, for the hunt will be up. But by the eager, frenzied yells of the dogs it is plain they are driving him hard. "He will make for the open country now," said the master, and such was the fact, for the wily animal, pushed so close, takes a circling stretch and starts back again to a field far off to the right, and soon the distant cry of the pack comes sweetly upon the breeze, as they listen with their souls in their ears. Suddenly a cry from one of the huntsmen causes the others to glance in the direction of his extended whip, and away off, like a speck in the distance, the fox is seen running for his life. With a sounding shout the horsemen drive in their spurs and are off like the wind in his direction, and as they push on they see the hounds running breast high, for the scent now lies overwhelmingly strong, and every dog is giving tongue. As the gentlemen dash on the parson leads the charge, waving his three-cornered hat and shouting like a schoolboy. They are just in time to see the fox cross a high fence. He goes down several panels before he jumps it, and then keeps on toward a forest cover. It is a pretty sight to see the dogs cross the fence. The more excitable launch themselves to the top, and go across like successive billows breaking over a rock. Some wise old fellows squeeze themselves through the panels and overtake their fellows, but by the time they cross the fox is lost in the woods. The horsemen leap the fence and keep close up to Jupe and Music, young Byrd's dogs, which are running neck and neck. It is getting very exciting, and every horse is let out and urged forward. A few hundred yards another fence looms up. The dogs cross it in a second, and every horse was run sheer at it, but it proves a cropper to many, among them the parson. Fully a third of the riders either get bad falls or their horses "crave."

Now is the great moment. Who is up? and who is lost? Our fancy supplies us, and we think we can name them all. Look to the right. Some distance behind the pack we see two men riding superbly, taking everything in their path. One is the Earl, his huge thoroughbred taking gigantic leaps; the other is his young surveyor. The old, reckless, racing spirit is strong in them both, and all uncurbed now, and they are racing as if for the King's Cup at the Derby. A length behind is Major Bullett, who is using his horse with great skill and nerve; a short distance back, plenty close to enjoy the run, is the rest of the field. All are pushing their horses, while the glorious baying of the hounds in their ears intoxicates them like wine. It is a tough old veteran they are after, and the fox still keeps his path for several miles straight as the crow flies, skimming the earth almost as fast as a swallow, crosses several fences, goes through a clearing, scampers in and out of a farm yard, dashes through a brown sedge field, and seems to be determined to win by sheer bottom. The pace begins to tell on the dogs as they follow him relentless as fate; and now it is that a strain of bad blood, or a defect of body begins to show. Many display symptoms of distress, and fully a score are limping painfully behind, howling pitifully in their rage and distress as their companions leave them in the rear. The way now is across country, and each horseman has to pull in and ride with cautious and judgment, for it is bad ground—a hilly, rough and uneven old cornfield—and the wearied horses can hardly keep from falling. Six riderless horses are flying wildly across the field, the stirrups dashing against the saddles, and a report passes from mouth to mouth that one or two are seriously hurt; but there is no time for inquiries. The dogs are almost out of sight, and the hunters spur up. They cross the bad ground at last, but find that a post-and-rail fence is in their path. A warning shout from the Earl and all nerve themselves for the fearful leap. His lordship tries it first, but his horse goes crashing on to the top rail, evenly balanced, and plays see-saw for some seconds, finally struggling back on the same side, dead lame. Not so with young George Washington. He sails gracefully over one panel as Major Bullett jumps the other, and both speed on, with nearly a score of horses not far behind. The sight is splendid. They are now in another immense field, as level as a floor, and in full sight of the fox, who is making the ground fly under him in his attempt to get to a coppice beyond. The dogs running mute, and with heads high in the air, it is a sight to thrill the nerves and make the pulses beat with a wild joy. Away, away, and and the horsemen ply their whips until their steeds race on with every muscle strained. Slowly they gain on the hunted vixen, and a wild cheer bursts from the leading riders' lips, for they feel certain now of getting the brush.

But Mousieur Le Reynard is not going to relinquish his tail without another struggle, for when they reach the woods the baffled cry of the hounds meets their ear; they find the whole pack circling in every direction trying to hit off the scent, but the trail and the fox seem to have vanished. This diversion gives the horses a breathing spell, and the riders all dismount and unbuckle their girths.

The pause is of short duration, however, for the master coming up and making a few of the staunchest dogs make a wide circuit and "draw cover," easily picks up the trail, when a ringing blast from his curved horn brings all the dogs and riders to him. Then all keep on after Old Reynard. Only those who have witnessed it can understand in what an extraordinary manner hounds that are left behind in a cover can make their way through a crowd and catch up with the leaders of the pack. They thread their way unerringly through the legs of the horses, who are running at full speed, and it is very rare for one to get marred or killed. Forward the whole pack kept on with a "good crash," but Juper has usurped the place of old Reynard. Poor dog! he was doing his best, but age was telling on him. Now the trail leads them into a field which is covered with sheep grazing on the winter's wheat. To run among the sheep is a favorite ruse of the fox; but with the veteran dogs it does him no service, for the sheep scatter into a half circle as the fox goes through, and the dogs keep on without any diminution of their speed. The fox, hard pressed, has again to trust to his legs, and it is to be a fair run now, with no shifts, evasions, or strategems, and the often discussed and mooted question which can last the longest and has the most bottom—a fox, a hound, or a horse—is now to be tested.

All know that this is to be the last and final push, and he will be a proud man who can gain the brush after such a desperate chase. The rivalry that makes men do or die swells each breast and fills each heart, and as every horse launches forward, every rider makes up his mind to be in at the finish, if reckless riding and fearless spirit can do it. But as they sweep on, young Byrd pulls up, the Earl, whose horse is laboring painfully, does the same, and Cary follows suit, for in their front is a wide stream, deep and rapid, with high, precipitous banks. They fear to attempt it with their knocked-up horses, and ride along to cross at the ford. Ned Ambler, who has judiciously kept back, now surges forward and ranges alongside of Washington and Major Bullet, who have never drawn rein one instant, and all these settle themselves in the saddle, and grasping the reins with a firmer clutch, rise to the jump. It is a fearful one, and as they are hurled through the air they unconsciously close their eyes. Two land safe, and ride on without looking back; but Ned Ambler's horse's foot slips and down he goes in the middle of the stream, but the depth of the water saves him from serious harm, and he scrambles out as best he can, and it is well Mistress Mary Cary cannot hear the savage oaths and see the way the heavy-loaded whip strikes the losing horse. The Earl has practically given up the chase, the others are too far behind to catch up, and the young Surveyor and the Major speed along side by side. A high-looking, crazy old inclosure is in their path. It is a huge concern—a rotten, ancient fence, the rails tied together with hazel and grapevine, and as the horsemen dash through they send the old panels, stakes and planks flying in every direction. The two struggle desperately on as only men can whose blood is heated with a wild excitement. The fox is only twenty paces in front, evidently fast sinking, his tongue hanging out, his tail down, yet game to the last, and running with all his failing power; the hounds are speeding along so close together that a table-cloth could cover the pack, their eyes gleaming like fire, and their wide, red mouths open. It is a splendid sight. Now a broad ditch intervenes, the fox disappears and rises again on the opposite side, the dogs duck down and are up again, still closer to him, the two riders urge their horses on with voice and spur, while the landscape reels and spins by. They reach the ditch, and both jump, but the horse of Washington, missing his distance, stumbles headlong, and away goes his rider from the saddle, falling among the pack, hurting the dogs but breaking his own fall. Fortune favores the gallant Major, for, with a superb and final effort, he rises in the air like the javelin, and strikes the ground lightly on the opposite side, and is among the dogs in a second. It is time. Jupe,

the leader of the pack, has caught up with the fox, and finding he must die, Reynard turns and faces his relentless pursuers—a crowding mass of tumbling dogs and confused noise of snapping, and the deed is done, the day is won. Major Bullett, throwing himself from his horse in their midst and plying his heavy whip, stops the dogs from mangling the carcass, and lifting the body high over his head, gives a cheer so loud and triumphant that it echoes and re echoes, telling all that the hunt is ended after the fin st run on record.

Thus the Major, whose brow was wreathed with many laurels, added another leaf to the chaplet, and as he rode homeward with the brush on his hat he never felt prouder, even when he wiped his sword after a dashing cavalry charge against the French in the far Canadas, or scattered the Indians by his well-timed advance on the shores of the Scioto. The chase being over, the huntsmen wended their way back to the rendezvous, the horns all sounding the notes of triumph. They found the whole meet there, though many were sadly bruised and battered. The parson was in a pitiable plight. His rotund figure had many a wound, and his clerical suit was ruined forever. He was of course the recipient of many rough jokes, and Major Bullett composed a quatrain on him, which tradition has handed down to us. The parson's style of riding was very peculiar. He was a fat, plump man, but he was quick to make up for lost ground, and follow hard after the hounds; for so portly a figure he was a marvelous rider, and the Major's verses struck him off exactly:—

"The parson came next. For fat on the rib
No clover-fed bullock could be sounder;
A wonderful weight, at a wonderful rate,
He flew like a twenty-four pounder."

After a collation under the trees the party returned home. We may be sure that there was a banquet at Belvoir—a sound of revelry by night, when Virginia's chivalry had gathered; but there were no voluptuous glances, and the lamps shone on brave men only; for there were no fair women present; all the better if there had been, perhaps, for the cocked-hat gentry imbibed like fishes in those days, and got drunk from principle. In fancy we can see them thronging into the large dining-hall, which was all alight from a score of wax candles in massive silver candlesticks, and the glare of the huge fire touched the silver service with a crimson tinge like that of a sunset sky. We can see, too, the guests at the rich supper, which, after the fatigues and excitements of the day, they were in fitting mood to enjoy. None of the fair sex were present. It was a maxim of Epicurus himself, as well as Lucullus, that a banquet could never be enjoyed if there were women at the table. A fine dinner is too serious a thing in life to be trifled with, and a man owes a tribute to his digestion, without whose perfect condition life becomes a burden. A man can't play the agreeable to *les dames* and enjoy his soups, his roasts, and his wines at one and the same time. There is a time for all things, and if ever there is a period when reason and nature demand that man shall be independent of woman, that period is the dinner hour.

We can picture the brilliant company when George Mason, the prince of good fellows, kept the table in a roar; we can see the towering form of the Cameron in the chair, and George Washington sitting on his right hand, forgetting his love's mishaps, as he drains a huge draught from the Fairfax punch-bowl; and it doubtless was a fine sight to see them all rise and touch their glasses and throw off their liquor to a telling toast or taking sentiment. Of course they drank to "sweetheart and lovers," to the chase, to each other, and to the host. We may be certain that the circling bowl went round without any flinching. It was doubtless a pleasant sound to the ear—that clatter of knives, rattle of crockery, cluk of glass, popping of corks, confused mingling of voices—and when the cloth was removed and the solid port and madeira brought out, then the revelry began. With no fears of waiting wives or stern old "governors," the men and the youths drank deeply, the faces flushed to a deeper hue, the voices raised in tone, and the true na ures of the guests showed themselves. Steady old goers spoke of dashing runs and desperate exploits; the statesman forgot his caution and revealed the secrets of his heart; the lawyer betrayed the mysteries of his court; the planter discussed the crops; the parson, with his rubicund nose all aflame, was arguing in a thick voice the relative styles of female beauty with that rake, Major Bullett. I have an old letter of the date of 1769, which is dingy with age, and so dilapidated as to be almost illegible. It is a copy of Major Bullett's drinking song, written by himself, in a very large, quaint and irregular handwriting. The Major had a fine voice, and we can imagine him singing it in the great dining hall with a rousing chorus, such a chorus as can only be had after such a dinner. The song I copy literally:—

Friends, why so drowsy?
I pritee arouse thee,
The woods now ring with the sound of the horn.
Oh! Summus shaking,
Arise! awaken!
The dew drops sparkling and heralds the morn.
Chorus—Friends, why so drowsy? etc.

His mistress grieving,
The huntsman having,
Thro' fo ests to roam;
But ever returning,
His warm bosom burning,
His ardor increasing, he seeks his home.
Chorus—Friends, why so drowsy? etc.

His perils telling,
He seeks his loved dwelling,
And friends now dispelling,
He flies to her arms;
With added graces
Her love she embraces,
And banishes sorrow in love's alarms.
Chorus—Friends, why so drowsy? etc.

I have given as correct an account as the scanty material would admit, of the style of sporting of that day, and I have portrayed Washington in an entirely different light from the rest of the scribblers In his youth George was a wild blade, a devout and constant lover of pretty women, blooded horses and athletic pastimes; he was noted for his strength, and was always ready to wrestle, to pitch the bar, or to run a race with anyone. In his later life his grand qualities displayed themselves, and he has so dazzled the eyes of posterity that they are taught to look up to him as something more than human—a man who had not the passion or vices of men, a being absolutely faultless. I have heard that the descendants of Washington have in their possession many of his letters written in early life, which they will not publish for fear it will make the American people think less of him. I do not vouch for this, but tell it to you as it was told to me. If they fear that the popular idol will be lowered they can dismiss their fear, for the adoration of the people is like the feeling of the sentimental Sterne, who cried over a dead ass and starved a living mother. So long as an unfinished monument to his memory rears its unsightly shaft, so long will plain people think that that memory is but a mawkish sentiment which is indulged in because it is cheap. The men of those days are long since dust, but many of them left names that will never die. Lord Fairfax always remained loyal to his king, and he died in 1781. House, in his history, remarks; "Very soon after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, when the news reached him he called his servants to assist him to bed, observing, 'It is time for me to die,' and truly the noble, generous old man never left his room until carried to his tomb." Major Bullett was killed, I believe, in the Revolution, though I cannot obtain authentic information of his death. One of the most noted fox hunters in the whole country was John Edwards, who lived a few miles below Mount Vernon. He was a poor man, owning only a small farm and half a dozen negroes, but he was such a thorough sportsman that he was cordially welcomed at every meet. He broke his neck while jumping a fence during a protracted fox hunt, and the following epitaph was placed on his tombstone:—

Here lies
JOHN EDWARDS,
Who was unhemmelled in Oct. 1738,
and was chased by
Col. Death's pack of hounds,
who ran him to earth,
After a long and exciting chase
of 40 years.

ALEX. HUNTER.

A FISHING EXCURSION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

IN accordance with a promise of long standing to introduce a friend to the beauties of the lakes in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and the unrivalled trout fishing to be found there, we find ourselves in June ascending the path which leads to the Indian lodges, to engage the indispensable services of Sebatis. As we emerge from a little wood the Indian lodges open to view, and we are challenged by those ever-wary sentinels, the Indian dogs, which partake in many ways of the peculiarities of their masters, resist all our attempts at becoming friends, and retire barking and snarling as we advance. Numerous little dusky figures of Indian children start up from behind bushes and stumps, where, unseen themselves, they had watched our approach, and dogs and children in a mad scamper seek refuge in the lodges. Aroused by the tumult the Indian men and women begin to show themselves at the doors, and we see the well known form of Sebatis advance to welcome us. Our errand is stated, his services and canoe are engaged, and arrangements completed to start the next morning.

The morning was cloudy, with a moderate breeze; after a few moments' consultation, notwithstanding Sebatis gave it as his opinion that we would have a rough time of it on the lake, as there was every prospect of the wind increasing, we determined to try it. So Sebatis, taking the canoe on his back, started off through the woods for the shores of Lake Utopia, giving us as much as we could do to keep up with him, although our loads of fishing rods, &c., were light in comparison to his, and he never paused for rest until, having completed the half mile between his lodge and the lake, he deposited the canoe on the beach, and when we came up had lit and was puffing away at that never-failing solace, his pipe. We were not long in making the discovery that what had only appeared in the shelter of the woods to be a slight breeze proved to be a brisk gale on the water. Sebatis launched the canoe, and, paddle in hand, stepped lightly in, as only an Indian can; and the next moment, impelled by his sturdy strokes, we were bounding merrily over the waves. The sky was darkening ominously, and the wind steadily increasing as we paddled along for four miles under the lee of the shore, until we reached Birch Point. Here we had to cross the lake, and there was no concealing the fact that we were fairly in for a wet time of it. If we had any doubts on the subject they were instantly dispelled by the attitude of Sebatis, who, throwing his hat into the bottom of the canoe and brushing the long black hair from his face, seemed bracing all his nerves for the coming struggle. And now as we left the shelter of the shore we got the full force of the gale, and our canoe went dashing madly over the waves. Presently we felt our frail bark quiver under us, and with the water trickling down our backs we realized the fact that we had shipped our first sea. As it is totally inadmissable to ship water in a canoe on account of the difficulty of baling, Sebatis now changed his tactics, and instead of meeting the waves gradually allowed the canoe to wear off into the trough as they passed. Only the most consummate skill on his part could have effected this with safety, and I believe had any white man attempted the like exploit we should have been instantly swamped. It was now blowing a whole gale of wind, and the sky was dark as midnight, except where the sun over and anon broke through the clouds, revealing the rugged forms of the Red Rock Mountains. For an instant the sunlight and shadows play at hide and seek, and then all is gloom again. Sebatis' powers are evidently taxed to their utmost, and full well we know what one false stroke of his paddle would do; we are powerless to aid him; all the assistance we can give is to sit perfectly still, and this we require no bidding to do. As a wave larger than its predecessors approaches his eagle eye brightens, and a shade of anxiety passes over his otherwise imperturbable face. The wave passes and with it his anxious look; and this impersonification of coolness and intrepidity paddles along, looking positively indifferent. A little island lies in our track; Sebatis eyes it momentarily as if he meditated landing, but the surf, dashing high on the rocky shore, precludes any such idea, and he keeps steadily on his course. Now the distant rumbling of thunder is heard, increasing in volume as it approaches, breaking into loud crashes overhead, reverberating among the hills and passing away in low mutterings. A few large drops, then down comes the rain, a perfect deluge, and in a twinkling we are drenched to the skin. Flash upon flash of vivid lightning, majestic rolls of thunder, and we are in the very midst of a summer storm. A few more strokes of the paddle and we near the shore. But where to land? Where in all that boiling surf can we find a spot to beach our light canoe? Sebatis answers our looks by pointing the canoe for a bridge which appears in sight as we round the point, and in a few moments we shoot under it, emerge into the comparatively calm waters of Trout Brook, and safely land, verifying in our persons the old adage that speaks of fisherman's luck, "a wet jacket and a hungry stomach."

The canoe is unpacked, and Sebatis proceeds to make a fire. With a few blows of his axe he knocks the wet bark off an old pine log, and procures a plentiful supply of fuel dry as tinder, and we are soon drying our soaking garments before a roaring fire, while Sebatis prepares the lunch, of which we are in sorry need. In an hour or so the rain ceases, the sun shines out bright and warm; and as we must lose no time we pack the canoe and continue our voyage up Trout Brook. Pleasantly we glide along the placid stream, through the reeds and lilies, and under broad-spreading branches of the silver birch; in places the birches meet overhead, and entwining their branches lovingly form green arches, under which we pass. Now and then as we paddle through the long reeds, black ducks startled from their summer haunts rise with noisy quacking and seek safety in flight. As we watch them we think with pleasure of September when with trusty double barrel and our good retriever we shall bag the flappers now all unconscious in their parent nest. With regret we leave the lovely brook, and shoot into the waters of Trout Lake, on the opposite shore of which we land on a sand bar, and put out rods to try our luck with the speckled trout. We take up our position in the canoe opposite the inlet to the lake; Sebatis sinks a pole into the sand to hold on by and to prevent the canoe from drifting, after a few casts a fish is struck and landed; and now the trout are breaking in all directions, and as fast as our flies touch the water they are seized by two and often three fish at a time. The trout are not large, averaging about half a pound; they are the trout which belong to the lake. Later in the season (September or October) the large trout, often weighing four pounds and upwards, run up into the lake, and are taken in large numbers with the fly. Grasshoppers are used with killing effect by the country people. After some excellent sport with the small fry, and having filled our baskets, we put our rods up and bid farewell to trout lake. We make a portage of half a mile over a hill, and launch our canoe in Mill Lake. As we paddle up to the mouth of the inlet our attention is attracted by the strange spectacle presented by the reeds on the margin; each reed appears to be festooned with silver tissel, which quivers and flashes in the bright sunlight. Curious to solve the mystery we land, and find that the effect is produced by dragon flies just bursting from the chrysalis which is attached to the reeds; and their wings fluttering and drying in the sun as they became detached produces the effect which we witness. Every instant dozens are freed and fly off. Countless numbers fall on the surface of the lake, but I do not notice that any trout rose at them.

We land again at the favorite fishing place, a deep hole at the mouth of the inlet, put out our rods and begin casting, at first without effect; but before long we have good sport for about twenty minutes, when the fish suddenly leave off rising. In a short time, however, the trout begin to show themselves again, and we resume our sport. Side by side we throw our lines, and land our fish with varying luck until, fairly surfeited with our success, we cry enough, and count and admire our fish. As the day is growing late we start through the woods for Crazy Lake, where we are to camp for the night. On our way we surprise an old hen goose and brood. She, with trailing wings and uttering a plaintive warning cry to her young ones, entices us to follow her, almost permitting us to put our hands on her. In the meantime the little fellows scamper off in all directions, and assured of their safety she secures her own. As we have had a pretty hard day of it we are not sorry when the two-mile tramp is over and we arrive at Crazy Lake; and Sebatis seems of a like mind as he drops the canoe with a grunt, and proceeds to make a bough camp and prepare our dinner. The trout prove excellent. So do our appetites. But with the night come the only torments to our otherwise perfect enjoyment, black flies, mosquitoes and midges, the latter the greatest torments of all. So small as to be almost imperceptible, they sting most villainously, creeping up your nose, into your eyes and ears, and almost driving you demented. The Indians not inaptly call them "leel 'nn no see 'ums." They have not troubled us much in the day, but now seem bent upon making up for lost time. We slay them by thousands, but only *pour encourager les autres*, for their place is instantly filled by countless battalions. Our weariness proving superior to the torment, however, we finally get to sleep.

Waking early Sebatis has our breakfast ready; and that over we start to try our luck in Crazy Lake. The trout in the lake are large, and have been taken of five pounds and a half weight. As we can not both fish from the canoe we desire Sebatis to make a raft for us. He soon procures the number of logs necessary for the purpose, and lashes them firmly together with withes, and places over all some large sheets of bark peeled from spruce trees. Leaving Sebatis to his own devices we pole off into the lake, take up a favorable position, and begin to cast. Faithfully we whip the water for half an hour without getting a rise; then up pole and off to another position. All in vain we change our casts and offer the most tempting lures our fly-books afford. The trout, proverbially shy in this lake, will not deign to move, and at last we give it up and pole our raft to an old pine log which lies half in the water and presents a good chance for us to land. We clamber up the old pine, and seating ourselves on the trunk with our backs to the water, light our pipes and console ourselves with the idea that our finny friends will rise by-and-by, as the sky is getting cloudy and a slight breeze is springing up. Even while we speak a heavy splash is heard in the lake, and turning round quickly we see the large circles in the water expanding towards the shore, marking the spot where the trout rose. As we pole to land we notice that the pole, after sinking through a tangled bed of weeds about four feet under water, brought up in hard gravel. A trout had evidently been routed out of this haunt by our poling. Hastily we get down to our raft, and silently push off and anchor near the spot where the trout broke. At the very first cast a heavy fish is struck. And now we are in our glory. While go the reels as the trout bolt for deep water. Gradually we reel them up, and ply them with point and butt. With the greatest difficulty and risk to our rods we prevent their dashing under the raft in their mad efforts to get free. At length the fish become more shy, and presently few are moving. We are nothing loth to leave off, as we have now over three dozen trout, few of them under one pound in weight. So we up pole, push ashore, land, and exhibit

to the admiration of Sebatis our speckled spoil*. With infinite gusto we attack the lunch which Sebatis has waiting for us; and as nothing to advantage can be done in fishing in the heat of the day we saunter off into the woods for a sketch, and soon find a lovely spot where trailing arbutus in full bloom mingles its perfume with the blossoms of the wild cherry and moose-wood, and transfer it to our portfolio. Retracing our steps to camp we find everything packed in readiness for our return to Lake Utopia, at the head of which lake we are to have the evening's fishing. Off we tramp, cross Mill Lake, carry the canoe over another portage of a quarter of a mile, launch upon Lake Utopia, and paddle to the head of the lake. Here, while we are dining, we hear a rustling in the bushes; an Indian appears bearing a canoe on his back, followed by two others carrying packs, guns, snowshoes, &c. It is the old Indian chief, John Francis, his son, Mitchell Francis, and the Indian doctor, Sankobasin. They are on their way home from the sugar camps, where they have been since winter boiling maple sugar, trapping, &c. We invite them to join us at dinner. Sebatis informs me that the old chief is a good story teller, has an excellent memory, and can relate interesting incidents concerning the first settlement of the country, which he had from his father and grandfather. As he has all his dresses belonging to his station as chief of Passamaquoddy Indians with him, we offer to draw his portrait if he will remain all night. The old man kindly acquiesces, and invites us to be his guest for the night in the sugar camps on the hillside. So we cross the lake to the mouth of a cool brook where we think the trout will be rising in the evening. As we draw near we see them breaking, anchor the canoe, and in an hour or two our baskets are filled. A shelldrake starts up in alarm and flies far away until his form is lost in the golden depths of the evening, recalling vividly the lines by the poet Bryant:—

"Whither 'midst falling dew
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far through their rosy depths dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?"

Accompanied by the chief, his son, and Dr. Sankobasin—the latter has a peculiar expression, he laughs only with the lower half of his face, his eyes gleaming savagely at you all the while—we tramp off to the sugar camps, where we are to spend the night. The camps are situated on the side of a hill covered with maple trees, a brawling brook runs at the door, and a break in the forest affords a peep at the lake and gives the charm of distance to a primitive and very lovely scene. It was well we had a good supply of provisions, for our family had increased alarmingly, and we now numbered six persons. Sebatis, working under the eye of his chief, exerted all his powers and served an excellent supper. After the old man had told us many interesting stories of old times, hunting yarns, &c., at Sebatis' suggestion we asked him to sing some Indian songs, and we are not likely to forget the strange, wild scene—the old man beating time on a birch bark drum improvised for the occasion, and singing song after song in Indian, until the grey dawn peeping through the chinks in the camp warned us to our tardy couches.

The next day we devoted to taking the old chief's portrait. He retired to his camp to make his toilet. "Shade of Commodore Trunnion, who is this?" We were startled to find an old naval officer of the time of George III. standing at the camp door with his back towards us. The only part of his dress which appeared at all incongruous was his hat, which was a common black hat with two bands of gold lace around it. It was our friend the Indian chief. The propriety of his having his portrait drawn in Indian costume was hinted at, but as he was in the habit of wearing this dress on great occasions, and it had been handed down to him by his fathers, some difficulty was experienced in prevailing upon him to change, particularly as he evidently considered himself *en grande tenue*, as also did the other Indians. At last he returned, and presently reappeared in porcupine quill and bead work, ornamented sashes, leggins, moccasins, &c.; but all our efforts to get rid of the epaulets were unavailing, as he considered he was making a great sacrifice in giving up the hat, &c. He expressed himself much gratified with the likeness. We passed the remainder of the day pleasantly roaming about in the woods, securing many charming bits of scenery, and towards evening we packed up and started down the lake in company with the chief on our way home. As we paddled along the old chief amused us by singing Indian songs until Sebatis told me that he was the only man in the tribe who could give the war whoop of the Passamaquoddy's, and that he would do so if he were asked. The request was made; but as the chief did not make any reply we began to fear that he would not comply, when suddenly the echoes of the lake were awakened by the most unearthly yell, so loud that it could be heard at a great distance, and utterly baffling all description. It carried the mind back a hundred years, when instead of our peaceful party the lake was traversed by bands of painted braves, and the echoes were awakened by a series of yells such as the one we had just heard. Evidently "of the past the old man's thoughts were," as he sat in his canoe with downcast eyes and his head bent forward on his breast.

Borne by the evening breeze from the distant shores of the lake come the tinkling of bells and the lowing of herds, telling of that civilization before which his race is passing away, so fast that in all probability in a few short years they will be numbered with the things that were. About three hundred souls are all that remain of this remnant of a once powerful community. The old man will sing no more to-night. As we scan the beautiful lake, reflecting so powertully in its glassy waters the hills now gilded by the setting sun, we almost fail to recognize it as the scene of our boisterous passage two days ago. Presently our landing place is reached, and as we disembark, highly delighted with our summer holiday, and bearing with us to the toil and drudgery of our every-day life the belief that all those who make the search will never fail to find "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

PASSAMAQUODDY.

*It may be here remarked that in these waters you cannot have a fly too gaudy. The most killing fly we used was constructed as follows: Body, red and black pig's wool, ribbed with gold; legs, red hackle; wings, the scarlet feathers from a parrot's tail mixed with the feathers from the back of the wood duck; this, with the red and black palmers and the mealy white fly for night fishing are the only flies we found necessary. When these do not take you may often exhaust your book without bringing a fish up.

—It is proposed to make use of carrier pigeons to convey news of wrecks from lightships to the shore.

For Forest and Stream.

A TRIO OF LOST ANGLERS.

SOME twenty years ago, three of us left Williamstown (up among the Berkshire hills) at daylight, one fresh clear summer morning, bound for the forest region of Vermont, on a trouting expedition. F. was a young Dominie, and as enthusiastic an angler, as even good Dr Bethune R., who was enjoying his college vacation, was a persistent experienced trouter; and last, this deponent. There was little prospect for fly fishing, most of the streams being so much overgrown, as to render casting an impossibility; but we were not fastidious, our object was to "get out doors," and have a tramp, and that we *did*. The ride was an unqualified pleasure, as our span of free-going horses bounded rapidly along through villages, till we entered a more primitive district, where partly cleared farms, and stump fences abounded, and this being the end of our drive, we pulled up in a barn yard, and were greeted by a sullen growl from a grippy looking bulldog, whose jaws bristled with quills gathered in his recent worrying of a hedgehog. Being thus "treed," we shouted "Hallo the house," and the proprietor at last broke cover. Our first question was, "Will the dog bite?" the answer, laconic enough. "Bite? Yaas. What dy'e want?" Slowly the old codger sauntered toward us, and calling his dog, began pulling out the quills. After much catechizing, we were permitted to "come down," put up the horses, and get them a bite of hay. This done, and having received some chary instructions as to the stream, we rigged up our tackle, and leaving behind all superfluous clothing, were soon tramping across the clearing, finding the brook without difficulty, and getting fairly to work. The trout proved numerous, but small. So we pushed on in quest of some of greater size, our instructions being to fish down till we came to where another stream came in, and then follow up the other, and it would bring us out near the starting point. This seemed plain, but it was shown by the sequel, how easy it is for anglers to err through haste, and overconfidence. The fish were so unsophisticated, that one of us actually caught a decent-sized trout from between the straddling legs of the man next ahead.

It was towards noon, that, after passing through a very disagreeable alder swamp, we struck what we took to be the stream, which we were to follow up, and then observed that the sky was obscured by mist-send, the atmosphere had an increasing chill, and the wind was sighing for stormy weather. Counting upon reaching the farm house for a late lunch we had brought no provisions. Creeks full of trout, but no matches; clothes wet to the waist in the swamp; no drink but water; only small pocket-knives with which to cut wood for shelter, and no compass. It was in this condition, that a little later, we ran the brook right into a spring in the mountain side, and it became apparent that we were astray in our reckoning. At first we were only amused at the mishap and supposed we could readily retrace our steps for a little, and strike the right track; but viewed from a different side, everything appeared strange; and thus we wandered about the dense woods, stumbling over logs, and climbing through windfalls, till near six o'clock, when we came across an old bark road, and following it, emerged on the turnpike, three as weary fellows as ever got into a fishing scrape. Near by was the cabin of a charcoal burner, and the hot tea with biscuits, there obtained, will not soon be forgotten.

It has been easy enough since to decide that our protracted tramp was unnecessary, and that we might have put in practice some of the simple and shrewd devices, by which those skilled in woodcraft, determine their whereabouts, and point of exit, but, although neither of us lacked ordinary grit, or discernment, the great fatigue, want of food, and natural anxiety, doubtless tended to confuse; at all events this deponent then learned not to go upon any such expedition, without proper supplies and a guide.

T. W. A.

Fish Culture.

PARASITES ON TROUT.—The following correspondence will be of interest to many of our readers besides those more directly concerned, and has been sent to us by Seth Green for publication:—

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 14th, 1874.

MR. SETH GREEN:—

DEAR SIR.—I am doing a little in raising brook trout; have a private pond of brook water; artificial pond; water from two to thirteen feet deep. Put in some yearlings in the fall of 1873. They have done finely till now. I find a few dead fish floating upon the water; they seem to be attacked by something that destroys the fins and tails; a sort of a scurvey. To-day I found four fine ones floating, and fastened upon the tail of one of them a very curious green bug about the size of a pumpkin seed; long legs, red eyes and a long stinger, at least three eighths of an inch long. I am inclined to think it is the cause of the trouble. Can you give me any information in reference to it, or any cause for it, or tell me where it is treated of in any book upon the subject? I have the monster safe in a bottle and shall watch him curiously. If you can give me any information I shall be glad to have it, or if you have any book upon the subject would be pleased to get it.

I am Truly Yours, E. D. BRONSON.

ROCHESTER, July 19th, 1876.

E. D. BRONSON, ESQ.—

DEAR SIR:—I never have seen trout die in exactly the same way, by having their fins eaten off. I have no doubt but that you have one of the insects that has done it. The cause is that you have no quick running water like a creek, with gravel bottom running in your pond. By having such a place when any insect is fastened on a trout he will go to the quick running water and will soon run it off. Putting trout in a pond with mud and weedy bottom that contains water insects, and no stream flowing into it, is like tying a man's hands and placing him where there are plenty of mosquitoes, gnats and black flies. The running water and gravelly bottom answer the same purpose in keeping the trout free from insects as our hands do in keeping the mosquitoes from us.

Yurs truly,
SETH GREEN.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—A correspondent in whom we have every confidence, writes us regarding the catch of shad in the Susquehanna the past season. From his letter we extract the following:—

"Summering" near Newport, on the Juniata, I came across an old fisherman, and asked about the shad catch this year. He replied that a friend of his, one of the oldest fishermen on the river, had been down to "Haverdy" (meaning Havre de Grace, at the mouth of the Susquehanna), and reported this season to be the meanest in the memory of the oldest fisherman. He could not explain: it was simply "so, and that's all." "Then," said I, "you folks above the fishway must have come out very slim." "Well, now," said he, "it warn't so dreadful bad after all;; we must have caught here nigh onto 500 shad; and if them cusses at Columby that fishes right *at* the fishway would 'a give us half a chance, we might 'a done better." But they sweep their seines in front of the fishway back and forred the whole blessed time, night and day, and the Legislater won't pass no laws agin it, 'cause they've got so many votes. I believe in my heart the fishways would let considerable shad up if they were watched proper. If there had been any kind of run this year we would 'a done right well."

FISH CULTURE ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The efforts at increasing the shad in the Connecticut River for the last few years, under the direction of Fish Commissioners of different States, are watched with interest along the river. There has been a gradual increase of shad in the river since the Commissioners commenced their labors. This year the work at Holyoke, or South Hadley, has been impeded by the hot weather. The Springfield *Union* says: —"This extremely warm weather, unless it soon lets up considerably, will spoil the prospects of the Fish Commissioners at the shad hatching grounds, and the whole work will have to be put over to another season, for the temperature of the water has now risen to 87 and 88 degrees. Professor Hager and Captain Smith have tried the experiment of turning in a brook under their boxes, but the cold water ran at the bottom, not running with the river at the top till dissipated. Operations must wait for rains, bringing higher and cooler water. One of the shad recently taken presented the appearance and the symptoms of having been sunstruck, as the spawn were coagulated and dead. The fish had probably lain in too shallow water and been sunstruck. No hatching of any account has been done for some days."

VON G.

CULTIVATING CARP IN CONDENSED WATER.—An exchange says:—

An important suggestion has lately been made in regard to the utilization of certain waters in the cultivation of fish hitherto supposed to be unavailable. The articles refers to certain ponds along the Rhine, connected with a variety of manufacturing establishments, which are intended to receive the water condensed by steam engines. One of these ponds is 120 feet in length, with a depth at the sides of four feet, running down to sixteen feet in the centre, and is supplemented by the dike which runs around three sides of the manufacturing establishment. This dike in the aggregate is about 1,600 feet long by twelve feet wide and six feet deep in the middle. The entire water area is about 24,000 feet, with a depth of six feet in the dike, and sixteen feet in the centre of pond. The dike and pond are simply excavated out of the earth, and are neither bricked nor cemented. They are simply made to carry away surplus condensed water, which runs into the pond at 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the pond just where the water runs in is about ninety degrees, and the coolest part seventy-six degrees Fahrenheit. Three hundred carp about five inches in length were introduced seven years ago, and now the young can be seen all the year round. Fish weighing four to five pounds are quite common, and one hundred pounds may be easily taken in an hour. Goldfish also thrive excellently in the water. It appears that the fish like best to be where the water is warmest, especially the younger ones. The locality referred to is near Bonn, on the Rhine.

Natural History.

CHARGES AGAINST THE CROW.

OUR most careful ornithologists cannot agree as to the habits of this interesting bird, and differ more especially in regard to its diet, perhaps, than upon any other point. But by a discussion through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, definite conclusions may possibly be arrived at in a short time, if careful observers of birds in different parts of the country will contribute their observations. The habits of the crow very probably differ materially in different localities. The notes given below are confined to its habits in New York and New England.

In the Eastern States the crow is very abundant, and a resident during the entire year. Only a few, however, remain through the winter, the greater part of them moving farther south in large flocks on the approach of cold weather, but returning again in March and April. Soon after arriving the flocks separate into pairs which immediately prepare for nesting. About the first of April the nest is begun. This is a large structure composed of sticks and weeds, and lined with fine roots, moss, or cedar bark. It is placed in the top of a tall pine, or in a small deciduous tree, usually in the woods. On one occasion I found a nest in a small scrubby pine about fifteen feet in height, growing in a swamp. This tree was the only one in sight for some distance around and the nest could have been seen from a great distance. Another nest not far from this was only nine feet from the ground, but in a dense thicket. These two cases were rather exceptional as the nest is usually placed from twenty five to seventy five feet from the ground. Frequently an old nest is repaired and used for several years in succession, instead of a new one being built. In the early part of the season the nests are often placed in small deciduous trees and are very conspicuous, as there are then no leaves to afford any concealment. Those built later are placed in high thick pines. I have noticed this as being almost a rule in some localities, although it would seem more natural it were reversed.

Carrion is always acceptable to the crow, as food; even

when other food is in abundance. In the winter and early spring most of the crows resort to the sea shore, and find bountiful provender in the small shell-fish and mollusks cast ashore by the waves or left bare on the mud at ebb tide; they soon grow very fat. Those inland, however, do not fare so well, subsisting chiefly on seeds of weeds and a very few torpid insects which they find under the loose bark of trees, or hidden in the crevices of rocks. As the season advances and all have gone inland and are nesting, their food consists of a few field mice, seeds and acorns which latter are broken in pieces before being swallowed. By the time the young crows are hatched the smaller birds are nesting, and it is at this season that the crow is most destructive. The eggs and young of the smaller birds are appropriated by it on every opportunity for at least two months in the year, so that the number of eggs and young birds required to feed a pair of crows and their four or five young for this time would be by no means inconsiderable. I have known a pair of crows to destroy the young in three robins' nests in one day, and it is safe to say that each one of the young robins would in one year have destroyed more injurious insects than the crows would in their lifetime. Frogs, small reptiles, and the farmer's sprouting corn also form a large part of their diet at this season. Later in the summer they destroy great numbers of grasshoppers and crickets, but in this part of the country the grasshoppers are not plentiful enough to prove injurious to the crops. I have seldom found any really injurious insects in their stomachs, and on the whole their usefulness in destroying insects is so small as to be not worthy of notice, as compared with their great destructiveness.

In the autumn the crows, old and young, assemble in flocks and visit old corn and stubble fields for the scattered grains which they find there, and the meadows and swamps for grasshoppers, seeds, nuts, and frogs. At the approach of winter they move southward, with the exception of a few stragglers which prefer to remain.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

BIRDS OF LOWER MICHIGAN.

BY A. B. COVERT, OF ANN ARBOR.

(*Continued from Page* 354.)

Ectopistes migratorius. Wild pigeon. A very common spring and autumn visitor, passing here in the spring from the last of March to the middle of April, and returning in October and November. A few remain and nest nearly every season about the 20th of May. Thousands remained through the nesting season in 1873.

Zenædura carolinensis. Carolina, or mourning dove. Common resident. The eggs are laid about May 5th.

Meleagris gallopavo. Wild turkey. Resident and common in some localities, but very rare in this vicinity.

Cupidonia cupido. Pinnated gronse; prairie hen. Abundant all the year in localities twenty miles from Ann Arbor. Hundreds incubate about May 1st, but they are rapidly becoming exterminated.

Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed grouse or partridge. Very common. The eggs are laid about May 5th. During the breeding season the males congregate together and remain apart from the females until the young birds are nearly full-grown, when they join them until the ensuing spring.

Ortyx virginianus. Quail, or bob-white. Abundant always. The eggs are laid about May 10th. I think this bird sometimes raises two broods in the season, for August 7th, 1841, I found a nest of twelve fresh eggs.

Charadrius fulvus var. *virginicus.* American golden plover. A rare visitor during spring and fall migrations.

Ægialitis vociferus. Killdeer plover. Very common, arriving by April 1st, and laying its eggs about June 1st, and departing for the South about the middle of October.

Ægialitis semipalmatus. Semipalmated, or king plover. Common in the spring and fall migrations.

Steganopus Wilsoni. Wilson's phalarope. Rare. One nest found was at Portage Lake (twenty-six miles north of Ann Arbor) July 2d, 1875, and both male and female were obtained.

Lobipes hyperboreus. Northern phalarope. Rare spring and fall immigrant, arriving May 1st.

Philohela minor. Woodcock. Very common, arriving here by April 1st, nesting about May 1st, and departing south in November.

Scolopax rusticola. European woodcock. A straggler from Europe, one specimen having been obtained May 9th, 1870, by Dr. William E. Lewitt.

Gallinago Wilsoni. American snipe. A common spring and fall migrant, passing northward by April 1st, and returning in September.

Macrorhampus griseus. Red-breasted snipe, or gray snipe. Common spring and fall migrant, arriving by March 15th and passing here on their return south about the last of September.

Ereunetes pusillus. Semipalmated sandpiper. Rare migrant in spring and fall, passing here in the spring about May 10th.

Tringa minutilla. Least sandpiper. Very common during the migrations, about the first week in May and the first week in October.

Tringa maculata. Pectoral sandpiper; jack snipe; grass snipe. Rather common during the migrations, coming to us in the spring by the last of April, and passing quickly to the north whence it returns in October.

Tringa canutus. Red-breasted sandpiper; ash-colored sandpiper; robin snipe. Migratory and rare, arriving here about May 10th, and soon passing to the north to breed.

Totanus semipalmatus. Willet or stone snipe. Rare; arrives here by the last of April and breeds about May 25th. By the middle of October all are gone south.

Totanus melanoleucus. Greater telltale or yellow-shanks. Common, arriving by the middle of April. This bird undoubtedly nests in this vicinity, as I have taken it from April to October when it returns to the south.

Totanus flavipes. Lesser telltale or lesser yellow shanks. Common and can always be found with the preceeding.

Totanus solitarius. Solitary sandpiper. Very rare. One pair of birds with their eggs are all that I have ever taken. These were found near a stagnant pond on the outskirts of deep woods, May 19th, 1870.

Tringoides macularius. Spotted sandpiper. Very common after the first week in April. The eggs are laid by May 1st, and it departs south by the last of September.

Actiturus Bartramius. Bartramian sandpiper; upland plover. Very common, arriving in pairs about the middle of April. The eggs are laid by the 1st of May.

Numenius longirostris. Long-billed curlew. A very rare migrant, but is sometimes obtained in autumn.

BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

[*Continued from page* 337.]

Corvus americanus. Crow. Abundant all the year.

Cyanurus cristatus. Blue-jay. Resident but not common.

Tyrannus carolinensis. King-bird. An abundant summer resident after May 1st. Breeds, and migrates in September.

Myiarchus crinitus. Great-crested flycatcher. Not an uncommon summer sojourner, arriving the second week in May. Breeds.

Sayornis fuscus. Phœbe-bird. Common after the second week in March; builds its nest under bridges, etc.; departs in September.

Contopus virens. Wood pewee. Common in summer after the second week in May.

Antrostomus vociferus. Whippoorwill. A rare summer resident; breeds.

Chordeiles virginianus. Nighthawk. Common in summer, breeding.

Chætura pelasgia. Chimney swift. An abundant summer resident, arriving in May. It departs in August, after raising a brood.

Trochilus colubris. Ruby-throated humming-bird. Common from May to September, and breeds.

Ceryle alcyon. Kingfisher. Present in summer, and breeds. Arrives about April 1st, and departs in October.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed cuckoo. Not uncommon from the first week in May until September.

Coccyzus americanus. Yellow-billed cuckoo. An irregular summer visitor, breeding. H. G. FOWLER.

CORRECTION.—In the article "Birds of our Suburbs," printed last week, two errors of consequence occurred. Under May 17th for "wood pewee" read purple finch; and under May 21st for *Ardea egretta* read *Ardetta exilis.*

WHEELER'S "BIRDS."—By far the most elegant work which has appeared in this country upon ornithology since the publication of the Pacific Railroad Reports, and perhaps surpassing them in the beauty of the plates, is Chap. III, Vol. V of the Reports of the United States Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian under Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler. It is the result of the labors of Mr. H. W. Henshaw, is quarto, contains 1,000 pages, describes 296 species, and is furnished with fifteen splendid plates of recently discovered southwestern birds. It is a credit to the indefatigable and learned author and to the government which prints it.

HABITS OF THE MOLE.—We do not know who is the author of the following plea which is excellent:—

The Mole is another much-abused animal. He is generally believed to be a vegetarian, but, on the contrary, he is carnivorous, living upon the larva or grubs of winged insects, or upon insects whose proper habitat is in the earth. We have never detected a mole eating a plant; but in every case where the plant has been under-run by the mole and consequently wilted, we have found that its roots had been previously eaten off by the larva of the cockchafer (June bug), or by some other insect. Friends in the country, whom we have visited during the summer, complained of the havoc made by moles in a large bed of young lilies. On examination we found scores of the shoots of the lilies wilting and dying on the rows, which had been under-run by the moles. These shoots were found gnawed off, and in a manner to indicate, beyond doubt, that they were destroyed by the grub or the larva of the cockchafer and not by the moles. The bulbs, planted six or more inches deep were untouched, and the burrows of the moles were not more than three or four inches below the surface of the soil. Searching in other parts of the bed we found grubs busily at work—the beds, part of a freshly turned-under piece of grass land, being full of them, as such land is always sure to be.

The mole, by burrowing about in our gardens in search of his food, often does mischief by running under small, freshly set-out plants; but we have the choice of two evils—the bearing with the small amount of mischief he does or clearing the far greater annoyance and injury produced by grubs and worms. His presence is a sure sign that our gardens are, or have been, infested with these. The accusation that he is a vegetable eater is a curious instance of jumping at conclusions, and of the making of reliable evidence out of mere coincidences. Because plants are found gnawed through and die when over his burrow, it is concluded that he is the cause, whereas he was only destroying the destroyer—rendering a service instead of doing an injury.

REMAINS OF SHINNECOCK INDIANS

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 17th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Shinnecock village, at the eastern end of the bay of that name, is always an attractive place to us. There is a remnant of the Shinnecock tribe still living there. The whites have encroached upon them until they have only six or seven hundred acres left of their original reservation of over 4,000 acres. The tribe has dwindled down to about two hundred members. They have adopted our mode of living, and have some very pleasant houses well shaded by a variety of trees with fruit and flowers. They have well-tilled farms, but the majority of the young men follow the sea, several being captains. All of the tribe we have met are pleasant, kindly, intelligent people. The great event of the past week has been the opening of the grave of one of their ancient chieftains. There was a misunderstanding regarding permission to open the grave, and the gentleman at whose request it was done has returned the relics found to one of the trustees of the tribe to await their final decision regarding their disposal. To the kindness of Mr. B. (the trustee in charge) we are indebted for an inspection of the relics. One is a gun, the barrel of which must originally have measured from six to eight feet in length; has been bent, carving several inches at the muzzle. Whether it was a flint-lock we could not decide, as the stock was entirely gone. One of the rings that originally held the stock, was large enough to encircle a man's wrist. There were also five coarse green glass flagons, ranging from three inches to eight or ten inches in height. All were round at the base with long slender necks. Other articles were a common yellow earthen pitcher; a white earthen cup or mug with handle; a round copper box of very ingenious workmanship, about four inches in diameter, and one inch in depth, on the cover of which were raised figures of the sun, moon, and two arrows. This box held old silver coins that had evidently been hammered. On one we deciphered the date "1670," and on another "Philipus." They were evident old Spanish coins. There were also found a stone pestle for pounding corn, buttons and shell beads; such metal ornaments as Indians use on their scalping-knife sheaths; three silver spoons of peculiar shape, the bowls nearly round and fully two inches across, with slim round handles about five inches long, ornamented at the top; and fragments of a blanket. Most of the relics were evidently of European manufacture. There is no possibility that the tribe will present these relics to the Long Island Historical Society.

Mr. B. told us that the tribe held traditions that in ancient times their dead were buried standing, with their treasures beside them; while some believe they were horned in a sitting posture. At different times he has plowed up various relics, stone implements, etc.; also a stone image,—a figure of a woman sitting. It was four or five inches high, by three inches across the front and one inch and a half in thickness. It is supposed to have been connected with their religious faith. HARRIE.

MORE ABOUT THE PRAIRIE DOG.

SALEM, Mass., July 17th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I copy the following extract relative to the prairie dog, about which I saw an account in your issue of July 13th, from an editorial article in *Beadle's Monthly* for 1866, thinking that some additional facts as to their barking in captivity would be interesting:—

"Its bark is a short, yelping sound, which it is fond of uttering, and which bears every resemblance to the bark of a young puppy. Even in captivity it utters this short impatient yelp, which may generally be extorted from the little animal by placing the hand near the cage. Though gentle and affectionate to its keeper, it dislikes strangers; and if their fingers approach the bars of its house too closely it barks at intruders like an angry squirrel, and scratches smartly at their hands with its sharp and powerful claws." TEAL.

ARRIVALS AT THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE, JULY 15 TO JULY 22.—Two tigers (*Felis tigris*), one sociable vulture (*Vultur auricularis*), one pair crow blackbirds (*Quiscalus purpureus*), presented by Mr. Edwin Oliver, Little Falls, N. Y.; one caracara (*Crax alector*), presented by Mr. Leonard H. Conant, N. Y.; one black snake (*Bascanion constrictor*), presented by Mr. E. B. Hunt, Nyack, N. Y.; one terrapin (*Emys palustris*), presented by Mr. George L. Cross, New Orleans; two leopards (*Felis leopardus*) and one fallow deer (*Cervus dama*) born in the Menagerie. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Serranus acutilus.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides; M. nigricans.*	Weak-fish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Muscalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	King-fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

TROUT FLIES FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

GRAY COFLIN, No. 10 AND 12.—Body, silver-gray mohair tipped with orange silk; feet, light gray hackle wound over peacock's heel; wings and setæ, hyaline.

BROWN COFLIN, No. 10 AND 12.—Body, gray and bright claret mohair mixed; feet, dark gray hackle wound over peacock's heel; wings and setæ, gray hyaline.

The gnat flies named for April.

The Quaker for evening and moonlight. No. 7 and 8. Body, gray wound with honey-yellow hackles; wings, made of feather from an owl's wing

The white moth, for dark nights, No. 6 and 7. Body, feet and wings a pure white.

The stone flies continue on the water until the close of the season.

At this season use the small flies for day fishing, and the large flies for evening and night.

FISH IN MARKET.—Our quotations for the week are as follows: Striped bass, 16 to 20 cents per pound; bluefish, 8 cents; salmon, 35 cents; mackerel, 18 cents each; weakfish, 10 cents per pound; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, 25 to 50 cents; green turtle, 10 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 15 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; kingfish, 25 cents; codfish, 8 cents; blackfish, 12½ cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 10 cents; sea bass, 15 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 15 cents; salmon trout, 15 cents; brook trout, $1; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per 100.

CONNECTICUT.—*Niantic, July 21st.*—Striped bass fishing is very dull here; in fact we have no luck at all. Can you give us a bait or even an idea what to use. Minnows, eels, bony fish, have been tried with but little success. Old fishermen about here say it is the hot sun and clear water, the former making the fish lazy, and the latter, even when hungry, allowing him to see the line, thereby scaring him off. I know nothing about these various theories, and place but little faith in them, yet it is a fact that all our fish are caught at night. After many trials small sized eels I conclude are the best bait; at any rate, we have had better luck with them than any thing else. If you can only put me on a bait, I will promise a good mess of fish, besides my most hearty thanks; they are here, and at slack water one can see plenty of them, which fact only makes us more impatient and anxious. SCALES.

The old fishermen are right, and it is the hot sun and clear water which prevents the fish from biting. Among your list of baits tried, you have not enumerated either shrimp, shedder-crab, or sand worms; the latter is now considered the most taking bait for striped bass.—ED.

Meriden, June 24th.—At Holyoke on Tuesday evening, July 18th, a lamprey eel was caught in the Connecticut River that weighed 14½ pounds, and was five feet long

The fishermen at Mystic are now reaping a harvest of fat mossbunkers. Allyn & Co. hauled 1,600,000 last week, and 500,000 on Monday of this week. L. Wilcot & Co. also did well last week, Capt. Elias F. Wilcot alone taking 535,000 between Monday morning and Friday night. Plenty of bluefish of small size can now be found off Hartford and around Yellow Mill bridge, Bridgeport. A boy caught 103 in Yellow Mill Pond on Friday. Crabs, too, are said to be plenty.

NEW YORK.—*Frontier House, Henderson Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 9th.*—I have just arrived, and find that I have struck another good place. Bass fishing is excellent. W. H. Phillips, of Philadelphia, came in just after my arrival with a string that opened my eyes, *fifty seven* good bass, thirteen of which averaged three pounds; caught since 3 P. M. His boatman came up dragging a string over two yards long, solid meat. They take dark flies and minnows, wont touch spoon. PISECO.

Henderson Harbor, July 24th.—Fishing continues good here. I caught in two hours before breakfast yesterday, five three pounder bass, besides small ones. PISECO.

Alexandria Bay, July 16th.—I have been having glorious sport with the bass ever since I struck the St. Lawrence at Cape Vincent. At Clayton I took 25 bass inside of two hours, casting for them as you would for trout or salmon. I have been using a team of gaudy flies tied on No. 2 Limerick hooks, which are quite large enough. At this particular season there are millions of eel flies floating on the surface. I am told the bass are now feeding on them, which materially lessens the attractions of the artificial fly.
J. B. MeH.

Syracuse, July 22d.—Small brook trout, in fact mere fingerlings, are daily sold here at forty cents a pound. I believe they are caught in the northern part of this State, or in Canada. SENECA.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Our Gloucester correspondent writes under date of July 19th:—

"The mackerel struck our harbor on Monday afternoon last, and as a consequence, have since been taken with the hook and net in large quantities. The fish, though invariably small, are abundantly proving an excellent dish for a breakfast, or other meal. The school first made its appearance directly off Pavilion Beach, and immediately after they were first discovered, boats of all kinds were in demand; soon, 'countless numbers' of different craft covered the sea, their occupants, each and all, 'striving earnestly' to obtain their respective shares. The fishing is somewhat lessened at the present writing, from the fact that the remainder of the school tends with great rapidity towards the neighboring bay. W."

NEW JERSEY—*Kinsey's Ashley House—Barnegat Inlet, July 24th.*—Fishing of all description has been very dull the past week, with the exception of one day. What few bluefish were taken would not weigh over one pound. Blackfish and sea bass fishing also poor. The professionals attribute the poor fishing to thick and warm water. We are looking for a return of the good fishing after the rain (now falling). N. D. Taylor and friends, in the yacht Plover, were among the arrivals this week. B.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Baden, July 18th.*—There has been a summer resort opened up on little Beaver at the mouth of the Conoquessing Creek called "Rock Point," where one can board, and there is good to middling black bass fishing. I took twenty in one day, not fishing in the heat of the day, although it is very cool in the creek. Artificial minnows are good, as the water is swift. There is some hunting there also, but the hill is so steep that one don't like it this warm weather. "JUMBLES."

—Black bass are said to be quite plentiful in the old canal reservoir above Hollidaysburg, 8 or 10 miles from Altoona, Pa., where they were planted three years ago.

CANADA.—*Quebec, July 21st.*—Notwithstanding the high water in the early part of the season, angling on the salmon rivers has been satisfactory upon the whole. Allan Gilmour's party have just returned from the Godbout, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and have left for the season. The Godbout is a *three* rod river—a larger party than *three* take the river in turn—400 to 500 is the usual bag, exclusive of grilse. This year up to the middle of July, over 200 salmon were killed, but the fishing will be good for two weeks longer. The high water has up to this time somewhat diminished the take. For many years a register has been kept of the salmon killed, each fish, at the end of the day, being weighed and entered. You have published some of these in previous seasons. The river Moisie, also on the north shore, is being fished by Hamilton gentlemen. The York river on the south shore (Gaspe), has yielded 120 fish to the rods of Messrs. Reynolds and Middleton, the first named having just returned. Walter Brackett, of Boston, Mr. Strong of Brooklyn, and Mr. Hoyt, of California, are on the Marguerite, a branch of the Saguenay, the river being owned by Mr. Willis Russell, of the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, and Robert Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, the latter being now at his summer residence at Tadousac. By the way, Mr. Russell, who reserves his river for his guests, has recently put up six cottages with every comfort for lodging, where gentlemen can take their families and servants, and sojourn as long as they will. The accommodations thus supplied will be appreciated by anglers who have suffered inconveniences that have hitherto been regarded as inseparable from salmon fishing in America. Andrew Clerk has been for several weeks on the Grand river, and has been joined this week by Messrs. Imbrie and Bruce, the former being of the firm of Abbey & Imbrie, Maiden Lane, N. Y. Mr. Whitcher, of Ottawa, Messrs. Page and Purcell, of New York, and others, are on the Restigouche. Mr. Fred. Curtis, of Boston, on the Dartmouth. The river Jacques Cartier, which contains some good fish, is now in the hands of ten Montrealers, of whom Mr. Ivan Wotherspoon, is one. Manasseh Smith, of Portland, is in town. T. C. Clarke, of Philadelphia, was here yesterday, and is said to be in quest of salmon. J. U. Gregory, Naval Agent of this port, is fishing one of the Gaspe rivers. I shall visit the New Brunswick rivers this week, and send additional reports. HAL.

RANGELEY LAKES, *July 25th.*—The Executive Committee of the Oquossoc Angling Association have voted to admit persons not members to Camp Kennebago, Rangeley, Maine, until September 10th, without special application to the superintendent or a member, at very reasonable charges, and with all the advantages of members. After Sept. 10th admission to the camp must be had through a member. The fishing has been very good this season; many trout weighing from two to seven pounds have been taken—also several land-locked salmon of from one pound to two pounds weight.

—The intense heat during the past two or three weeks has occasioned the fish in the Delaware to forsake the warm shallow water, and lie in the deep and cooler waters of the channel. Fishing with rod and line near the shore has consequently been very unsatisfactory, many who have used the deep sea have had poor success. Mr. Horace F. Whitman, of this city, informs us that he had an excellent catch the other day off Bomb creek below the Lazarett. He and a companion took with deepseas thirteen dozen fish in a half day, including a number of white catfish weighing over two pounds each, and many perch of unusual size. They commenced fishing at high tide in about twelve feet of water, using the ordinary ground worm for bait.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FISHING MOVEMENTS.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 70 viz., 13 from the Banks, 35 from Georges, and 22 from mackereling cruises off shore. The receipts for have been 1,175,000 pounds codfish, 178,000 pounds of halibut, and 4,978 bbls. of mackerel. The market is fairly active for the season, and the shipments continue large.—*Cape Ann Advertiser. July 22d.*

BASS FISHING IN ALABAMA.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 11th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On the 16th of June, having occasion to go to Guntersville, Ala., on business, I determined to also have some fun fishing in Short Creek. We found the Tennessee there very high, and I was satisfied my fishing would not prove as successful as I had anticipated. On Wednesday, the 21st inst., in company with a friend, I started for Short Creek. We rowed three miles against a swift current, to the mouth of the creek, and thence in slack water four miles up the creek to a mill dam, to which point the water had backed up, being within two or three inches of the top of the dam. We had to catch minnows with hook and line and to get a supply before trying the bass. As soon as I threw my line in just below the dam in the rippling water a bass struck it, and in a little while I used up all my minnows, catching a bass every time, and sometimes two with one minnow—of course not at the same time. I then fished with one hand above the dam for minnows, and the other below it for bass, and caught in all five bass. The largest was thirteen inches long and weighed one pound. I tried a spoon but without success; then I tried a fly and had a rise just as the fly touched the water, but failed to hook him, and could not succeed in getting another rise. We returned to camp, reaching there about 7:30 with our seven fish, which only weighed four pounds—rather light weight. The next day three of us went up, one of the three taking a "dug-out" canoe, or as the natives called it, a "cooner." It is light, easy to paddle, and very convenient for one man, enabling him to avoid the swift water when going up stream by keeping close to the banks, and also to glide noiselessly to the holes haunted by the bass, and to cast his line exactly where he wants it. The water had fallen some eighteen inches or two feet, and the appearance of the stream promised better results than the day previous. All three of us caught with minnows ten bass that day. The "cooner" man caught five, and one of them a five-pounder. The next day we caught nine, two of which were five-pounders, which measured 19½ and 19 inches. We noticed a good many "trout flies"(?). These flies make their appearance about the last of June and first of July. Last summer some of my party caught bass and minnows with them. They caught more minnows with them. I have seen trees so black with them that it was hard to see the leaves, and the surface of the small creeks was covered with them. I presume that in season they are excellent bait, and they look to me as if they would be first-rate bait for mountain trout. I prefer a live minnow to anything else, and of the minnows I prefer a long, narrow, shining fellow—a "silver-roller," or the like. Bass will bite at perch. The two five-pounders we caught were both caught with perch four or five inches long. The bass is very voracious, and my impression is that it will take any sort of fly or beetle in one, and also two small fish. I was struck with the difference in the markings of the fish we caught. Some of them were mottled with black spots, while others were entirely without spots. The large ones had no spots on them, and the body color was different from the body color of the spotted ones. I saw a number of young ducks, some very small, not over a week old, and others full grown. They call them here summer ducks. W. G. W.

National Pastimes.

THE CALEDONIAN CONVENTION.

When the Caledonian "sachems" were in council last year in Toronto they resolved, on account of the Centennial interest centering at Philadelphia, to hold in that city the seventh annual convention of the North American United Caledonian Association. On the sixteenth of next month the Caledonian convention will accordingly meet in the Quaker City. The games of the local club, given under the auspices of the Association, and invariably attending its annual assembly, will be held on the two previous days. The business to be brought before the convention on notices of motions given at last meeting may be briefly summarized: A committee will report upon a system of Life Assurance, suited to the peculiar wants of members of affiliated clubs; a motion will be discussed to the effect, that the results of the election of officers in each club be immediately communicated to all the affiliated clubs; a committee will report upon the by-law in refereuce to quoiting; a proposal will be discussed to change the weights of the hammers from twelve and sixteen pounds to fourteen and twenty-one pounds respectively; a motion will be debated making it compulsory upon clubs to choose the judges at their games on the day of the games from persons not belonging to the club, the subject of representing clubs at the convention individually, and not according to numerical strength as at present, will be argued; and the imposition upon all affiliated clubs of the duty of ascertaining, in reference to candidates for membership, if they have previously belonged to another affiliated club, and in such case requiring the production of a clearance card as a condition of admission, will also be argued. These are the innovations of which notice was given at Toronto, and the matters theu brought forward upon which reports will be presented.

Last July, some weeks previous to the convention, we pointed out that, although the by-laws prescribe the weights of the hammers and stones to be used at the games of affiliated clubs, a doubt existed whether the rules were observed. To remove any objection to existing usages upon that score, we suggested that these implements be weighed in the presence of the judges at every celebration of Highland games. To reach the same object the Association tried a different route. It adopted a report in which a recommendation was included that "the Association furnish all clubs in affiliation with regulation hammers and putting-stones, stamped by the Association, the clubs receiving the same to pay the cost thereof." With all deference to the gentlemen advancing and adopting this recommendation, we think it almost ridiculous. In the first place, the most strenuous opposition will, for financial reasons, certainly meet any attempt to put it in force. Clubs whose practice grounds are already sufficiently equipped cannot be expected to undergo any expense for a purely formal object. In the next place, the recommendation is quite unnecessary, and was evidently made under a misapprehension of the requirements of the case. Uniformity of weight is mainly desirable in order to facilitate comparison. After the absolute assurance of uniformity, a correct knowledge of the actual weights employed, is the next thing to be desired. We question if, in the hammers at least, any two thrown at the games of two different clubs would be found exactly equal in weight. What is wanted, therefore, is a knowledge of the weights actually used, not so much for the purpose of testing their uniformity with the by-laws, as for that of showing the real extent of the competitor's ability. For this purpose, and as the possibility of a few ounces of difference in the weight of the handles is at present overlooked, the rule aught to state the weight of the hammer *and* handle, and require that it be tested by the judges. We also suggested the drawing up of a code of laws for the regulation of the quoitiug match, and the report of the committee will in all likelihood show that our suggestion has been acted upon.

We also pointed out last year that the extent of the Association's authority is not defined by the constitution. It is entirely a matter of inference. We alluded to the matter in order that the delegates to the convention might take warning and remedy the defect. At present the Association can only constitutionally regulate the games of its members. From the motions to be debated this year, it will be seen that according to the views of some of the delegates to Toronto, and presumably of the clubs they represented, it possesses a much wider authority. These motions, in at least two cases, have reference to the internal regulation of individual clubs. One imposes certain duties upon officers, and another dictates as to who shall be admitted members. There is no doubt that, under the present constitution, the Association cannot take cognizance of such matters. There *is* a doubt of the expediency of investing it with such a power. The matter should be definitely stated, or otherwise delegates will be continually in doubt as to the powers of the body which they compose, and will be everlastingly wasting its time with motions concerning matters, such as those above referred to, which are beyond its jurisdiction. A distinct definition should be embodied in the constitution of the power vested in the Association. The Secretary said last year that "in it is deposited the chief executive, judicial, and legislative power," but he unfortunately did not state whence that power is derived. We beg leave, in the meantime, and until the convention has revised the constitution, to question whether the Association has power to do any thing further than regulate the games of its members.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

Great interest has been excited in base ball in the metropolis the past week by the statement that the strong team of the Hartford Club is to be transferred to Brooklyn next season under the combined management of Messrs. Buckley and Cammeyer. The new team will be made up from a selection from the existing Hartford and Mutual teams, giving Hart, Ferguson, Burdock, and Bond of the Atlantics as part of the team, and including also York, Treacy, Booth, Holdsworth, Casey, &c. Remsen goes to St. Louis, Mills to Louisville, and Hicks, Hallman, and Mathews, to Cincinnati. With a team of this strength and with Mr. Buckley at its head a new era would be introduced in the metropolis in professional base ball playing. Another new topic of interest is contained in the statement published in the *Herald* of July 23d to the effect that Mathews was made the subject of an effort at bribery at the hands of a noted pool seller of this city. If this is true one great source of "crooked" play will soon be got rid of.

A feature of the past week's play was the defeat of the Hartford nine by the Mutuals, July 22d, a result which enabled St. Louis to occupy second position on the pennant race as the appended record shows:—

CLUB.	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Hartford.	Louisville.	Mutual.	St. Louis.	Games won.
Athletic	..	1	1	4	0	1	3	0	11
Boston	4	..	2	1	0	4	3	3	19
Chicago	5	6	..	4	3	1	5	2	32
Cincinnati	2	0	0	..	1	0	2	2	6
Hartford	4	4	3	3	..	3	3	3	25
Louisville	4	0	3	1	1	..	3	1	13
Mutual	1	1	1	6	2	1	..	1	15
St. Louis	6	3	2	5	3	3	4	..	26
Games lost	26	19	7	32	10	23	21	12	150

It will be seen that while Chicago is largely in the van, St. Louis takes second place by 26 to 25 in won games.

—Among the model games since our last may be named the following:—

July 17.—Mutual vs. Buckeye, at Columbia..... 3 to 0
July 17.—St. Louis vs. New Haven, at St. Louis..... 6 to 2
July 17.—Hartford vs. Capital City, at Indianapolis..... 2 to 1
July 18.—Mutual vs. Allegheny, at Pittsburg..... 9 to 3
July 18.—Chicago vs. Louisville, at Chicago..... 9 to 5
July 18.—St. Louis vs. Cincinnati, at St. Louis..... 5 to 1
July 18.—St. Louis Reds vs. New Haven, at St. Louis..... 9 to 3
July 19.—St. Louis vs. New Haven, at St. Louis..... 2 to 1
July 19.—Mutual vs. Oakwood, at La Crosse..... 9 to 4
July 19.—Star vs. Standard, at Wheeling..... 9 to 6
July 19.—Hartford vs. Neshannock, at New Castle..... 5 to 3
July 20.—Boston vs. Mutuals, at Brooklyn..... 7 to 1
July 20.—St. Louis vs. Cincinnati, at St. Louis..... 9 to 1
July 20.—Rhode Island vs. Live Oak, at Providence..... 4 to 1
July 20.—Fall River vs. Lowell, at Fall River..... 7 to 1
July 20.—Capital City vs. New Haven, at Indianapolis..... 5 to 3
July 20.—Mutual vs. Lexington, at Lexington..... 9 to 4
July 21.—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Phila. (10 innings)..... 6 to 4
July 22.—Mutual vs. Hartford, at Brooklyn..... 7 to 3

ABSTRACT OF PEDIGREES OF FIRST 100 DOGS ENTERED IN THE KENNEL REGISTER.

No	Name.	Color.	Breed.	Whelped.	Sire.	Dam.	Bred by	Owned by	Address.
1	Pride of the Border	Liver and white	Lav. setter d	1869	Dash II	Belle II	E. Laverack	C. H. Raymond	Morris Plains, N. J
2	Fairy	Lemon and white	do b	1872	Dash II	Moll III	do	do	do
3	Young Laverack	Orange and white	do d	1874	Blue Prince	Fairy	do	do	do
4	Roderick Dhu	Blue Belton	do d	1875	Pride of the Border	Fairy	C. H. Raymond	do	do
5	Juno	Orange and white	Setter b	1871	Pride	May II	do	do	do
6	Glengarry	Liver and white	do d	1875	Pride of the Border	Bonnet Carre	do	Wm. M. Tileston	New York.
7	Dash	Red	do d	1871	Jack	Frisk	N. Saltus	N. Saltus	Brooklyn.
8	Bess (dead)	do do	do b		Pat	Bob		do	do
9	Lill III	do do	do b	1875	Shamrock	Lill II		do	do
10	Flirt	Liver and white	Pointer b	1875	Jim	Whisky	Dr. W. S. Webb	Lewis Miller	Springfield, Mass
11	Daisy	Liver and white	do b	1875	Jim	Whisky	do	Dr. W. S. Webb	New York.
12	Fritz I	Black	do d	1875	Jim	Fan II	F. S. Schnchardt	General A. S. Webb	do
13	Whisky	Black and white	do d	1874	Flash	Juno	N. Y. Kennel Club	Dr. W. S. Webb	do
14	Jim	Black and white	do d		Grouse	Gypsey	Captain Grafton	Captain Grafton	do
15	Don	Orange and white	Setter d	1873	Joe	Gypsey	Theo. Morford	Theo. Morford	Newton, N. J.
16	May	Orange and white	do b	1874	Joe	Nelly	do	do	do
17	Pass	Orange and white	do b	1875	Bang	Sukey	W. H. Gibsoone	do	do
18	Dash	Red and white	do b	1875	Judge	Jane		J. Von Lengerke	Hoboken, N. J.
19	Pat	Orange	Pointer d	1875	Jim	Whisky	Dr. W. S. Webb	C. deB. Grant	New York.
20	Dike	Red	Setter d	1872	Sancho III	Rose		G. H. Wild	Red Bank, N. J.
21	Daisy Dean	White and liver	do b	1875	Pride of the Border	Ruby	C. H. Raymond	Thomas Rodman, Jr	Frankfort, Ky.
22	Nero	Black and tan	do b		Kent	Duchess		A. P. Copeland	Boston Mass.
23	Duke		Pointer d	1875	Phil	Fan	A. C. Waddell	George M. Whitin	North Uxbridge, Mass.
24	Ranger	Liver and white	do d	1872	Rake	Kate		S. E. Dilly	Lake City, Minn.
25	Queen	Liver and white	do b	1873			H. Young	do	do
26	Rose	Black and tan	Set r b	1875	Duke	Flirt	J. E. Fisher	J. H. J. Doane	New Bedford, Mass.
27	Judy	Orange and white	do b	1875	Buster	nn		L. C. McClees	Philadelphia,
28	Fiske	Lemon and white	Pointer d	1874	Flash	Juno	N. Y. Kennel Club	W. F. Steele	Piermont, N. Y.
29	Park	Red	Setter d	1873	Dick	Juno	William Jarvis	C. W. Copeland	Boston, Mass.
30	Bleak	Black, white and tan	do b	1875	Dash	Daisy	Thomas Sinclair	J. W. Knox	Pittsburgh, Pa.
31	Dimple	Black and white	do b	1873	Prince	Dora	G. Tweddle Buckle		
32	Ruby	Red	do b		Tippoo	Ruby	A. C. Ducat	W. R. Hobart	Newark, N. J.
33	Max (dead)	Liver	Pointer d	1875	Jim	Whisky	Dr. W. S. Webb	J. W. Benton	Springfield, Mass.
34	Ned	Black and white	do d	1875	Jim	Whisky	do	Captain Grafton	New York.
35	Sam	Orange and white	Setter d		Bismark	Flora II		J. J. Snellenburg	New Brighton, Pa
36	Jersey Boy	Black, white and tan	do d	1871	Dash	Jane	H. Nealis	J. Von Lengerke	Hoboken, N. J.
37	Doll	White, black and tan	do b	1873	Prince	Dora	R. H. Purcell Llewellin	George Delano	Bedford, Mass.
38	Harm	White and liver	do d	1875	Pride of the Border	Fairy	C. H. Raymond	do	do
39	Monte	Black, white and tan	do d	1875	Leicester	Doll	George Delano	do	do
40	Dash	do do	do b	1875	Leicester	Doll	do	do	do
41	Sancho	do do	do b	1875	Leicester	Coll	do	do	do
42	Flora (dead)	Black and tan	do b	1875	Pride of the Border	Kirby	N. Rowe	Dr. W. G Elzey	Blacksburg, Va.
43	Flip	Orange and white	do d	1872		Fan		F. W. Lawrence	Brookline, Mass.
44	Jake	Black and white	do b	1874		Belle	Horace Smith	do	do
45	Bonnet Cairo	Red and white	do b	1872	Luck	Dumby	C. H Raymond	Granville P. Hours	New York.
46	Nora	Liver and white	do b		Nick	Belle		S. A. Jefferson	West Troy, N. Y.
47	Kohleno	Red	do b	1876	Plunkett	Kate		W. H. Acher	Sinron, Pa.
48	Bob Sheppard	Black, white and tan	do b	1875	Rake	Fanny	Dr. C. Burgendthal	Walter Draine	Clarksonville, Tenn.
49	Ashe	do do	do d	1873	Dan	Ruby	R. L. Purcell Llewellin	D. C. Burgendthal	Indianapolis, Ind.
50	Penny	do do	do b	1874	Leicester	Dart	L. H. Smith	do	do
51	Juno	do do	do b	1876	Rake	Fanny	D. C Burgendthal	W. T. Dortch	Clarksonville, Tenn.
52	Bess	do do	do b	1876	Rake	Fanny	do	B. A. Shipley	Hazelton, Pa.
53	Sykes	do do	do d	1876	Rake	Fanny	do	do	do
54	Sunlight	do do	do b	1876	Rake	Fanny	do	H. W. Durgin	Bangor, Me.
55	Bob	Red and white	do d	1871	Tam	Lady	S. Holloway	L. Moses	Marcellus, N. Y.
56	Dutch	Orange and white	do d	1874	Josh	Fanny	Ethan Allin	J. Dwight Francis	Pittsfield, Mass.
57	Finch (dead)	Black and tan	Setter d	1876	Shot	Belle	W. A. & A. F. Mollin	L. C. Bruce	New York.
58	Jack	White and liver	Pointer d	1873	Dash	Flora	J. C Hatch	Max Lemaire	
59	Rock, Jr	Red and white	Setter b	1875	Rock	Gay	— Hubbell	G. Bird Grinnell	New Haven.
60	Jule	Black and tan	do b	1875	Belmont dog	Gyp	A. F. Copeland	Alexander Pope, Jr	Boston.
61	Mag	Black	do b	1874	Don	Mollie	Dr. F. B. Greenough	Dr. F. B. Greenough	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
62	Ned	Black and tan	do d	1874	Don	Mollie	do	do	do
63	Dinks, II	Black and tan	do d	1873	Duke of Gordon	Kate		H. N. Munn	New York.
64	Count of Orange	Red	do d	1871	Dash	Kate		do	do
65	Scout	Black and tan	do d	1868	Duke of Gordon	Kate		do	do
66	Kent, II	Black, white and tan	do d	1874	Dick	St. Kilda	Isaac Fiske	Isaac Fiske	Worcester, Mass.
67	Nellie	Black and white	do b	1876	Duke	St. Kilda	do	do	do
68	Belle	Orange and white	do b	1876	Don	Belle	John Nesbitt	John Nesbitt	Cambridge, Mass.
69	Zitella	Lemon and white	do b	1876	Rock	Jesse	do	do	do
70	Lena	do do	do b	1876	Rock	Belle	do	do	do
71	Boz	do do	do d	1876	Rock	Belle	do	do	do
72	Don Roy	Orange and white	do d	1876	Rock	Belle	do	do	do
73	Bell	Red	do b	18 6	Jack	Belle	A. J. Napier	Wm. M. Tileston	New York.
74	Pat, Jr	Black	Pointer b	1875	Phil	Fan	A. C. Waddell	do	do
75	Ida	Black and tan	Setter b	1872	Mack	Pet	A. J. Napier	L. M. Phinpon	Bridgeport, Conn.
76	Don Miguel	Liver	do d	1869	Mike	Kate	S. Bridekoper	S. Bridekoper	Meadville, Pa.
77	Mercy	Black, white and tan	do b	1875	Leicester	Dart	L. H. Smith	F. G Simpson	Owen Sound, Canada.
78	Waif	Black	do d	1876	Shot	Nellie	J. T. Underhill	J. T. Underhill	Puckahoe, N. Y.
79	Maud	Black and tan	do b	1876	Shot	Nellie	do	do	do
80	Daisy	Orange and white	do b	1875	Storm	Belle	J. B. S tle	T Donoghue	La Salle, Ill.
81	Gracie	Black, white and tan	do d	1875	Leicester	Dart	L. H. Smith	do	do
82	Fox	Red	do d	1868	Sport	Bessie I	John Davideon	W. P. Fay	Boston, Mass.
83	Belle	Liver and white	do b	1873	Dash	Belle	C. E. Felton	do	do
84	Bon III	Lemon and white	do d	18 6	Don	Pet	Theo. Morford	Theo. Morford	Newton, N. J.
85	Dike	Black and tan	do d	1875	Jack	Daisy	Dr. S. Fleet Speir	Dr. S. Fleet Speir	Brooklyn, N. Y.
86	Dick	Black, white and tan	do b		Nick	Jet	do	do	do
87	Fan	do do	do b	1875	Dick	Daisy	do	do	do
88	Gypsum	Black and tan	do b		Don	St. Kilda	R. O. Gates	do	do
89	Daisy	do do	do b		Jerry	St. Kilda	do	do	do
90	Joe	do do	do d	1875	Dick	Daisy	Dr. S. Fleet Speir	do	do
91	Gay	Red	do d	1875	Bob	Fan		Charles F. Bancroft	Baltimore, Md.
92	Bess	do do	do b	1875	Bon	Fan		do	do
93	Jack	do do	do d	1873	Rory	Judy		Max Wenzel	Hoboken, N. J.
94	Don	Orange and white	Pointer d	1875	Old Phil	Dell	A. C. Waddell	F. S. Davenport	Bangor, Me.
95	Rex	Black and white	do b	18 5	Jim	Whisky	Dr. W. S. Webb	F. Howe, Jr	Pelecelon, N. J.
96	Vic	Red	Setter b	1875	Red	Nell	E. J. Robbins	E. J. Robbins	Wethersfield, Conn.
97	Flirt	do	do b	1875	Red	Nell	do	do	do
98	Grip	Liver and white	Cocker d	1874			M. Blanchard	Charles Allen	Worcester, Mass.
99	Pines	Red and white	Setter b	1874	Dash	Fanny	A. C Waddell	Austin Hart	New Britain, Conn.
100	Peg	Black and tan	do b		Don	Jumple		W. H. Balcom	Worcester, Mass.

—In Dr. Webb's article last week on surfeit mauges, the pill composed of iron, quinine, mercury and arsenic, should contain *Fowler's* solution of arsenic, and not powdered arsenic as made to read through error.

BISMARCK.—We shall publish next week a portrait and sketch of Mr. Brock's celebrated setter, Bismarck, recently smothered to death while being transported from the West to Philadelphia. Bismarck was so generally known, and is the sire of so many good dogs that his biography will be read with interest.

—Mr. J. J. Snellenburgh writes from New Brighton, Pa.: "Mr. George, Woodruff's black bitch, Dinah, pupped ten fine, healthy pups, four dogs and six gyps to my orange and white dog, Sam, on the 13th inst. Mr. Wm M. Boyle's black bitch, Daisy, has visited my orange and white dog, Sam. Daisy is out of J. W. Knox's imported Field Trial bitch, Dimple, sire, Theo. Gray's black dog, Don, and has proved herself a promising young bitch.

THE CENTENNIAL BENCH SHOW.—Certainly all sportsmen must admit that Mr. Burnet Landreth, in whose department the bench show is included, has done everything that could be done to meet their wishes. In addition to remitting any entrance fee and providing food for the dogs free of expense, it appears from the letter which we publish below, that exhibitors will be given all the privileges of the general exhibition without charge. It will be noted that the time for closing entries has been extended until August 10th, and we would suggest that intending exhibitors write to Mr. Lincoln for blank forms for entries without delay:—

"In addition to the entries being free for dogs, each exhibitor will receive a free ticket for all the exhibition buildings and grounds during the time their dogs are on exhibition. The Commission have decided to appoint five judges for the various classes (four American and one foreign), these five will select a Chairman and a Recording Secretary from among themselves, and then proceed to divide themselves among the classes they are most suitable for, and where any judge may find any difficulty in deciding he will be allowed to call in an expert to his assistance; each judge's decision will be required to be signed by all the five judges, thus preventing any collusion. This new departure will, I think, be favorably received by exhibitors, as the judges will have to be very careful, knowing that their decision will have to be certified to by the other four judges. The time of entry has been extended to the 10th of August, and it is very desirable to receive them as early as possible, so as to secure a good location. Parties desiring forms of entry can obtain them from this office. The classification of dogs will be the same as appeared in your paper of the 1st inst.

Applications have already been received from some of the most noted breeders of Irish setters in Ireland. It is expected that the setter classes will be one of the finest ever yet seen in this country.

I enclose you a full list of special prizes offered up to date and the classes they are given to. I would very much like to see the list increased, and hope some more sportsmen will contribute to the great Centennial Dog Show.

"CHAS. LINCOLN, Superintendent."

LIST OF SPECIAL PRIZES.

The Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club offers a silver bowl, value $100, for the best setter (dog or bitch) over one year old, in the show. Also a silver bowl, value $100, for the best pointer (dog or bitch) over one year old, any weight.

C. L. Wescott, Esq., 51 South Forty-second st., Philadelphia, offers a silver cup, value $50, for the second best English setter bitch over one year old.

Frank Roan, Esq., offers a silver cup, value $50, for the best imported setter.

John Kidder, Esq., offers a silver mounted dog whip for the best native setter.

The Chicago *Field* offers a silver cup for the best Irish setter dog over one year old.

FOREST AND STREAM offers a silver cup for the best Irish setter bitch over one year old.

Frank Roan, Esq., offers a silver dog collar for the best dachshund.

The Detroit Gun Club (Mich.) offers a silver cup, value $100, for the best setter dog or bitch over one year old, exhibited from the State of Michigan.

Chas. E. Tucker, Esq., offers a silver cup for the best cocker spaniel (dog or bitch).

[We understand that the special prizes of the Chicago *Field* and this paper are given for the best red Irish setter whether bred in this country or imported.—ED.]

KENNEL PRODUCE.—On the 29th inst. Mr. D. B. Fuller's liver and white pointer bitch, Queen, whelped six puppies, all liver and white, to Mr. W. L. Brock's imported dog, Bingo, five dogs and one gyp.

Mr. E. A. Herzberg's orange and white English setter bitch, Jessie, prize winner Springfield, 1876, which was mated with Mr. Charles H. Raymond's Laverack setter, Pride of the Border, whelped July 22d, 1876, five dogs and two bitch pups. One dog pup died the same day. The other pups, as well as Jessie, are doing well. They are all liver and white, and black and white colored. Mr. Herzberg claims the name of Patti and Lucca for the two bitch pups on account of their being.

Orphina, out of Gildersleeve's Nellie, (full sister to Twaddell's Bustle), by Pride of the Border, pre-sented her owner, Mr. C. S. Westcott, with nine whelps on the 18th of July; two orange and white dogs with black points; two orange and white gyps with black points; three chestnut and white dogs, and one black and white gyp. The latter is a very beautiful one, and full-sized. They will be shown at the Centennial Bench Show.

H. Thompson's liver and white setter bitch, Bell, out of Thompson's imported Fanny by Scott Rodman's Dash, gave birth to eight pups on the 31st inst.; six dogs and two gyps, by H. A. Topham's liver colored setter. Also on the 19th his red setter bitch, Belle, whelped six pups, four gyps and two dogs, by Robinson's Jack.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
July 27	5	58	0	41	11	55
July 28	4	43	1	30	eve.	43
July 29	5	36	2	22	1	37
July 30	6	36	3	22	2	36
July 31	7	36	4	21	3	36
Aug. 1	8	34	5	19	4	34
Aug. 2	9	29	6	15	5	29

THE MOHAWK DISASTER.—On Thursday last the saddest accident recorded in the annals of American yachting occurred off Stapleton, Staten Island. Commodore Garner's magnificent schooner yacht, the Mohawk, said to be the largest sailing yacht afloat, and probably the most complete in her fitting and adornments, capsized in front of the New York Yacht Club House, drowning her owner and his wife, Mr. Frost Thorn, the latter's brother, Miss

Adele Hunter, and Peter Sullivan, the cabin boy. Briefly the story of the accident is as follows: At 4 o'clock on Thursday Commodore Garner and his guests—the list of whom included, in addition to those lost, Miss May, Mr. Montant, Mr. G. G. Howland, and Col. Schuyler Crosby—went on board the Mohawk with the intention of dining on board and taking an evening sail. Orders having been given to get under way, the mainsail, forcsail, and maingaftopsail were set, and before the anchor was clear of the bottom the forctopmast staysail and jib were set. All the sheets appeared to have been hauled aft and made fast. A strong flood tide was running, and the Mohawk was lying broadside to the light breeze which was blowing from the island. The anchor had just cleared the bottom, and the yacht had not gotten way on her when a squall came through a gap in the hills, and striking the yacht fair on the immense area of canvass set, forced her rail under water, and an instant later threw her on her beam ends. Commodore Garner and his guests had gone into the cabin to avoid a passing shower, and were there when the squall struck the yacht. The gentlemen rushed on deck, but returned to the assistance of the ladies. Miss May was with difficulty pushed up the companion way, but the other ladies became jammed by the loose furniture and the lead ballast which broke through the cabin floor, and could not be extricated. Com. Garner died with his wife. Col. Crosby and the other gentlemen, after saving Miss May and doing all that could be done to save Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, were saved themselvss almost by a miracle, and were picked up by boats from other yachts. The bodies of those drowned were found by divers on the following day, the half-submerged yacht having in the meantime been towed to the flats at the mouth of the Kills. The accident appears to have been the result of gross carelessness and incompetency on the part of the sailing master, Rowland, notwithstanding which the Coroner's jury sitting at the inquest acquitted him of any criminal negligence. Com. Garner was universally popular, and his untimely death leaves a void in social and yachting circles which can hardly be filled.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Swampscott, July 15th.*—The first regatta of the Beverly Yacht Club was appointed for July 7th, but failed for lack of breeze. On the 8th at noon another start was made, but the 3d class only succeeded in racing five miles, and the Tulip won the championship pennant. The race for 1st and 2d classes was resalled on the 15th, over a course of ten miles. The Anonyma had the race from the start, but all the yachts were not present. Below is the time made:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Return. H. M. S.	Actual time. H. M. S.	Correct time. H. M. S.
Anonyma	12 9 00	2 19 45	2 00 45	1 55 04
Thekla	12 31 45	2 49 10	2 17 25	2 11 10

SECOND CLASS.

	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Perl	12 28 40	2 40 45	2 12 05	1 58 34
Water Lily	12 28 00	2 49 37	2 21 37	2 08 58
Mona	12 29 00	3 57 05	2 28 05	2 13 44

The Anonyma and Perl, therefore take the prize and pennant in each class. The Anonyma is a sharpie, recently brought round from New Haven. In a smooth course and moderate breeze, she lies very close and slips along very quickly, but seems destined to give the Regatta Committees of several clubs no end of trouble, as her owner calls her a schooner, about which there appears to be a difference of opinion, as well as on her peculiar way of ballasting. The second regular regatta will take place at Nahant, July 28th. The time of the third is not fully decided. X. Y. Z.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.—August 10th, 12th, and 14th are the dates suggested for the races between the Countess of Dufferin and Madeline for the America cup. The "Countess" has been fitted with a new suit of sails, but will not enter for the Bennett Challenge Cup, to be sailed for to-day from Sandy Hook to and around the Brenton Reef Light Ship off Newport and return.

—In the Match between the yachts Pluck and Luck and Mary Emma, sailed at New Rochelle on Thursday last, the former won, sailing over the course in 5h. 17m. 50s.

—The yacht Vesta, Mr. Mills, has returned from her European cruise.

—The yacht Cassie of Hartford, sailed last week for Watch Hill and Plum Island on a fishing cruise.

—The yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club rendezvoused at Glen Cove and started on their annual cruise on Friday last. On Saturday the fleet was at Greenport. On the run from New Haven the Niantic, Mr. Huntley's new sloop, built by Alonzo Smith, of Islip, developed considerable speed, fealing the Madeline 13m. in the run to Orient Point.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE REGATTA.—Fortunately but one postponement was necessary before the great college aquatic event of the year was decided. On Wednesday last Saratoga Lake designed to rest in unruffled placidity and all three events, the University, Freshman, and single scull races were all rowed without accident or surprise. Indeed the triple victory of Cornell made the day almost monotonous, and the absence of the enthusiastic crowds, of last year indicated that either the great college regatta had itself lost interest for the general public, or that the withdrawal of Yale from the Association, had, as many claimed, militated against its success. It is conceded that the Rowing Association of American Colleges has ceased to exist, but whether a new organization will be formed, upon what basis, or with what memberships, is, as yet undecided.

At 10:45 the six crews, representing Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, Union, Wesleyan, and Princeton, were drawn up in position for the start and almost immediately received the word "go." Cornell immediately took the lead with Harvard second, with Columbia and Union lapping her and Wesleyan and Princeton bringing up the rear. These stations were unchanged throughout the race, the distances between the boats only varying as one or the other spurted. Cornell maintained her lead, the crew pulling a steady stroke, unvarying in its regularity except when Harvard spurted up to forty or forty-five strokes and lapped a little too far. The latter crew did much better than was expected of her, and was barely a boat's length behind at the finish; it is said that but for a little bit of had steering in the last half mile this distance would have been much less. Probably the greatest surprise of the day, if there was any, was the position of Union, gained by more sheer hard work, without much form. So much time has lapsed since the race, that we give merely the time for a record:—

Name.	H.	s.	Name.	H.	s.
1. Cornell	17	02¼	4. Union	17	27½
2. Harvard	17	05½	5. Wesleyan	17	58½
3. Columbia	17	18½	6. Princeton	18	10¼

The time was the slowest made made in a college race on the lake. The names of the winning crew was as follows:—

Name.	Class.	Age.	Name.	Class.	Age.
J. S. Waterman, bow	'77	23	J. L. Jarvis, No. 4	'78	23
D. O. Barre, No. 2	'77	21	J. Lewis, No. 5	'78	20
A. W. Smith, No. 3	'78	20	J. N. Ostrom, No. 6	'76	25

The second event was the "single seulls," which was won easily by Mr. C. S. S. Francis, of Cornell, who did the two miles in 13m. 42½s. The other starters and their times were as follows: H. G. Danforth, Harvard, '77, 13:56; G. D. Parmly, Princeton, '76, 14:21; F. D. Weeks, Columbia, '77, 14.22½.

The Freshman race had but three starters, Cornell, Harvard, and Columbia, alone sending crews. The same order was taken at the start as in the University race, and continued to the finish, Cornell starting off with a stroke of thirty-two to the minute, while Harvard pulled thirty-six and Columbia thirty-four. Again the race was between Cornell and Harvard. Columbia was early out of the race; before a half mile had been passed her rudder line parted and the boat swung out of her line hopelessly disabled. Cornell led throughout and at the end of the second mile had the race in hand, passing the winning line five lengths ahead. The times of the race were:—

Name.	M.	s.	Name.	M.	s.
Cornell	17	23½	Harvard	17	37 9-10

The names of the winning crew are as follows:—

Name.	Class.	Age.	Name.	Class.	Age.
F. N. Wilcox, bow	'79	20	E. W. Gregory, No. 4	'79	19
G. T. Baker, No. 2	'79	18	J. W. Waren, No. 5	'79	18
Wm. Doggett, No. 3	'79	21	J. P. Mason, stroke	'79	22

—The crew which is to represent Trinity College, Cambridge, in the International regatta on the Schuylkill, arrived in this city on Saturday, and proeeeded to Philadelphia. Their movements there will be found chronicled in our Philadelphia letter.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.—Our Philadelphia correspondent writes under date of 24th inst.:—"The first crew that has arrived at Philadelphia for the coming regatta is First Trinity, Cambridge, England. From appearances they have sent a good lot. Arriving at New York on Saturday per White Star Steamship Brittanic, they have come at once to the course where they propose training. As becomes a crew who mean work they eschew all the temptations of the holiday year until the race is over. The crew is composed of Messrs. Close, Penrose, Mann and Jameson. Their boats will be here to-morrow, and they are going to work as soon as they can get them. Their boats will be housed with the College Club. The crew have taken up quarters at the Park View House, within five minutes' walk of the boat house," Capt. Goodwin, of Columbia College is here looking up accommodations for his crew. As far as I can judge the starters for the Intercollegiate race will be Cambridge, Dublin, Yale, Columbia and Princeton. I cannot learn that anything has been done by Cornell as yet, but after their brilliant victories at Saratoga it is only reasonable to suppose that they will be amoug the entries. The result of the different college races has caused a deep interest to be felt in the International Undergraduates' race. The question of who is the fastest American college crew is not yet settled. If Yale can beat Harvard easily in eights in a three-mile race, and Harvard can push Cornell hard the same distance in in sixes, where would Yale's four be in a mile and a half? After having worked out the above proposition I fail to have the data by which the race between all the eomers may be decided.

In a short time the crews will be practicing on the river and then I can predict. Perhaps my predictions will be worth as much as newspaper predictions ever are. After all the great race will be the open-to all, that is, open to all amateurs. In this race the college crews will also row. And the next question, can an average college crew beat an average so-called amateur crew, will perhaps be settled.

A host of unknowns will be in to try the Argonautas, Atalantas and Beavernycks. Of the twelve Philadelphia clubs but one has entered, and that the Vesper—not a member of the Schuylkill Navy. This is either very creditable to the hospitality, or very discreditable to the pluck of the Navy clubs, and as a disinterested spectator, as a newspaper correspondent should be, I would say the latter.

The Dublin Crew have advised Commodore Ferguson that they will sail by the Cunard or White Star Steamship on the 3d or 4th prox. SCULLS.

—Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, has exeepted Alex. Brayley's challenge to row any man in the Dominion a scullers race, and will allow expenses to row on Toronto Bay or will row him at Lachine, the match to be for $500 a side.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

A. C., Mohawk.—I would like to know if the Tappan process of waterproofing is a patent? Ans. It is.

MOOSE, Pittsfield, Mass.—Will you kindly inform me when the close season for moose expires in Nova Scotia? Ans. September 1st, 1877.

READER, Marshall.—Will you give me the addresses of one or more manufacturers of ozological supplies? Ans. C. J. Maynard, Newtonville, Mass.; S. E. Cassino, Salem, Mass.

B., Barnegat.—The little fish belongs to the family *Cyprodontidæ* (in which the moon-fish and angel fish are placed); but we cannot decide the species. It is probably a young fish from Mexican waters, which has been brought up by the Gulf Stream.

F. J. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.—We were in error in our issue of last week in stating that the close season for squirrels in your State expired on September 1st. A recent act of the Legislature changed the date to July 1st.

DON, Bangor, Me.—What particular localities are best to visit at Moosehead Lake with a view to woodcock? Ans. We have never shot woodcock at Moosehead, nor do we believe they are to be found there in any numbers.

W. R., Warren, Pa.—Will you please inform me, through your paper, if the Scotch deerhound yelps or gives tongue or tail, like the foxhound? Ans. The Scotch deerhound has becomn very rare. They are used for stalking, and scarcely ever give tongue or trail.

J. K., Brooklyn.—Would you kindly inform me if the infallible fish bait of Jos. Labadie, Galveston, Texas, is only useful for fresh water fishing, or also for salt water fishing? Ans. We believe that it is intended for both fresh and salt water fish.

S. V., Cleveland, Ohio.—Is there a breech-loading shot gun made by Robert Groves; if so, where manufactured, and how do they compare with Webley's, Clabrough's, or Moore's make; and would one of their $160 guns be a good reliable gun? Ans. We do not find the name of Robert Groves upon our list of gunmakers.

H. D., New York.—How can I make a living by shooting, fishing, trapping, breeding, or anything in that line near this city? Ans. Unless you go to oystering and clamming in the Great South Bay and shoot ducks in the season, we cannot advise you. It would be but a poor living at the best. We should prefer to give you Mr. Greeley's advice: "Go West, young man, go West!"

C. A. S., Shakopee, Minn.—What is the regulation target in rifle practice at 100 and 200 yards? Ans. The new Wimbledon target now in general use in this country at 200 yards range is: Bullseye, 8 inches; centre, 26 inches; inner, 46 inches; outer, 4 feet by 6 feet. No matches are shot at Creedmoor at less than 200 yards. In National Guard shooting at 100 yards the above target is used.

JUMBLES, Badin, Pa.—I understand from pretty good authority that in parts of Ohio, if not the whole State, the law for killing squirrels has been laid aside, and they can be killed at any time. I, for one, would like to know from good authority if such is the case? Ans. The game laws of Ohio, as amended April 11th, 1876, make no mention of a close season for squirrels.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW, Brooklyn.—Please give particulars as to what is implied or secured by claiming a name for a dog, as frequently mentioned in your paper? Ans. By publishing a name claimed for a dog, the name, to a certain extent, becomes your property, and although not *secured*, yet no other breeder or owner seeing the name would be likely to use it. The notice is also useful as a reference and costs nothing.

P. W., Aurora, N. Y.—1. Will you please inform me whether tha Whitney rifle is as accurate as the Remington? 2. Is the new Phœnix a good gun? 3. Will a .38 C. F. grooved ball shoot as well as a .40 C. F. patched ball? 4. Where can gill nets be found? Ans. 1. We cannot speak from our own experience. 2. Do not know it. 3. No. 4. From Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, No. 65 Fulton street.

J. W. M., Rochester, N. H.—Will you please tell me if there are any rim-fire metallic cartridges of .36 bore made excepting the flange cartridge for Allan & Wheelock revolvers? Ans. There are .36 metallic cartridges made by several manufacturers, both rim and central fire, short, long, and extra long, differing somewhat from the Allan & Wheelock revolver cartridge.

J. F. M., Philadelphia.—I have a young setter dog that was scratched by a cat, cutting the membrane in the corner of one of his eyes. It did not appear at first to have done any damage, but the membrane has since become enlarged, and now protrudes about the size of a small bean. Will you please inform me what I can do for it? Ans. Dissolve 20 grains of borax in 2 ounces of camphor water, and wash the eye with the lotion.

HAY FEVER, New York.—What sports (fishing and gunning) can I engage in in the White Mountains without conflicting with the game laws? I should prefer to remain in Vermont or New Hampshire, but might go a little ways into Canada. Ans. The close season for trout commences in both Vermont and New Hampshire on September 1. Ruffed grouse shooting commences on the same date, and woodcock can be killed in New Hampshire from July 4th, and in Vermont from August 1st.

W. C. M., Princeton, Cal.—I have one of Scott & Sons' "premier quality" guns, which leads very badly when fired a dozen times or more, and is very troublesome and hard to clean, it being next to an impossibility to remove the lead from the barrel with an ordinary wiping stick. If you will give me a remedy to prevent this I will consider it quite a favor. Ans. Mercurial ointment will probably prevent your gun from leading. If not, take it to a reliable gunsmith and have it "draw-bored" and it will not trouble you any more.

A. C. B., Holyoke, Mass.—1. Will you send me Mr. Rollins's directions and measurements for building portable boats? 2. What is the best waterproof canvas, the price, and how many yards will it take to cover a canoe 15 feet long? 3. When is the law off from partridges and quail in this State? 4. When from black bass in the Connecticut River? Ans. 1. Mr Rollins has not yet forwarded them to us. 2. Write to C. Tappan, Greenwood, Mass. 3. Partridges, September 1st; quail, October 15th. 4. July 1st.

W. N. W., Biddeford, Me.—I have a valuable Irish water spaniel five months old that has been sick for the past two weeks, and I would like to have you prescribe for him. He is very poor, has lost his appetite, nose hard and dry, coat harsh and rough, eyes listless at times, and ran nearly all the time. Do you think areca nut would help him any, and if so, what would be the dose, and where obtainable? Ans. Your spaniel is, in all probability, afflicted with worms. Have mailed to you the proper doses of areca nut, with directions for giving it.

E. S. F., Mansfield, Conn.—The people of Connecticut are fast exterminating game by snaring. Is there any law against snaring, and will you speak of the subject in your paper? Ans. We regret to say that there is at present no way of preventing the extermination of game by snaring in Connecticut, as that practice is permitted by act of Legislature. Section 2 of the law authorizes any person to snare or net game birds on his own land, or on any other with the consent of the owner; but this of course only applies to the open season, although no doubt it is done at all times. Until this section is repealed game will be scarce.

IBEX, Atchinson, Kan.—1. What breed of dog would you recommend for the class of shooting which we have here—prairie chickens and quail in the early fall months, and ducks later in the season? 2 Is the Gordon setter as reliable as some other breeds of English or Irish setters? Ans We have made periodical shooting trips to the western prairies during the past twenty years, shooting over the different breeds of setters and pointers, finding that well-bred, well broken dogs, either setter or pointer, answer the purposes required of them. If you keep but one dog and use him as a duck retriever, a setter will be more serviceable. 2. A good, thoroughbred, well-broken Gordon setter is as reliable as a dog of any other strain.

NEW READER, Boston.—Will you please tell me what mange looks like, the cause of it, and a cure? I have a pointer one year old, and I am afraid he has the mange. I saw a cure in one of your papers a short time ago, but cannot find the paper. Ans. There are several varieties of mange. Common mange generally arises from want of cleanliness in keeping dogs; eruptions break out on the skin, and the hair stiffens and falls off. Take bazilicon ointment, 2 ounces; sulphur, ½ ounce; spirits of turpentine, enough to make the ointment of proper consistency to rub well into the skin. Wash the parts affected occasionally with carbolic soap; feed no meat, and give the dog plenty of exercise.

J. H. S., Malone, N. Y.—1. Please give me briefly your notions about "in and in" breeding with dogs. I have some fine Italian greyhounds, and have no male now except near of kin relations. To breed from them will I get just as good, fine, healthy stock as I will to get a dog from another family? 3. What are fine male dogs of this breed worth? 3. B thoroughbred Italian slut got with a cur this spring, and had a litter of pups. She is three years old, and had had two litters before. Is there a liability that her pups hereafter, if mated with a thoroughbred, will be contaminated, or take back from the cur? Ans. 1. We consider it decidedly better to avoid breeding "in and in," yet some good dogs are inbred. 2. A good dog would be worth about $50. 3. No.

FOREST AND STREAM

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, July 27th.—Racing: Saratoga. Trotting: Gettysburg, Pa. Cleveland, O.; Sycamore, Ill. Yachting: Bennett Challenge Cup, Sandy Hook to Brenton Reef and return. Rifle: Eleventh Brigade practice at Creedmoor. Base Ball: Chicago vs. Cincinnati, at Chicago; St. Louis vs Louisville, at St. Louis; Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston; Mutual, formerly Argyles, vs. Mutuals of the Seventeenth Ward, at Brooklyn; Our Boys vs. Madison, at Brooklyn; Washington Market vs. Newark Market, at Jersey City; Olympic of Paterson, vs. Star, at Saracuse; Quickstep vs. Mystic, at Manhattan.

FRIDAY, July 28th.—Trotting: Cleveland, O.: Sycamore, Ill.; Wilkesbarre, Pa. Regatta Beverly Yacht Club; Nahant. Base Ball: Quickstep vs. Alert, this city; Harrisburgh vs. Keystone, at Erie, Pa.; Olympic of Paterson vs. Active, at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; Chatham vs. Athletic, at Hoboken; Chelsea vs. Carbondale, at Brooklyn; Jersey City vs. Bergen, at Jersey City.

SATURDAY, July 29th.—Racing: Saratoga. Trotting: Wilkesbarre, Pa. Rifle: Poppenhusen Badge and 7th Regt. medals, Creedmoor. Annual Eastern Cruise, Athletic Yacht Club. Base Ball: Chicago vs. Cincinnati, at Chicago; St. Louis vs. Louisville, at St. Louis; Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston; Osceola vs. Olympic, at Brooklyn; Our Boys vs. Wiloka, at Brooklyn; Crescent vs. Unique, at Brooklyn; Tea vs. Tea, at Brooklyn; Staten Island vs Alaska, at Staten Island.

MONDAY, July 31st.—Rifle: Second Brigade practice at Creedmoor. Base Ball: Hoboken vs. Union, of Newark, at Hoboken.

TUESDAY, August 1st.—Racing: Saratoga. Trotting: Buffalo, N. Y.; Muskegon, Mich.; Freport, Ill. Regatta: Grand River, Mich. Base Ball: Union of Newark vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn; Athletic vs. Centennial, of San Francisco, at Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, August 2d.—Trotting: Buffalo, N. Y.; Muskegon Mich.; Freport, Ill. Regatta: Grand River, Mich. Base Ball: Klein vs. Centennial, of San Francisco, at Philadelphia; Buckeyes vs. Star, at Syracuse.

GREENWOOD LAKE.—In pursuance with a call published in our last issue a meeting was held at the Brondon House, Greenwood Lake, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of forming an association, the object or which would be to prevent the constant ponching which is now being carried on, and to restock the lake with game fish. The meeting, however, was not very well attended, and was adjourned to Saturday, August 5th, a committee of seven being appointed to organize a club at that time. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Daniel E. Storr, New York; Dr. Alcott, Brooklyn; Alexander Brandon, New York; Smith Ely. Jr, New York; S. P. Stewart, New York; H.C. Cook, New York, and C. H Winfield, Goshen, N. Y. The club already comprises, we are informed, some two hundred members, and when fully organized a club house will be built. Greenwood Lake is the handsomest sheet of water within a similar distance from the city, and a most attractive spot for both shooting and fishing.

GAME PROTECTION.

PROTECTION OF SALMON IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A correspondent of the Halifax *Herald* writing from Margaree River says:—"I am under the impression that salmon fishing in the Margaree will soon be a thing of the past, for it is almost impossible for a fish to get any distance up the river from the fact that nets are strung across the river every few rods, from its mouth for a distance of four miles—and this, notwithstanding that almost every third man you meet is a Fish or River Warden, receiving from the Government from $20 to $100 per year to look after, prevent, and punish such illegalities. * * * In the fall, when the fish are spawning, they are nearly all destroyed by men and boys, who chase them into shallow waters, and attack them with nets, traps, spears, pitchforks, etc., and often kill hundreds in a single night.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We have to report a case of punishments for violation of the game laws from this State. Our correspondent, "Limberger," writes from New Brighton, Beaver Co., under date of July 17th, as follows:—"At the June term of our court, the Enon Valley Sportsman's Club had a Mr. Palmer before his Honor Judge Hice, for catching black bass in the Little Beaver in the month of April last. This was an appeal from a magistrate's decision, but our judge and jury being of a sporting mind knew that black bass were found in the Little Beaver (defendant claiming that no such fish were found in said stream), and promptly found him guilty and fined Mr. P. $25 and costs of prosecution, altogether $100.

MOOSE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—We have many inquiries from correspondents relative to the expiration of the close season for moose in Nova Scotia. As will be seen from the copy of the act which we print below, moose cannot be killed in Nova Scotia until one year from next September. In the meantime it is gratifying to know that the close protection afforded this noble game for the past two years has resulted in their large increase, so that when the time does arrive the sport will be worthy of the name:—

An Act for the Preservation of Useful Birds and Animals, Passed the 9th day of May, A. D. 1874.

SEC. 1. No person shall kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any moose, or shall expose for sale, or have in his possession any green moose skin, or fresh moose meat, or any part of the carcass of a moose for the period of three years, commencing on the first day of September in the present year, and ending on the first day of Sept., A. D. 1877.

NIANTIC, Conn., July 21st.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have had much pleasure this spring on the many trout streams of this section. My catches never were very large, but that did not decrease the enjoyment. Like all law-abiding citizens, after July 1st I ceased my attempts to capture the spotted beauties, but to my surprise learn that many persons calling themselves sportsmen quietly steal off, and against all laws of State or decency, make good catches, and secretly take pride in so doing. These parties are not poor, ignorant country boys, who perhaps would not be posted on days and dates of close seasons, but individuals of education and culture, so far as behavior goes, but pirates and murderers as fishermen.

Can you not do something to shame them? Just give them a hot dose, and I will promise to read the article aloud in the streets of New London for the benefit of all good lovers of sport, and the humiliation of such villainous poachers. Plenty of black bass, pickerel, perch, etc., can be had. Therefore I say give the trout a chance, and next year we will not regret it. SCALES.

We have been trying now for some years to urge upon everyone within our reach the necessity of observing close seasons. Where this is not done the penalty quickly follows the offense. Still, we regard the law in Connecticut as closing unnecessarily early, and would suggest that it either be made total for a few years or continued until September 1st. In fact, with a longer open season and a market in an adjoining State, the law as it now stands will always be more or less a dead letter.

ADVERTISE!—The advantage of FOREST AND STREAM as an advertising medium is well illustrated in the fact that Messrs. J. W. Simmons & Son, of Boston, have received orders from England for three of their shooting suits, which they have duly shipped to that country. It also speaks well for Messrs. Simmons & Son's goods, which, the gentleman ordering writes to them, combines the good qualities of the French, the English, and the American sporting suits.

FLORIDA LANDS SELLING.—The lands along the line of the Transit Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys are being rapidly bought up as offered by Col. J. B. Oliver, General Agent of the Florida Land and Immigration Co., 229 Broadway, N. Y. We are advised of recent heavy transactions with Boston capitalists. And Col. Oliver has engagements to sell to almost all the Eastern and Northern States. We are glad to chronicle the success of his scheme, and to note this new evidence of his well-directed energy.

AUTHORITY OF FOREST AND STREAM.—Among the prominent exhibits of the large island of Bermuda at the Centennial Exhibition, is a model of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, five or six feet long, and fully rigged. It has no other label or explanation upon it than a handsomely-mounted article clipped from FOREST AND STREAM of June 8th, 1876, describing yachting in Bermuda, and the peculiarities of the pleasure craft in those waters.

THE BRUNSWICK.—This is a new first-class hotel, conveniently located in the best part of Boston, within easy reach of the business centre of the city. The traveler will receive the best attention and find every comfort at the Brunswick. The advertisement and a cut of the house will be found in another column

INCOMPETENT CAPTAINS.

THE melancholy result of the gross carelessness or incompetency of the late sailing master of the ill-fated Mohawk leads us to think that we have perhaps been hasty in our strictures upon sail makers, riggers, spar makers and builders of yachts. The usual result of a regatta in our bay had become so monotonous in its story of broken spars or rent sails that such occurences had come to be looked upon as matters of course, and the fault was generally placed upon either the vessel itself or the man who fitted her. Take, for example, the last regatta of the New York Yacht Club, when, in a moderate breeze, while coasting vessels were carrying all working sails, the Tidal Wave lost her jib-boom, the Madeleine her mainmast, and the Mohawk, although not racing, her mainsail itself, besides a number of minor casualties; and on the same day but two of the sloops and only a portion of the schooners rounded the lightship. It is constantly said of our yachts that they are not fit to go outside of the harbor, where there is likely to be any sea, and comparisons not at all flattering are drawn between them and English yachts. It seems now, however, as though much of the blame hitherto placed upon the vessels should be transferred to the shoulders of the men hired to sail them. For our part we cannot see why owners of yachts, particularly the larger class, should not demand from their sailing masters the same certificate of competency as is required by underwriters and ship owners. Indeed, still more should be required of them, for the greater proportionate area of canvas carried by a yacht not only necessitates greater caution in handling, but the excitement of racing calls for a cooler head. It is too often the case, however, that the reputation gained by winning a race or two is sufficient to place a sailing master in a position for which he is entirely unfitted.

A certain amount of sympathy was created for Rowland, the Mohawk's sailing master, at the Coroner's inquest by Col. Crosby's warm-hearted appeal for him, an appeal which probably gave him the liberty which subsequent events showed he was not entitled to. At the inquest Rowland stated that at the time of the accident he slacked off the main sheet; being at the wheel this would have been a simple thing for him to do, but when the vessel was raised the main sheet was found to be flat aft and made fast. Another point against this model sailing master is that being at the wheel, and consequently where he could see down the companion-way, and almost in full sight of the struggle, he made no effort to save his employer and his wife, but devoted his energies entirely to the salvation of his own worthless body. We should think that all true sailors would blush for this man.

ADIRONDACK ITINERARY.

YOU have had two letters from "Piseco," and perhaps are willing to postpone any further reference until another year, but I find that I haven't said much over half of what I wish to, so call again upon your compositor's deciphering abilities.

So far I have only told you of what I have done in the woods—that I have gained health, rest and trout, and showed that in obtaining the first two there were drawbacks. I now propose to dilate a little upon what I have *not* done, although I have tried hard enough, and where, in my opinion, the fault lies. I have not caught as many fish in my three weeks' sojourn as I should have caught in one of them, and as in previous years I have done in less time. There were reasons operating against me beyond the power of guide or weather to counteract. First, though, as it has devolved upon me to introduce this part of the Adirondacks to many of your readers, I will comply with several requests received since my first letter, and give briefly some sailing directions modelled after the "Camp Life in Florida," combining facts useful to the tourist, if not entertaining, and inferences drawn therefrom: Leaving New York at 8:30 A. A. by the Hudson River Railroad you arrive at Fonda at 3 P. M., and transfer to the train of the Fonda and Gloversville Railroad. In less than half an hour you reach the latter place and connect with a comfortable car, which carries you to Northville by 5 P. M. The road runs along the banks of the Sacondaga River—the main headwater of the Hudson—is pleasant, and you get your first breath of real woods air. You may not arrive at Northville quite on time; the conductor "accommodates," as do all in these parts, and a running woman stops the train with her signal as in your village she might a street car. But a few minutes, more or less, makes no difference up here; it is the only train on the track, and can only come into collision with itself. If you are in haste and choose to press things, a note previously written to John Ellsworth, at Northville, will bring him with a very comfortable wagon fitted with springs and a lusty team, well accustomed to making good time on a woods road, to the depot. You can get a cup of coffee and a snack at the depot restaurant, and in ten minutes make a start for the wilderness.

From Northville to Wellestown is sixteen miles over a pleasant road on the river's bank, you will reach it by 9 P. M. If you choose, stop over at a comfortable hotel (Mr. Horsley's), get a good trout supper, good bed and breakfast, and at early morn improve the bracing air, and by the time your after-breakfast pipe is finished you can be well on your way to Sageville. The road for the first four miles leads up a steep hill, following a ravine across the mountain; through it a noble stream, with pools and falls and rapids, will surely tempt you to stop for a cast;

don't do it, the village boys have been out before you; hardly was the ice out before the creek was cleaned. Four hours will carry you the thirteen miles to Andrews's, passing Sturgis's on your way at four miles less, where I am told the accommodation is good, and in season the trolling on Lake Pleasant may pay; but it is a little too close for my tastes; the farther one goes the better the trout fishing is is my experience. Andrews's pleasant hotel I have told you about; also Rude's hostelry at Pisceo, nine miles farther on. Ellsworth's charges for bringing two persons to Andrews's are $10, and he will carry four at a moderate advance. On Wednesdays and Saturdays a stage leaves Northville, which carries passengers to Sageville at $2 each. At either of the places I have named you are in the center of game and fish localities, and your first afternoon or evening will give you trout or venison, according to the season. You can, by pressing, kill a deer the same day in which you ate your breakfast in New York. Lake Pleasant, Round Lake and Pisceo are good trolling lakes, and furnish lakers from twenty pounds down —generally down —and brook trout from three pounds to the smaller sizes. Sand Lake, Mud Lake, Louis Lake, Jessup's River, Sacondaga, West River, and numerous smaller lakes and streams furnish good speckled trout fishing, and are all within a day's journey. Competent guides, good boats, etc., can be gotten at either hotel. The prices for board and room at Rude's are $1 a day; at each of the other places $1.25, and it is cheap enough, as the landlord has to pay 25 cents a pound for his trout, and a pound of trout raw isn't much among one when cooked. It is told of one of our landlords that, being a little short of trout, he bought from a transient fisherman a three-pound laker for seventy-five cents, and served that laker up for dinner. No one was at the table but the fisherman, who, owing to "mountain air," "no breakfast," etc., was hungry. He ate that trout, and bread, and butter, and potatoes, and the pork, and cream, and berries, and pie, and drank much tea, and paid fifty cents for his dinner. The host, who paid his guest a quarter on leaving, thinks he got off cheap. You pay your guide $2.50 a day and he takes his chances. If you want to fish from "early dawn to dewy eve" he'll not growl; but if the day is bad and you do little he expects his per diem, with no discount. If you have come unprovided with suitable tackle he will fit you out with gear that will catch trout; probably you will have to depend upon him any way, even if you have fitted out at considerable expense and in first-class style, unless you have already "been there." Bring a trolling rod, not over ten feet long, a balance-handled reel that will carry 200 feet of wet trolling line, which should be of braided linen, or, better, of waterproofed silk. A patent braided cotton line, purporting to be waterproof and cheap, isn't cheap; it swells, jams in the rings, and turns very white when wet. If you want to fit out for camping, consult back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, and if you want to camp out a spell and are not fitted, your guide can be depended upon to provide all necessaries, except tobacco and fly grease; don't take any chances on them. The guides are an independent, sturdy set of men, obliging, and proud of giving their man a fair day's fishing; will do any guide's work you ask, but get mad easily if imposed on. My guide—square, honest Hiram—would grease my boots to keep water out as often as I wanted, but had I asked Hiram to black them for me, there would have been trouble. Men work for each other in the woods, but are not servants.

It is here where we get the originating point of the Americanism "help." One man has a surplus of daughters; a grown girl goes into a neighbor's family and "helps." As likely as not her employer is an employe of her father. She waits on the table and washes the dishes, but at the Fourth of July dance she takes no back seat while her employer's daughter has the floor, if she possesses the attributes which, by natural selection, entitle her to the front. This treatise on "help" is introduced to pave the way to some ideas I propose to advance farther on. I want to establish the fact that the people who live in the woods are not a people who can be treated unjustly, or slightingly, or as servants and not know it, or knowing it, fail to resent. Quiet, self-contained, and to a great extent self-dependent, they have divested themselves of much of the form and ceremony of the outer world, which have gone with other discarded luxuries. Two neighbors (four or five miles apart) meet on the high road. Not a nod of recognition or salute passes, but the team stops—

"I've got a bag of flour for you."

"Leave it at the house."

"All right."

"How much is your charge?"

"Ten cents," perhaps, but as often—"Never mind; nothing;" but the teamster must by woods etiquette have the privilege of refusing. Every service has its value; don't fail to offer its equivalent. It is more than likely it will be refused, and the man with the team going out to the village could not have refused to render the service. I bring in these little illustrations of the independent, square way of doing business with few words which is the habit of the woods people, to give an impression of the class of persons who are most affected by our game laws.

Hard work and "know how" has not enabled me to catch as many trout as I ought to have caught. I do not expect, that on a successful trip, my trout shall cost me over the ordinary price—$1 a pound; this time they have cost me nearer $4. I don't complain though. I had a good time and got my returns in far more valuable shape than trout. I can sleep now—from 9 P. M., till 9 A. M. and longer—except for breakfast, which is now no longer uncared for. I devoted numbers of days to the so-called "brook trout" and caught comparatively few. To be sure I got some beauties—trout that justified me in "wetting my throat" with cold tea, which, by the way, I find invaluable on the lake. It is Old English breakfast in a bottle. I sent two two-pounders to a friend in your city, and he, an old woods ranger, wanted to know where such splendid brookers could be obtained so near New York that the mountain ice they were packed in was still unmelted. And I had others as large, and a number above a pound in weight, but to get those fish I had to work for many days. The Sun's first kiss to the lake I witnessed, and as he bade adieu, behind the western hills, I reeled up slowly and saluting the grand old echo Gnome of the mountains, went shouting home, enjoying his quaint replies. Many miles I rowed for every pound I caught, and tried with fly and bait, with even less success than with the spoon. No large ones could be tempted by the former, and chubs made the latter process a worrisome one. At first I thought that I was simply having bad luck, that it was too hot, or too cold, or too late, or too early, or too smooth, or too rough, or that as the guides say "the sign was'nt right," all of which reasons are generally brought into requisition; but as I became more familiar with my surroundings, and tried in every way, under every sort of circumstances, the explanation of my ill-success gradually dawned upon me. The reason why I did not catch lots of trout, was simply this: There was'nt lots of trout to catch. And, reason for a reason, there isn't lots of trout, because we have no game law which has any influence whatever toward preserving the fish in these public waters; but we have one, which, on the contrary, works actively to prevent the preservation to a certain extent, of fish and game; with which apparently rash assertion I will wind up for this week, and in your next issue will rise and explain, I hope, in a satisfactory manner.

PISECO.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS.—NO. 7.

EVERY naturalist is interested in the teaching of the knowledge of nature in the public schools of the country. It therefore occurred to me as a useful thing to investigate the part which the study of natural history played in the educational scheme of each State. Among those States having exhibits of school work are Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and some of the Southern States. The questions which I sought to have answered were in regard to how much attention was being paid generally to natural history (zoology, botany, geology and comparative anatomy); whether the interest was increasing, and whether it lead to the collection of cabinets of specimens in the schools by their own efforts; whether the Boards of Education encouraged it; and whether any instruction in this study was required in the ordinary graded schools. The answers, on the whole, showed a more encouraging progress in the matter than I had anticipated.

In this respect, as in all other lines of advanced instruction, Massachusetts leads. The interest felt in Boston and its neighborhood has spread beyond, and every large town is a centre from which enthusiasm radiates. That small State has over 125 free public libraries within its borders, and a dozen great museums. Those are the tools, and their presence is an encouragement, lacking in most other States, to pupils whose innate taste is in that direction. Almost all the schools have their little cabinets—the nucleus of which in many cases is procured by help of an appropriation of school money, and the few deeply interested workers keep up the spirit of the rest. No private school considers itself completed unless it gives instruction in natural history; and that it is because of a real desire of the pupils I know from the quick interest and close attention with which I was listened to when a year or two ago I gave informal lectures on this subject among the schools in and about Boston. Every year many scholars from the public schools volunteer assistance in the museums, or take special courses in biology at the universities. For many years to come we must depend on Massachusetts for our best teachers in this department. One of her sons, Prof. Edward S. Morse, has, perhaps, done more than any other man to arouse an interest in the study of nature through the country; and I have found his name mentioned with lively appreciation by persons from widely separated States.

New York shows none of her school-work except what Cornell University displays in a corner of Machinery Hall; and in the respect to which we are now attending it is doubtful if she had much to show. It is to be hoped, however, that the naturalists at Ithaca, at Albany, and at the new Syracuse College under Dr. Winchell, the geologist, will after a while call more attention to this important aspect of culture.

New Jersey has been greatly belied. One of her prominent teachers once told me for a fact that he had had applicants for admission to a normal school fail to come within 100,000 miles of the length of the State, so limited was their information; but when I saw her exhibit I threw away my prejudice. Her system of education shows science to be prominent. She makes use of all the appliances necessary for its study from a simple chart to a binocular microscope, and the results appear in the fine and rare specimens which the children have sent from their school cabinets, in the drawings with pencil and with colors, of birds and animals, and in the beautiful herbariums. The Jersey City High Schools show several cases of rich-looking minerals gathered about Bergen Hill, and some excellent drawings in ink of the skeletons of fishes and other anatomical sketches. Schools in the northwestern part of the State send a case of fossils, among them mastodon's teeth from Essex county. An amusing thing close by is a large case of very nicely mounted butterflies and moths with a hat stretched out in the centre. It is more of an incongruity than appears in the form which harmonizes well enough with the broad-winged insects. A very conspicuous object is a great pantographic chart of the Animal Kingdom, painted by Miss Mary Dalyrimple, a pupil in the Philotechnic Institute at Camden. The execution is not bad, but the system is so desperately artificial that it would seem to be more valuable as a curious piece of ingenuity, than as of any aid to either teacher or learner. Miss Dalyrimple has also tried her brush on large pictures of birds for class-room purposes. The coloring is uniformly bad, but the drawing is good, and these illustrations are no doubt of great use. One sees drawings of animal life everywhere here, but none so good as the oil-paintings of birds done by G. R. Hardenberg, of New Brunswick. Mr. Hardenberg is only eighteen years old, but is already a careful and accurate ornithologist and a prominent artist. His intense anxiety to get minutiæ right detracts from the artistic merit of his pictures, but make them more valuable as every detail of form, size, color and structure is copied from life. The same is true of the plants upon which the birds rest. His attitudes are particularly good, showing much variety, and always spirited life, or, if his birds have given up the ghost, death stiff and stark. The excellent taste and the completeness which exist is owing largely to the care of the Rev. Samuel J Lockwood, well known as a diligent investigator and entertaining writer in natural history. He is Superintendent of Monmouth county, and you may be sure that there is a school where something beside "book" learning is inculcated, and where the value of an observing eye and attentive ear is appreciated. He adds ethnology, and shows a beautiful little collection of Indian relics which would serve as a model for greater museums. The relics are classified as (1) culinary; (2) pottery; (3) ceremonial games, etc.; (4) war and the chase. All come from Monmouth county. The high regard in which Dr. Lockwood is held is evidenced by the presence of a life-size portrait of him at work with his books and microscope. It was executed by one of his pupils, and is very creditable. Trenton is another center of scientific instruction. This is due largely to the labors of an enthusiastic botanist and successful teacher, Prof. Austin C. Apgar, of the State Normal School, who was one of our hardest workers at Peneksee. Prof. Apgar has invented and printed a system of easy botanical analysis by which his students are able to make famous progress, as the large and handsome herbariums of plants indigenous to Trenton show. Prof. Apgar has a way of rousing enthusiasm in all his pupils, whatever be the subject before the class.

Ohio has, perhaps, the best general manifestation of all the operations and results of the American public school system. For example, she shows by a series of red disks of proportionate size the relative attention which each study receives. But it was somewhat discouraging to find that natural history was represented by a spot the size of a bullet as compared with penmanship, the disk of which was as big as a Creedmoor target. Yet, while this is true on the average, there are some bright spots. Elyria is one, Urbana another, Marietta a third, and if we include archæology in our inquiry we shall find a very general interest all over the State. The high schools of Cincinnati, however, possess large cabinets of natural history which they are constantly augmenting; and that study receives a good share of attention to the delight of the scholars. So I am told.

What progress is making in the remaining Western States must be left untold until next week.

COOL!—In a recent number of *The Queenslander* (Brisbane, Australia) appears the following paragraph in double leads, under the head of "Instructions to Amateur Sailors:"

SIR,—Having been from my boyhood fond of boating, and taken an interest in yachts partial to the same, and who do not object to a little hard work or privation which is sometimes to be met with when out for a few days' holiday cruise in the southern portion of our beautiful bay, I give the following rules for safety in sailing small craft, which amateurs should study and act on. They will, I think, find them useful in learning to handle a sailing boat properly and with pleasure to themselves. HENRY O'REILLY.

Now what are these excellent rules? Nothing more or less than the rules (original with us) which we printed in the FOREST AND STREAM for August 12, 1875. They were so good that we had cut them out, intending to reproduce them with acknowledgment, but had not read far before we recognized them as old acquaintances, in fact our own long-lost. It is very unlucky for Mr. O'Reilly that his "interest in youths" should have prompted him to print his advice in that copy of the *Queenslander* that strayed into our sanctum.

—On the grounds about Col. Thompson's fish farm, in West Springfield, Mass., are deer running about, which gives the place quite an English tone. Two fawns were born there last week.

A NEW MOCCASIN.—Thomson, whose waterproof shooting and fishing suits have attained a world-wide reputation has invented, and is now making an oil finished, grain leather shoe pack, or moccasin, made to lace up with a water-tight tongue. They are made with soles for shooting, or without for canoe or snow work. The cut which accompanies the advertisement in another column describes them perfectly.

GRAYLING!—We have received for distribution a number of "Tourists Guides" for Northern Michigan summer resorts, where the grayling and trout abound. This section is reached from Chicago and Cincinnati by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, which passes through a most charming region of country.

—Two articles in our Natural History columns are worthy of note—the sharp arraignment of the crow, which will no doubt find a champion among our readers, and the list of the game birds of Central Michigan given by Mr. Covert.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.—We print this week an abstract of the pedigrees of the first 100 dogs entered in the Kennel Register. This list we will continue to issue until the total number is reached. It will be observed that there are many blanks, such as the date of whelping, breeders, etc. We shall feel obliged if such of our readers as observe these omissions in connection with their dogs will supply us with the information. Our object in printing this abstract at the present time is that all these difficulties may be corrected, and the labor of preparing the Register in complete book form be somewhat lightened. We shall also feel obliged if those who propose to register their dogs will do so at once, as we desire to commence the preparation of the book at an early day. In addition to the pedigrees the volume will contain the best of the kennel matter which has appeared in our paper since its first issue

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME NOW IN SEASON.

Woodcock, *Philohela minor.*
Black-bellied plover or ox-eye, *Squatarola helvetica.*
Ring plover, *Ægialitis semipalmatus.*
Stilt, or long-shanks, *Himantopus nigricollis.*
Red-breasted snipe or dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus.*
Red-backed sandpiper, or ox-bird, *Tringa americana.*
Great marbled godwit, or marlin, *Limosa fedoa.*
Willet, *Totanus semipalmatus.*
Tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus.*
Yellow-shanks, *Totanus flavipes.*

"Bay-birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand-piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf-birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limicolæ* or Shore Birds.

NEW YORK—*Good Ground, July 17th.*—The shooting season is opening well. A day or two ago, Mr. Eaton and a friend went out with Mr. Lane for a few hours, and brought back sixty-eight fine birds—mostly dowitchers, yellow legs and ring-tailed marlins. We have not tried the fishing yet, though we have eaten some very fine fish caught in the bay. HARRIE.

Syracuse, July 18th.—A pigeon shoot occurred at East Syracuse to-day. It was well attended, and the scores were excellent. For the first sweepstakes at ten single birds, usual conditions, there were eighteen entries. F. Abbey, of Chicago, won first prize, $27; H. Lewis the second, $16 20; and M. Mayhew the third, $10 80. A double-bird sweepstakes followed. F. Abbey killed all his birds, and won first money, $9 00; Henry Gale, second, $6.70; and M. Mayhew, third, $3.80. SENECA.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat, July 21st*—Large flocks of bay birds of all descriptions have passed over the point to-day. We anticipate good shooting to-morrow, and are now busy making preparations for them. B.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven July 20th.*—The few wood ducks raised in this vicinity are now scattered about in the pond holes, in meadows where huckleberries are abundant, for which berries they show a great partiality. A brood of dusky ducks is sometimes found with them, but as only an occasional flock is raised here they furnish no sport until later in the season when other flocks from the north have joined them. R. S. M.

PENNSYLVANIA—*New Brighton, July 17th.*—One party of four bagged 36 woodcock on July 5th. Mr. George Woodruff bagged 11 to one gun on Muddy Creek, Butler Co., on July 7th. Several others have been bagging 4, 6 and 8 to the gun the last week. Ruffed grouse never were as plenty as this season, and everyone seems determined to enforce the game and fish laws. L.

Baden, July 18th.—There are not as many grey squirrels here as there were last year; the young ones are of good size. I spent one afternoon on Raccoon Creek; we saw some, but were only able to get a dozen on account of the denseness of the leaves. There will be a great many hares and partridges in this section this fall, particularly in the neighborhood of Raccoon Creek.

KANSAS—*Atchinson, July 16th.*—There is promise of extra fine chicken and quail shooting this fall. The prairies in Southern Nebraska are alive with young chickens and quail. IBEX.

MISERIES OF SUMMER SHOOTING.

PITTSBURGH, July 15th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On July 5th I indulged in my first fall day's woodcock shooting. Twenty-six birds were scored to three guns but I was scored by more than twenty-six thousand mosquitoes and fully twenty-six hundred yellow wood-flies lit on my Cheviot shirt or gloves, with a determination to bore till they struck something underneath; they generally appeared to strike something soon, and it felt just like a rod hot cinder. Before the middle of the afternoon I looked as though I had fought a "yellow-jacket's" nest and been defeated. I have a grim hope that they will all catch the malarial fever from sucking my blood, and shake themselves to death. I have a full supply of malarial poison in me, secured in the Kankakee region while on last fall's shooting trip for chickens and ducks. The woodcock were scarce. On a piece of ground where my friend and four others had killed 102 birds three years ago, we flushed only three birds and killed two. At another spot we flushed an old bird that appeared to fly with difficulty. My friend said the old bird had a young one in its claws. This I doubted and following to the edge of an alder swamp raised the bird and cut it down at short range. It was miserably poor, with a breast-bone as sharp as a knife. Just then I heard my friend shout "There they go in all directions!" I turned and caught him—a splendid wing shot he was too—shooting (?) one on the ground *with his cap*, only being his gun to punch him in the ribs. "Oh," said he, as he held up a miserable half-grown bird that his had killed with his cap—"let's get out of this; July woodcock shooting is an outrage;" and we got into our wagon disgusted with ourselves and the law that permitted us to attempt to kill half-grown birds. After driving a while we drew up at a likely place, and here we got ten fair birds. Later, at a place where Nature had been prolific in her favors for the accommodation of *Philohela minor* in shape of fine spring meadows with clumps of willows, we got our finest birds and finished our count. But all agreed that July woodcock shooting ought to be abolished, and personally I shall never be *participe criminis* in such slaughter again, if I can stay the fever that overtakes me so often—I fear too often—to look over a pair of gun barrels at something trying to escape.

But the mosquitoes! Whew!! And the flies that stuck closer than the scriptural brother, and the heat, and muck and mire, and tangled matted, interwoven, interlaced, waist-deep swamp grass and weeds!!! But then the season was open, and if we did not endure it somebody else would, and we would not get the long deferred woodcock hunt. When night came and we boarded the train for our seven hours' night ride home the dogs were jaded and all but worn out. Some had gone under before noon, others had cholera morbus or canine cramps with vomiting in the afternoon, and looked like dogs in the first stage of hydrophobia. Yet they were all prize dogs. I threw myself on a pile of mail bags in the baggage car and was hustled up again in what seemed a few minutes with the information "We are there." As deep seven hours? I could not believe it, but was home nevertheless. On reaching my office urgent professional duties called me at once to the bedside of suffering humanity where after the proper ministrations I *meditated* again in an adjoining room in a rocking chair. Soon again I was in the impenetrable swamp where at every step countless myriads of mosquitoes rose around me. The dogs had all disappeared in a dense brake, the mosquitoes had grown to be veritable blood-thirsty woodcocks and hovered around me, screaming their wierd song as they sunk their long bog-sucking beaks deep into my flesh, while their big, deep eyes glared at me fiendishly as I struck them off with my tin canteen, for my gun and dogs and friends had hopelessly disappeared. I fought them, and called the dogs and my friends, until, bleeding from a thousand wounds I sank exhausted in the mud and mire and tangled grass. I awoke, and rubbing my eyes as the gray dawn peeped through the window, concluded that the hasty and hearty supper I had eaten while waiting for the home train was undigested. I walked home a wiser man, since I had seen woodcock under more varied circumstances in a shorter time than most sportsmen. I give you my experience now that I feel rested and somewhat cooled off, but still have grave doubts whether I had better not drop it in my waste basket. SOUTH FORK.

COURSING IN MONTANA.

DEER LODGE, Montana, June 26th, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been much interested in the "hare" discussion that has occasionally appeared in your journal since March 16th. We out here do have some amateur coursing that it would do your heart good to see. The jackrabbit or hare is very abundant in this valley (as in every other part of Montana) and when Col. Thornton, in his light spring wagon, and J. S. Pemberton, on horseback, start out with their fine greyhounds, the hares are out of luck, if they happen to be started on the plain far from the foot hills, for in that case they are most generally caught after a glorious chase, but if they succeed in reaching the foot hills they usually distance the fleetest dog, as they seem to go almost as fast up hill as on a level, which of course the dog cannot do. When a hare is started and the dogs are turned loose the Colonel becomes a sight. He gives forth a series of yells to encourage the dogs that startle the country for miles around, (for he is a giant and has a voice to match) and laying whip to his mules so as to keep the chase in view, the way that wagon bounds over the prairie (which is not always smooth) is a perfect terror to those luckless friends that he has taken with him to see the sport. We also have some splendid fox chases, as they are quite numerous here. If not caught by the hounds they usually take to their horrows after three or four hours run, and are often dug out by the hunters. One day the hounds started one, and after a couple of hours' chase the horsemen pressed him so close that he took refuge in a horrow that was so shallow that the hunters reached in and very carefully drew him out, intending to keep him a few days and then turn him loose for a chase, but to their astonishment he died in less than five minutes. As the weather was not warm, he must have died of sheer fright.

I wonder if it is generally known that there are two species, or perhaps varieties, of the great hare in Montana? One kind seems to inhabit the plains and foot hills. They are quite large, weighing, I should suppose, fifteen or twenty pounds. (I much regret not having weighed some of the larger ones that I have killed, and I now promise to do so in the future and let you know the result). They have large yellowish eyes, very much like a sheep's eye, are of a rather dark silver-gray color in summer and as white as snow in winter, except the tips of their ears, which are black. They sit in fours in summer and may burrow also, but I do not recollect seeing them enter their holes in summer. In winter they burrow, usually on the benches, or table lands. I do not know whether they dig their own burrows or take posession of abandoned badger holes, which are very numerous, and of about the same size as those inhabited by the hares. Many a time and oft have I seen them sitting on the bench lands, and while trying to approach within gunshot have them disappoint me by diving into their burrows.

The other kind I think are a little smaller, and only inhabit the pine forests and glades, and are distinguished by two points of great difference from the hare of the plains. The first of which is that their eyes are *jet black*, and when hunting them in winter those same black eyes are the first part of them that is seen, for owing to their snowy whiteness at that time of year, it takes a very keen vision to see any other part of them when sitting in the snow. The other difference consists in the relatively much greater size of their feet, which seems to be caused by considerable wads or bunches of hair which grows between each toe, thus spreading them wide apart. This peculiarity causes them to be called "snow-shoe jack-rabbits," from the fact of its enabling them to travel on top of the snow which falls to a great depth in the woods. These hares also burrow, and when alarmed, if near their holes, instantly dart into them. Both species are mostly nocturnal in their habits, rarely feeding by day. GRANTVILLE STUART.

CREEDMOOR.—Saturday's practice at Creedmoor comprised contests for the Geiger Badge and the prizes offered by Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, for rapidity and accuracy in firing. The first event was shot at the long ranges, 20 shots at 1,000, 15 at 900 and 10 at 800 yards, bullseyes only counting. Mr. L. Weber was the winner, making 24 bullseyes and a score of 190 points. There were but eight competitors in all. The second match was fired at 200 yards, each competitor to fire as many shots as possible inside of half a minute, and to have two chances. Magazine guns to be used as single loaders. The following table shows the result,—

NAME.	1st half minute.			2d half minute.			Totals.		
	Shots fired.	Hits.	Score.	Shots fired.	Hits.	Score.	Shots.	Hits.	Score.
W. Robertson	8	5	18	8	7	19	16	12	37
A. B. Vanheusen	6	3	14	8	7	22	16	13	36
H. Fisher	6	5	16	7	6	17	13	11	33
F. W. Hoefle	6	5	17	6	4	13	12	9	30
Geo. W. Scott	5	5	12	6	5	17	11	10	29
L. Cass	5	4	15	5	4	10	10	8	25
G. W. Yale	5	4	11	6	4	14	11	8	25
H. Funke, Jr	6	3	9	5	4	10	11	7	19
W. C. Clark	5	2	8	6	5	*8	11	7	16
H. Fulton	5	3	8	6	2	5	11	5	13
W. H. Murphy	5	4	9	6	1	4	11	5	13
J. A. Gee	5	2	5	5	2	7	10	4	12
Geo. Waterman	3	2	5	6	3	7	9	5	12
Ed. Barker	5	4	10	5	2	*1	10	6	11
A. T. Decker	4	2	2	7	3	9	9	4	11
J. Rozell	4	1	3	4	2	7	8	3	10
F. Hyde	5	4	7	6	1	2	11	5	9
P. M. De Witt	4	1	2	4	2	5	8	3	7
G. F. Merchant	5	1	7	5	0	0	10	2	7

*Fined 5 points for firing after time.

GLEN DRAKE.—Report of matches held at Glen Drake range, Saturday July 15th, 1876:—

GLEN DRAKE MATCH, 500 YARDS, 10 SCORING SHOTS.

Name.	Score.	Total.
David F. Davids, (winner)	5 3 5 5 3 4 3 4 3 5	40
Geo. Ferguson	3 3 5 5 3 2 4 3 3 5	36

SUBSCRIPTION MATCH, 500 YARDS, 5 SCORING SHOTS.

Geo. Ferguson, 1st prize	5 3 5 4 4	21
Geo. Ferguson, 2d prize	4 4 4 4 4	20
David F. Davids, 3d prize	4 2 3 4 5	18

The next regular match day is Saturday, August 5th. Shooting begins at two P. M.; matches short range, 300 yards.

CONNECTICUT.—At the Willowbrook rifle range, on Saturday, the only shooting was for the "bullseye badge," which had been taken once by C. S. Davidson, of Hartford, and once by Orange Judd, of Middletown. On Saturday Mr. Judd won it again, scoring six bullseyes out of twenty shots, ten at 800 yards, and 10 at 1,000 yards. Mr. Judd must win it again to hold it permanently. There were contestants Saturday from Middletown, New Haven, New Britain and Manchester, but none from Hartford.

MICHIGAN.—The Greenville Rifle Club met for practice on Wednesday, July 12th. The morning was very pleasant but the wind was somewhat shifty and troublesome. Considerable interest was manifested by the members as the club was divided into two teams for a friendly contest of skill. Distance 400 yards; no artificial rest allowed; seven shots each with a possible 35. The match was won by Capt. Hale's team by the following scores:—

Name.	Score.	Total.	Name.	Score.	Total.
Hale	3 4 4 5 5 5 4	30	Rossman	3 5 0 3 3 4 4	22
Sapp	5 4 3 5 5 3 4	29	Wright	5 4 3 5 0 2 4 3	22
Just	2 5 4 5 4 5 5	30	Jones	5 6 5 3 5 5 4	32
Spaulding	3 4 4 4 5 4 4	28	Woodman	5 5 5 4 4 4 5	32
Rowe	4 5 5 5 5 5 5	34	Nelson	4 4 5 3 3 3 0	22
Total		151	Total		130

ALABAMA.—The following is the score of 100 shots fired at an eighteen-ring target, distance 100 yards, Springfield army rifles, by two members of the 1st Regiment, Alabama volunteers, the highest attainable score being 900:—

W. B. HOLT. "CADETS."					W. TUNSTEAD, "RIFLES."				
16	14	17	17	15	16	13	13	17	18
16	14	17	16	15	17	16	14	16	18
13	15	12	11	16	13	13	15	14	16
17	15	17	14	14	15	14	14	13	9
12	16	17	11	18	12	14	17	13	16
14	10	15	16	18	15	16	18	15	16
16	16	15	15	15	16	12	16	13	18
15	13	16	17	15	17	17	16	14	16
14	16	16	14	14	17	16	14	12	16
14	16	18	16	18	16	17	10	14	17
Total	146	145	160	147	153	Total	154	148	147	141	160
Grand Total					751	Grand Total					750

THE ELCHO SHIELD.—The fifteenth contest for the Elcho Shield, the great match of the British N. R. A. was shot on Wimbledon Common on the 25th inst. The conditions of the match were, 15 shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The contestants were as follows:—

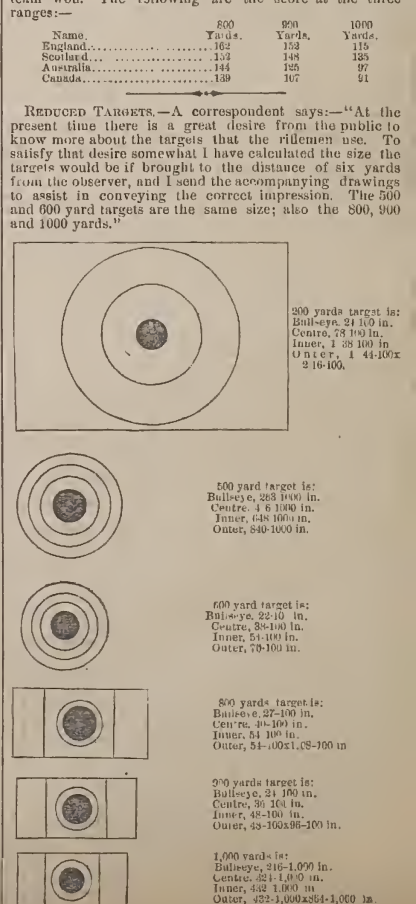
ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	IRISH.
Lieut. Col. J. Fenton,	Edward Ross,	W. Rigby,
Lieut. W. Wyatt,	J. Clews,	J. Rigby,
Major Scriven,	M. Boyd,	Lt. Fenton
J. Baker,	R. H. W. Dunlop	E. Johnson,
H. S. Evans,	T. Whitelaw,	W. L. Joynt,
Lieut. Col. Radcliffe,	P. Rae,	G. D. Goff,
M. R. Smith,	N. Ferguson,	R. S. Greenhill,
Lieut. Col. Bertram.	R. McVittie.	M. Smyth.

At the first range the Scotch team led with a score of 504 points out of a possible 600, England having 489 and Ireland 479. At the next range Scotland held her own with 503 points, England improving a little with 490, while Ireland fell off 30 points from her 800 yards score, making but 449. At the 1,000 yards range the Scottish team became demoralized and fell to third place with 451 points, Ireland scoring 455, while England sprang to first place with 484 points, the totals standing: England, 1,463; Scotland, 1,458, and Ireland, 1,383. The result was received with much chagrin by the Scotch and Irish teams, each of whom had hopes of visiting America this fall as champions of Great Britain and holders of the Elcho Shield. Last year the Irish won with a score of 1,506 points, England's score being 1,502, and Scotland's 1,503.

On the 22d the match between the English, Scotch, Australian, and Canadian teams, was concluded. The English team won. The following are the score at the three ranges:—

Name.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.
England	164	153	115
Scotland	152	148	135
Australia	144	125	97
Canada	139	107	91

REDUCED TARGETS.—A correspondent says:—"At the present time there is a great desire from the public to know more about the targets that the riflemen use. To satisfy that desire somewhat I have calculated the size the targets would be if brought to the distance of six yards from the observer, and I send the accompanying drawings to assist in conveying the correct impression. The 500 and 600 yard targets are the same size; also the 800, 900 and 1000 yards."



Thomson's

Oil Finished Grain Leather Shoe-Pack or Moccasin.

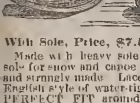


With Sole, Price, $7.50. Without Sole, $5.50.

Made with heavy sole for land use; also without sole for snow and canoe purposes. All hand sewed and strongly made. Laced in front with hooks (over English style of water-tight tongue), thereby securing PERFECT FIT around ankle, thus preventing all slipping at the heel. Made with broad soles and on scientific principles.

Fills the want long felt by sportsmen for an easy fitting and durable shoe.

In ordering, state size of boot worn. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with 40 cents additional for postage, or by express C. O. D. everywhere. Manufactured by THOMSON & SON, 338 Broadway, New York. Jn27-tf



Good's Oil Tanned Moccasins.

The best thing ever worn by sportsmen. Not injured by wetting and drying—always soft and easy to the feet. Four different styles. Prices to suit the times. Send for illustrated circular and price list. (Successor to Frank Good). MARTIN S. HUTCHINGS, P. O. Box 368 Dover, N. H. Jn27 tf

The Kennel.

TWO FINE BROKEN DOGS FOR Sale.—Dan, a Black Setter dog thoroughly broken, out of Scott Rodman's Dash, and T. Shipman's Black and Tan bitch, four years old. Duke, Red Irish Setter out of B. Nelson's Maggie thoroughly broken in every respect, two years old. Parties who wish to purchase can have these dogs worked for them, so they may be satisfied before purchasing. Address J. W. this office. jn20-f.

STUD DOG.—ROBINSON'S "JACK," the famous red setter, by Putman's Dash (now dead), is offered for stud purposes at $25 for service. Address W. H. at this office. jn13-tf

RED IRISH SETTER PUPS FOR Sale—Sire, imported red Irish Don, dam Maud, grand dam Gypsy by Rodman's Dash; full pedigree given by inquiring of C. MILEY, Lancaster, Pa. jn12-5t

LISTEN!



The Sportsmen's Bell tells the position of the dog, causing the hunter to lie closer. Rapidly coming into use in early woodcock shooting, cocking and general shooting, where the cover is thick. Sold by dealers in guns and sporting goods. STEVENS BROS., MANUFACTURING CO., East Hampton, Conn. Jn6 3m

BOARD FOR DOGS AND HORSES.

First-class accommodation; plenty of spring water; terms low. Address HENRY B. HURST, Rock Farm, Glen Cove, L. I., or 71 Green Ave., Brooklyn.

REFERENCES:

Robert Francis, 47 Broad Street.
Thos. E. Smith, Astor House.
William A. Eadly, 96 Wall.
T. Brinton, 32 Berling.
Forest and Stream, 17 Chatham. ap127 3m

FOR SALE—FULL GORDON SETTER Pups, over four months old. Both sire, Tom, and dam, Jinnie, are very hard to beat on quail and grouse. Pedigree given. Imported Red Irish Setter DON will be allowed to serve bitches. Inquire of ap120 H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY GARDNER, M. D., HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, medicines adapted to the cure of all diseases. Dealer in sporting dogs of every variety. Dogs trained for reasonable compensation. Broadway and Fiftieth street. Oct 22

FOR SALE—SPORTSMENS HOME Farm in the thriving village of St. Joseph, Mich. containing 160 acres set to Apple, Pear, Peach, and Cherry, 350 Grape Vines, and eighty rods of Lawton Ela Kberry, &c. All choice fruit. Good buildings adjoining the corporation. A rare opportunity for a market garden. Five daily steamers to Chicago and Milwaukee in fruit season; also daily fruit trains to Chicago via C. and M. L. S. Railway. Splendid Duck, English Snipe, Plover, Rail, and Woodcock shooting in season, and Bass and Pickerel fishing only one quarter mile distant. Healthy locality. Possession given next fall. For sale cheap, and terms easy. Address J. H. WAY, Corning, N. Y. jel eowtf

The Infallible Fish Bait.

Having perfected a suitable Paste for Fish Bait, the undersigned offers same to the sporting fraternity, assuring them that it will prove more remunerative than any known substance for the purpose of angling. It is of a pale white color, square in form. By soaking in water a few seconds it becomes pliable. Taking a small piece, size of a pea, and pressing the same on or about the eye of the hook and using regular bait, any angler can kill to his heart's content. Price 2 cents each, post paid. Address JOS. LABADIE, Galveston, Texas. Jn6-3m

Skinner's New Fluted Bait.

Best Bait used for Bass or Pickerel fishing. Samples by mail, postpaid, 75c. Send 10c for the only complete Illustrated Catalogue published—80 pages of Fishing Tackle, Guns, Pistols, Base Ball, and Sporting Goods. FISH & SIMPSON, my13tf 182 Nassau street, N. Y.

Northern Railway of Canada and Collingwood Lake Superior Line.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO THE BEAUTIFUL INLAND LAKES OF CANADA AND

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Three express trains daily north from Toronto. Steamers leave Collingwood every Thursday at 6 P. M., on arrival of steamboat express, leaving Toronto at noon.

Parlor Cars on all Express Trains.

Lake Couchiching

AND THE

Lakes of Muskoka

Are the coolest and most delightful Summer watering places in Northern Canada. Tourists proceeding down the St Lawrence can make a pleasant detour from Toronto to Couchiching in five hours on express train with Drawing Room Coaches, thus visiting the most charming of the chain of Lakes.

Excursion Tickets

At greatly reduced rates during months of July, August and September; may be had from COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York and Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

ALFRED TELFER,

Gen. Agt. Northern Railway, Toronto. Jn6 3m

The Rangeley Lakes

VIA FARMINGTON AND PHILLIPS, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE RANGELEY LAKES, THE FAVORITE HAUNT OF THE DEER AND TROUT, IS BY

Maine Central Railroad

TO FARMINGTON, AND THENCE BY STAGE TO THE LAKES.

Train leaves Portland daily, at 1:20 P. M., or on arrival of trains from Boston, for Farmington and Rangeley Lakes, arriving at Farmington at 6:35, making close connection with stages for Philips and Greenvale. Round trip tickets from Boston via Eastern or Boston and Maine Railroads to Rangeley Lakes and return by the way of Farmington, $14.00, Portland, $11.00.

The Maine Central is also the only land route to Moosehead Lake. Tickets from Boston to Mt. Kineo House and return only $15.00, Portland, $12 00.

Special rates for parties can be obtained by addressing F. E. BOOTHBY, General Ticket Agent Maine Central Railroad, Portland.

PAYSON TUCKER,

SUP'T MAINE CENTRAL R. R,

PORTLAND, ME.

July 1st, 1876. Jn6 2m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ROUTE TO THE SALMON POOLS OF NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC.

Anglers and Tourists wishing to visit the famous rivers of Northern New Brunswick and Quebec are informed that express accommodation trains now run daily between St. John, N. B., and Riviere du Loup, Q. Passengers leaving St. John by the morning train can reach Metis, Nepisiquit, Restigouche, Metapedia, and other famous rivers the same day.

C. J. Brydges, General Superintendent Government Railways. Jn6 3m

THE "FISHING LINE."

Brook Trout and Grayling Fisheries

OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, VIA

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

(Mackinaw, Grand Rapids & Cincinnati Short Line.)

The waters of the Grand Traverse Region and the Au Sable, North Woods and Headwaters are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the great abundance and variety of fish contained.

Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous American Grayling is found only in these waters

Brook Trout Season opens May 1st.
Grayling season opens June 1st.

Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge are also found in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

Take your family with you. The scenery of the North Woods and lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry, and bracing. The climate peculiarly beneficial to those enduring with hay fever and asthma.

The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

On and after June 1st Round Trip Excursion Tickets sold to Points in Grand Traverse Region, and attractive train facilities accorded to tourists and sportsmen; also on and after July 1st Mackinaw and Lake Superior Excursion Tickets.

Dogs, Guns, and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk

Camp Cars for Fishing Parties and Families at low rates.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide, containing full information as to Hotels, Boats, Guides, &c., and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds, Send to Forest and Stream office, or address

J. H. PAGE, G. P. & T. A.,
may4 4m Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—The Continental leaves New York at 11 P. M., connecting with Passenger train in waiting on wharf at New Haven, leaving at 5:15 A. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Excursion to New Haven and return, $1.50 Apply at General Office, on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent. my28 tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
LESSEE, FLUSHING, N. S. AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN R. R. OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave Long Island City as follows:—

From F. N. S. and Central Depot north of Ferry—For Flushing (Bridge street), College Point and Whitestone—8.35, 8.20, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.25, 1.33, 3.14, 4.03, 5.03, 5.31, 6.05, 6.31, 7.03, 7.35, 8.55 P. M.; 12.01 A. M.

For Flushing (Main street) and Great Neck Branch—8.35, 7.25 A. M.; 1.00, 5.31, 7.03 P. M., and 12.01 A. M. Saturday nights. For Main street only—9.04, 11.03 A. M., 12.05, 2.05, 3.04, 4.33, 5.04, 6.05, 6.31, 7.35 P. M.

For Flushing, Central Depot, Creedmoor, Garden City and Hempstead—7.35, 9.04, 11.04 A. M.; 1. 2.35, 5.03, 6.05, 7.03 P. M.; and 12.01 Wednesday and Saturday nights. For Central Depot and Garden City—4.33 P. M.

For Babylon—9.04 A. M. 2.05; 4.33 P. M. For Patchogue—2.05, 4.33 P. M. From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry: For Jamaica—6.35, 7.03, 8.33, 9.05, 10, 11.33 A. M.; 1.04, 3.03, 4.05, 5.34, 6.05, 6.30, 7.25, 11 P. M. For Rockaway and Rockaway Beach—7.03, 10, 11, A. M.; 1.30, 4.03, 5 P. M. For Far Rockaway only—6.35, 9.05, A. M., 3.03, 6.32 30, 7 P. M. For Locust Valley—6.35, 8.30, 9.04 A. M.; 3.03, 4.05, 5.30, 6.30 P. M. For Hempstead—7.03, 8.30, 11.32 A. M.; 3.03, 4.03, 5.30 P. M. For Port Jefferson—6.35, 10 A. M.; 5 P. M. Northport—4.03, 6.30 P. M. For Babylon—7.03, 8.30, 11. 3.03, 4.03, 5.05, 6.05 P. M. For Islip—7.03, 8.30 A. M.; 5 P. M. Patchogue, 8.30 A. M., 5 P. M. For Riverhead—9.05 A. M., 3.03, 4 P. M. For Greenport and Sag Harbor Branch—9.05 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Creedmoor only—2 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

From F. N. S. and C. Depot, north of Ferry:

For Flushing (Bridge street), College Point and Whitestone—8, 9.30, 11 A. M.; 12.30 3.30 5.15, 6.35, 8 P. M. For Great Neck Branch—9.15 A. M., 5.15, 6.45 P.M. For Flushing (Main street)—9.15, 10.33 A. M.; 12.40, 2.05, 4.15, 6.45, 10 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead—9.15, 11 33 A. M.; 5.05 P. M. For Babylon and Patchogue—9.15 A. M.; 5.05 P. M. From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry: For Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach—9, 10, 11 A. M., 1.30, 6.40 P. M. For Northport and Port Jefferson—8, 9.30 A. M. Northport—6.40 P. M. For Locust Valley Branch—9 30 A. M., 6.40 P. M. For Babylon—9 A. M., 6.40 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of James Slip, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., every 30 minutes previous to the departure of trains from Long Island City. Sunday boats from James Slip—9.30 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of East Thirty-fourth street, every fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains.

THE SPORTSMEN'S ROUTE.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago, Like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach in all directions, and cover about all the country north, northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and the country north thereof; with another line it pushes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escanaba, to Negaunee and Marquette; with another line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and for St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching westward from Elroy, it runs to and through Winona, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and stops not until Lake Kameska, Dakota, is reached; another line starts from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, via the Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galina and Dubuque, and the country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last named is the "GREAT TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route to Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

TO SPORTSMEN:

THIS LINE PRESENTS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES—FOR PRAIRIE CHICKEN, DUCK, GEESE AND BRANT SHOOTING, THE IOWA LINE AND KEY OFFERS MORE FAVORABLE POINTS

than any other road in the country, while for Deer and Bear Hunting, and for Brook Trout, Lake Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, and Bass Fishing a hundred points on the Northern and Northwestern lines of the company will be found unsurpassed by any in the West.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt., Chicago.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
ap16

TO SPORTSMEN:

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMP'Y

Respectfully invite attention to the

Superior Facilities

afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and dangers of resh ipment, while the excellent cars run over the smooth steel tracks enable STOCK TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

The lines of

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

also reach the best localities for

GUNNING AND FISHING

in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. EXCURSION TICKETS may be had at the offices of the Company in all the principal cities to KANE, RENOVA, BRADFORD, CRESSON, RALSTON, MINNEQUA, and other well-known centers for

Trout Fishing, Wing Shooting, and Still Hunting.

Also, to

TUCKERTON, BEECH HAVEN, CAPE MAY, SQUAN, and points on the NEW JERSEY COAST noted for FALT WATER SPORT AFTER FIN AND FEATHER.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager. feb17 tf

NEW YORK & LONG BRANCH R.R. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT AND SQUAN.

Time-table of June 19th, 1876. Trains leave New York from foot of Liberty street. North River, at 7.30, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45 4.30 and 6.00 P. M.

All trains run to Long Branch. The 7.30, 9.00 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45, 4.30 P. M. trains run through to Sea Girt and Squan.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson street at 7.35, 9.05, 11.35 A. M., 2.30, 4.20, 5.20 P. M.

Stages for ASBURY PARK, KEYPORT connect at MATTEWAN STATION with all trains.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Engr. jul13-3m

The Hazard Powder Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

Hazard's "American Sporting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6½ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6½ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with *great penetration.* For field, forest and water shooting it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 12½, and 6½ lbs. and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING POWDER.

GOVERNMENT CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office

88 Wall Street, New York.

GUNPOWDER.

Dupont's

SPORTING, SHIPPING AND MINING

POWDER.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER MILLS

(ESTABLISHED IN 1801),

Have maintained their great reputation for 75 years Manufacture the Celebrated

EAGLE DUCKING, EAGLE RIFLE, AND DIA MOND GRAIN POWDER.

The most Popular Powder in Use. Also,

Sporting, Mining, Shipping and Blasting Powder

Of all kinds and descriptions.

For sale in all parts of the country. Represented by

F. L. Kneeland,

Feb 10-1y 70 Wall Street, New York.

Orange Sporting Powder.

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER,

The *strongest* and *cleanest* Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7, packed *only* in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The coarser sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

ORANGE DUCKING POWDER,

For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6¼ lbs. each, and in canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

ORANGE RIFLE POWDER,

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes F.G, FF.G, FFF.G, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 4 lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less recoilum than any other brands made.

BLASTING, MINING, AND SHIPPING POWDER OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 LBS.

SAFETY FUSE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER Co.,

26 Murray St, N. Y.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUNPOWDER. Recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World"

CHALLENGE.

The undersigned is prepared to prove all the superior qualities he claims for his powder.

Safety, Cleanliness, Strength, Little Recoil, Little Smoke, Small Report, Less Heating of the Barrel in Rapid Firing, and its Regularity in Shooting.

He challenges all riflemen to shoot against him with black powder, 200 rounds, without wiping; 100 rounds off-hand, at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards respectively, and 100 rounds in any position at same distances; the 200 rounds equally divided at the three ranges; sighting shots extra.

Will shoot for money if desired.

The powder is also well adapted for shot guns.

Inquire for the "Dittmar Powder" of your dealer, or address the

DITTMAR POWDER MANF'G CO.,
NEPONSET MASS.

WILD RICE FOR SALE.

I am prepared to receive orders for any quantity of Wild Rice Seed to be delivered C. D. D. last of September. THOS. P. CANTWELL, Brainerd, Minn.

WILD RICE SEED. ORDERS SOlicited for fall delivery. R. VALENTINE, Janesville Wisconsin. Jn28-4t

BOSTON, U. S. A.

To Travelers desiring the Best Hotel Accomodations in a choice locality, near the Public Garden, Common, Public Library, Museum of Fine Arts, Churches, the Railroad Stations, and Places of Amusement.



THE BRUNSWICK,

BOYLSTON STREET, corner of CLARENDON, BOSTON, OFFERS SUPERIOR ATTRACTIONS.

The structure is new and FIRE PROOF and is supplied with a Passenger Elevator.

It is furnished most elegantly and is supplied with every modern convenience, having hot and cold water in every chamber and bath-rooms with every suite. The Heating and Ventilating Apparatus throughout the whole house is on the most approved plan.

Parties desiring information by correspondence will receive prompt attention by addressing the Proprietor, or by direct application to

J. W. WOLCOTT, Proprietor.

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.

BROOK TROUT FISHING.—The Scuppernong Springs House is now open for the accommodation of fishermen and others. This House is situated three miles from North Prairie Station, Waukesha county, Wis., at the Scuppernong Trout Ponds, where is to be found the best trout fishing in the Northwest. Conveyance can always be had at the station. Terms $2 per day. Trout always on the table. Dead fish, 50 cents a pound. For further information address H. F. DOUSMAN, North Prairie, Wis. jul18 4t

BAY SHOOTING OF ALL VARIETIES. Shinnecock Bay, the best shooting ground in the vicinity of New York. Wm. N. Lane respectfully informs his friends that, having largely added to the Springville House, he is prepared to entertain and take care of his guests in ample manner. Moderate prices and satisfactory attention guaranteed. The young bay birds are now coming in and good bags are the order of the day. Address Wm. N. LANE, Good Ground Station, L. I. Live wild geese stools for spring and fall shooting. jul13-3m

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; 20 acres of grounds. First-class accommodation for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson river Railroad. Persons visiting this delightful resort with a view to secure rooms, will be impressed with its unusual attractions. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill. jn29 3mo

Board During Centennial

IN PHILADELPHIA.

A FEW SELECT TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT parties can be accommodated by a private family, strictly first-class, with reasonable charges. Rooms can be engaged for the whole or any portion of Exhibition term. The house is situated within 12 minutes of the Centennial Grounds, and 20 minutes from the business centre of Philadelphia.

Buy ticket ($2.65), via Pennsylvania Railroad, for Germantown Junction Station, which is distant only 200 yards from the house. Address

L. GARVER, 2008 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

R. T. COLE, Proprietor.

Weakly Hops, Boating, Fishing, Driving, Billiards, Bowling, Croquet. A promenade piazza 30 feet long. je8 6m

PARKS HOUSE,

MAGOG, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

W. JAMERSON, Prop'r.

A. W. HUBBARD, Business Manager.

This is one of the finest fishing localities in the Eastern Townships of Canada, and is situated at the outlet of Lake Memphremagog. Reached by stage eleven miles from Ayre Flat, on Passumpsic Railroad, or by boat from Newport. je1 3m

BROOK'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, PROVINCE QUEBEC, CANADA.

House new, large, and well kept, good bar, &c. Free bus to depot. Daily line of stages to Magog, Sherbrooke, and Melbourne, on Grand Trunk Railway. Waterloo is a pleasant, thriving village near Waterloo Lake, and in the midst of an excellent shooting and fishing district—Lunge, Lake Trout, Speckled Trout, Bass, and Pickerel. Board $1.25 per day.

je1 3m L. H. BROOKS, Proprietor

OTTAWA HOTEL,

C. S. BROWN & J. Q. PERLEY, PROPRIETORS,

Montreal, Canada.

LOCATED ON ST. JAMES AND NOTRE DAME STS., THE TWO PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREETS IN THE CITY. FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

ja1 8m

ADIRONDACKS.

TAYLOR HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN.

Eleven hours from New York. Through tickets and checks. Post, express and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest location, scenery, fishing, boating and riding in the Adirondacks.

C. F. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

Centennial Board.

FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN FIND pleasant rooms and board in private family, at Tioga, on Reading Railroad, a quarter of a mile from New York Junction. Surroundings rural. Steam cars every half hour to Centennial Grounds—fare 10 cents. Charges $2 a day. Address S. A. ATKINSON, 19th Street, 7th House South of Ontario, Phila., Pa. jn30 2t.

CARMAN HOUSE, FORKED RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., best Hunting and Fishing Grounds in Barnegat Bay. House in first-class order. Apply to F. A. BRIGGS, Proprietor, or at the Briggs House, cor. 42d St. and 4th Ave., New York. jn30 2m.

Bromfield House,

BY

Messenger Bros.,

55 BROMFIELD STREET,

Boston Mass.

The House for Sportsmen,

feb17 tf

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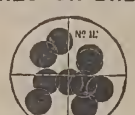
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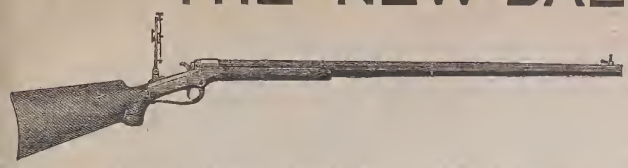
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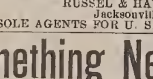
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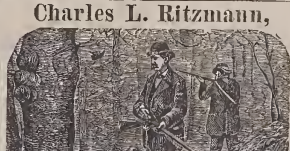
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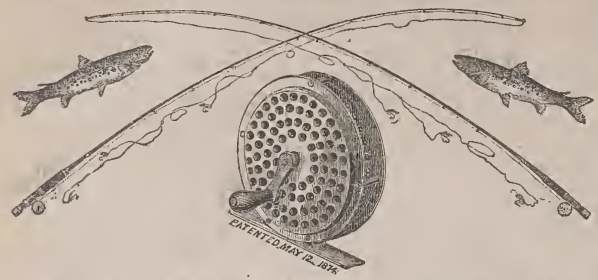
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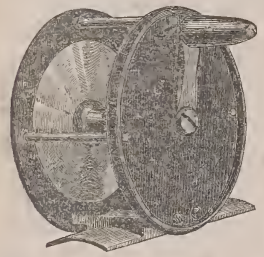


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The Standard Flies for American Waters.

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BLACK BASS RODS.

made of Split Bamboo (new this season.) Vom Hofe's Rubber sided Pivot, Click and Salmon Reels. The celebrated "Frankfort" Reel, &c., &c. Sole manufacturers of "Mulnix's" Patent Flies. The new style Cutty hunk Bass lines of Extra quality.

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Orders by mail will receive careful and prompt attention.

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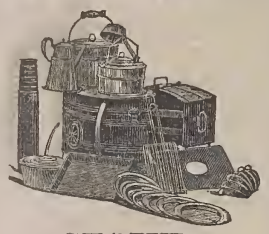
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Weighing only 35 pounds, very durable, will cook for ten persons, and is especially adapted for camping purposes. The ware consists of 8 qt. kettle, 6 qt. tea kettle, 2 qt. coffee pot, fry pan, round tin pan, 2 square pans, dipper, gridiron, tent collar, 8 ft. funnel, and no oven that will roast 15 pounds beef.



The ware is so constructed that it nests and packs in the oven, and the oven and funnel pack inside the stove, as represented in cut 2, leaving room for packing half a dozen plates, knives, forks, spoons, and drinking cups. Price complete, $15.

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The design embraces the best points of the English and French Suits, combined with the necessary requirements for American service. Particular attention has been paid to color.

Each suit is thoroughly water-proofed by a new patent process. The seams and pocket corners being securely fastened, the arm holes ventilated, and nothing neglected to render the suit perfect in every respect.

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One hundred suits will be kept ready in stock, so that we can furnish to order any size required, at a moment's notice.

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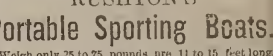
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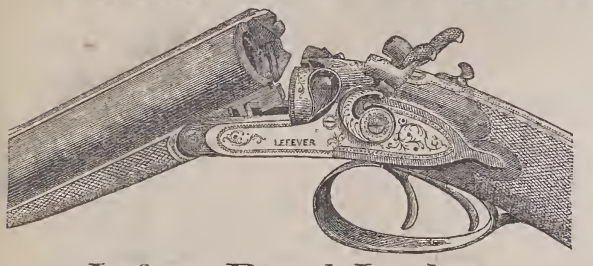


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Lefever Breech Loaders.

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Muzzle Loaders Altered to Breech Loaders.

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We Positively Guarantee Every Gun We Make.

The undersigned having purchased the machinery and tools of the late L. Barber & Co., and added largely to the same, with heavy increase of stock, and with several valuable improvements in the manufacture and action of this celebrated gun, are now prepared to fill orders with dispatch.

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Rifles, Pistols OF ALL **Kinds.**

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For Simplicity of Construction, ACCURACY, Penetration, Durability, Safety, Ease of Manipulation,
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Unrivalled Sporting Guns.

Stand unequalled in every contest. Their performance at the London Trials of 1875 beats the records of any maker in the world.

1875. 12-Gauge, Choke Boring.
Maker of Gun. Exhibitor.
1st—Greener.....Greener.
2d—Pape.....Davidson.
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Out of a class of 68 guns, 8 out of the 6 best were made by Pape. The Greener gun was protested against on the spot for having its score false counted, the fact proven there, and afterwards confirmed by same gun being shot for two days per week for six weeks in succession, when its average score only took 24th place, its very best score being greatly below the scores of the best six guns.

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Those champion Long Range guns, only 7 pound weight, with a charge of 3¼ dr. to 1½ oz. shot, beat the best a bore Greener gun at 60 yards; weight, 15 lbs.; 6 drachms and 2¼ oz. shot.

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W. W. GREENER'S
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W. W. G. is the only maker who has made an average pattern of 214 shots in a 30-inch circle, at 40 yards, with a 12-bore gun, at any public trial either in England or America.

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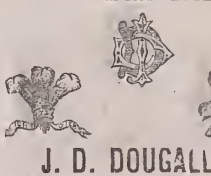
Pioneer,	$65 Gold.
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TRAP SHOTS and others requiring Guns specially built, on our new system for DOUBLE-CLOSE SHOOTING, with increased PENETRATION, can have their wishes carried out WITH DESPATCH

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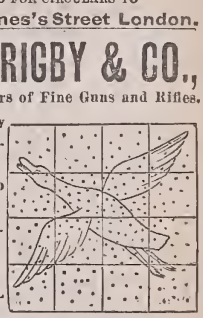
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Express Rifles, Double and Single,
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RIGBY'S Celebrated
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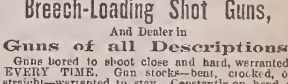


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Target made by C.W. RENNEL, Esq., Keeseville, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 25.
Score, 25.

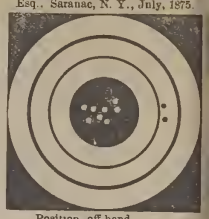
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REPEATING RIFLE.

THE

Hunter's and Sportsman's Favorite.

Target made by IRA FLANDERS Esq., Saranac, N. Y., July, 1875.



Position, off-hand.
Bullseye, 22 inches.
Distance, 400 yards.
Possible score, 50.
Score, 46.

88 Consecutive Shots, made by Gen. W. E. STRONG, Peshtigo, Wis., March 11, 1875.

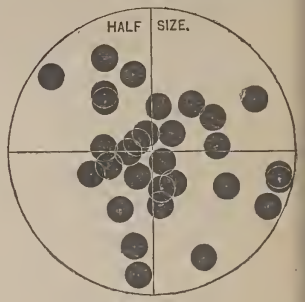


Position, kneeling.
Bull-eye, 24 inches.
Distance, 500 yards.
81 Bulleyes.....124
43 Centres.....129
14 Outers.....28
281 out of a posible 352.



The accompanying are authentic copies of targets made with the style of gun represented above.

Target made by Dr. E. H. PARDEE, San Francisco, California.



30 consecutive shots.
Distance, 110 yards.
String, 32¼ inches.
Average, 1 9-100.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Price List, address

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VIA THE

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NEW RAILROAD,

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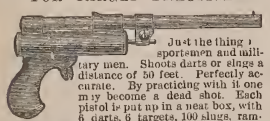
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FOR TARGET PRACTICE.



Just the thing for sportsmen and military men. Shoots darts or slugs a distance of 50 feet. Perfectly accurate. By practicing with it one may become a dead shot. Each pistol is put up in a neat box, with 6 darts, 6 targets, 100 slugs, ramrod, claw, wrench, and skeleton gun stock. Price, $5; nickel plated, $6. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 35 cents postage.

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Curtis & Harvey's DIAMOND GRAIN.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Superior Rifle, and Col. Hawker's Ducking.

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Agent for U. S. America.

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COMPLETE

Sporting and Camping Outfits,

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19 Maiden Lane, 20 & 22 John street, N. Y

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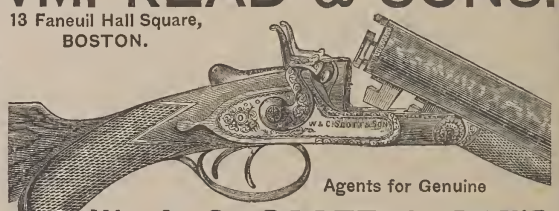
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

Volume 6, Number 26. 17 Chatham St. (City Hall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

White Mountains of Arizona.

AT an altitude of 6,500 feet, the atmosphere is not very warm in October, and to be unceremoniously pulled out of your blankets, with the remark that your mule is saddled and waiting for you to mount, is to say the least, provoking, particularly when you were enjoying dreams of home and loved ones. Obedient to orders, however, I soon donned my shooting suit and bidding my striker roll my blankets, and strap them to the saddle, proceeded to the mess room to brace up the inner man, for we were to be gone, none of us could tell how long. We, the Lieutenant and myself, had arranged the day before to go high up in the White Mountains, where some Indians had, a few days before, killed a couple of elk, to see if we could have the good luck to bring down a few more. It was arranged that we should take a train of a dozen pack mules in charge of the head packer, which with the cargodore, cook, and two Apache Indians, as guides, all well mounted on first class mules, made quite a cavalcade. Our route lay northwest from the Post, distant about thirty miles. Lieut. B. (who, by the way, is a glorious young fellow, and a crack shot, both with rifle and shot gun,) was in command of the out-fit. After doing justice to a good breakfast, (being frequently hurried up) I took down my Winchester and laying in an extra stock of cartridges (for I supposed I should certainly kill a dozen elk) announced myself as ready. We were soon out of sight of the Post and its strict commanding officers, and breathing the pure mountain air felt free, and we also felt that the expedition was one in which our reputations were at stake. The Lieutenant and myself rode in advance, followed by the Indians, after which came the train of animals. Being a visitor as it were, the charge of providing the out-fit was left entirely to the Lieutenant, who now assumed the rank of Commanding Officer, Quartermaster, Commissary,—well, in fact, he was everything, and I was simply a passenger. Right well did he perform all the duties of his respective offices, and should I ever go again upon another elk hunt, I want no better companion, or commander than this same Lieutenant. We had ridden about ten miles over a terribly rough trail, stopping occasionally to readjust some pack which the mule had concluded was more than he wanted to carry, and hence took the liberty of rubbing his load against a tree, merely to see if he could not get rid of a portion, for I tell you a pack mule is a cunning fellow, and it takes close watching of the packer and cargodore to prevent him from playing some trick that will cause delay. As I said before, we had proceeded about ten miles, when one of the Indians slipped quietly off his animal and rushed down a steep declivity, jumped across a streamlet and with the same gait mounted another mountain on the opposite side. When approaching the summit, he was observed to drop upon his knee, and simultaneously with the act his rifle reported that game of some kind had felt the weight of a 45 bullet. He seemed to be in no hurry, as he was carelessly dropping another cartridge into his muzzle gun, when he leisurly walked about 150 yards and picked up a magnificent turkey gobbler. The Lieutenant concluded we had better ride down to the stream and roast that turkey for our dinner, so without any more coercion I turned off and took the zig-zag trail for the bottom, here we unsaddled, and in less time than it has taken me to write it, every pack was off and in their proper places, and a nice fire was started. Did any of my readers ever roast a twenty-five pound turkey in the woods without a range or stove? If not, then "half his life is gone." The process is a simple one. In front of the fire, and at a proper distance, two forked sticks are driven into the ground, said sticks being about fifteen inches high, and two feet apart; a little farther back from these, six or eight inches, two more forked sticks are driven into the ground, but these are about thirty inches in height, and four feet apart; a pole is laid across the top, and from this pole to the ground at an angle of about 45° bark is placed, which acts as a reflector. After the turkey is properly dressed an iron ramrod is passed through his carcase, and each end (beyond the bird) is rested upon the crotch of the two shorter sticks, a pan is placed underneath, and the cook constantly turns the bird, at the same time basting with the drippings. Ye gods! it makes me smack my lips to think of that turkey. I never knew before, how much turkey a man could eat, in fact I don't know yet; all I can say is, that what was left would not feed an infant.

We were soon again in the saddle, and were hurrying to get to a good camping ground on the White River and pitch the tents before dark. I was riding some paces in advance (thinking over that turkey) when I was aroused from my reverie by the close proximity to my head of a rifle bullet, turning suddenly in my saddle, with the remark "What in thunder, Lieutenant, are you shooting so close to me for?" "Well," says he, "I'll tell you, if I had not shot just as I did, a big four-prouged buck would have brought you in here, and I would have *had to shoot you.*" "Thank you sir, for your kind consideration, but drive your bucks in the future the other way." The truth was, the buck (and he was a fine one) would probably have run over me, without my having seen him at all, only for the kindness of the Lieutenant. By the time we had him dressed and packed, it was getting time for us to go into camp, and while this was being done, I went out on foot to see what luck I would have, and had the fortune to kill two more turkeys, and here let me add, it is not well to kill many turkeys when you are on foot. If ever I was tempted to utter cuss words, it was when packing two turkeys and a rifle, over a mountain trail, but by self command I utterly refrained, and toted them to camp without a complaint, or ugly thought. For the first time I had the oportunity of judging of the qualifications of the Quartermaster, Commissary and caterer's ability, and do hereby declare him to be a success. It could be more easily told what he *did'nt* have, than what he *did have*, but suffice it to say, I was perfectly satisfied, that if we shot nothing more, we could stay out a month. After stuffing ourselves with commissary stores, turkey, venison, etc., we filled our pipes (and let me ask of you as a favor to thank in my name W. S. Kimball & Co. for inventing Vanity Fair,) and lounged before a rousing fire, telling our stories and jokes until the snoring of the Indians reminded us that the time had arrived for us to turn in.

By daylight the next morning we were astir and within an hour were again on the march. The country had now become more rugged, if such could possibly be, and it was one continuous down, down, down a precipitous mountain side, or up, up, up to a giddy, dizzy height only to find mountains still higher before you. The deer tracks were now becoming more abundant, and an occasional deer was seen that was getting out of our way, having had sufficient warning by the noise made not only by ourselves, but the tread and tramp of the pack train over the rocks. It was enought to have startled a herd of deer for a mile off. We hoped that this day's march, would bring us to the snow, where the elk had been killed by the Indians, consequently we were not particular about keeping quiet, in fact we wanted it understood by the denizens of the forest, that *we* were there, and that to-morrow the battle would commence. Darkness had overtaken us before we arrived at the proper place, and whew! how cold it was, and how hard the wind did blow. We did'nt promenade much that night, but after eating a hearty meal and enjoying Vanity Fair, snugly cusconsed ourselves between three pairs of heavy three-point blankets, and were soon dreaming of to-morrow.

It came at last, cold as was desirable, but no wind. I never felt brighter, fresher, or better nerved than I did that morning. I felt that a deer at 300 yards was my game, and the close of the day proved my feeling to have been correct. We each took an Indian guide and I had not gone more than a mile before I started a deer. Dropping my rifle, I saw another, and another, and another, until I became puzzled which one to shoot at. I knew that this indecision was producing the buck ague, yet for the life of me I could not overcome it, until my Indian, fearing that they would all get away from me, fired and brought down his game. My nerves by this time were settled and in the next moment I had gotten down well in the hind sight, and at 300 yards a noble buck dropped in his tracks, while another with nostrils distended, and with his head half bent towards his fallen comrade, received his quietus; without moving a yard I sent a third one to grass, and this red man of the forest had been my equal. It seemed as if it were to be a contest "as to rapidity of firing," between my Winchester and his needle gun, (and I can assure you he could drop a single cartridge into that needle gun mighty fast, but I had the advantage in the long run. He began to get excited, the *Indian* was coming to the surface very plainly, his nostrils too were distended, eyes bright as meteors, and only when they were out of reach did he settle down to his former self. With the remark of en-*ju*, meaning good. Yes, said I, good. I've got three, how many have you got? "Toggy," said he—(Apache for three). We had six deer and it was not yet eight o'clock. We soon had them dressed and hung in trees, and during the balance of the day, it was a constant firing. About three o'clock I saw the Lieutenant slowly riding in my direction, and soon overtaking him began a comparison of results, which did not result unfavorably to your humble servant; he said he had seen a number of tracks of the elk, all directed higher up the mountain, so it was resolved that the next day should be devoted to elk, as we had deer enough. In returning to camp we ran into large flocks of turkeys, and soon bagged a dozen; they were not as wild as those of the day before.

By the time the packers and Indians had gathered into camp all the game, it was quite dark, and then for the first time I felt that I was tired, completely tired out, but Oh ye gods! what a bag of game. There hung eleven deer, and thirteen turkeys. 'Tis true there were four of us at the triggers, yet that leaves a good average of six. I wish the "Squire" could have been along, although he is now old, I think it would have rejuvenated him. While plodding through the snow the next day, the Lieutenant says, "I'll tell you Colonel, this is infernal cold work." "Well, to confess the truth, Lieutenant, it is pretty cold, but you should not have left your saddle, and walked in the snow, but should merely have slipped your feet out of the stirrups and your legs by hanging would soon have started circulation, and then you would have been all right."

With an inward chuckle, I rode on cheering him up, teasing him; a novel way, I fancy I hear you say, but if you want to make a man sick, tell him he looks so, and ten to one he does feel so in less than an hour. It soon became evident that elk were in our vicinity, and by careful watching and working, the Lieutenant had the pleasure of getting a shot; he hit him hard, but not enough to stop him there; in coming up to where he stood, blood marks told the story, the shot had taken effect too far back, he was bleeding internally. We followed on, and soon his tracks began to diverge from a direct line. The Indian said he was looking for a place to lie down, and with a grunt, said "much bas-i-*tee*," meaning much sick, which proved to be a fact, for he soon jumped up out of a tree top (fallen) and by his unsteady gait satisfied us that he was fighting hard for life. We followed on for about a mile, when we came up with his dead form, which was very handsome and noble, even in death.

We had now been traveling constantly up the mountain, the snow becoming deeper as we advanced, when it was determined that we should return to camp. I was somewhat annoyed that I had not killed my elk, but hoped on. Upon the return the Lieutenant killed (dead) another fine fellow, and I can assure you this made me furious, for, kill my elk, I was bound to, but man proposes and God disposes, I did not kill an elk that trip. We both concluded we would try our luck again below the snow line, at the deer and turkeys. We kept up the work for three more days. The sport became so splendid that the packers desired to join in, which being granted, increased our triggers to six.

It was soon time to return, but now the question was, what will we do with the game, the mules cannot pack it all, so packing all we could, and hanging the rest high out

of the reach of other animals, we started upon our return march. Our bag consisted of fifty-seven deer, two elk, and over fifty turkeys. Upon arriving at camp another pack train was sent for the balance.

I shall never forget my first elk hunt.

M. E. MORFORD.

THE MAD WOLF.

A TRUE STORY OF A TRAPPER'S FATE.

BY CAVALIER.

HYDROPHOBIA, though fortunately a disease of rare occurrence in man, is one of the most recondite and least understood in the whole range of fleshly ills. It is, indeed, given up by medical authorities as utterly incurable after the symptoms once set in, the only remedies being of a preventive and not of a curative character. The wolf, the dog, the fox, the jackal and the cat seem most liable to contract the disease, though it occasionally occurs in other animals, its appearance, according to Eckel, being most frequent in the months of February and May, though popular belief has laid hold upon the latter heats of summer, or the dog-days, as the season in which this horrible malady is most to be apprehended. Its origin, when *de novo*, is little understood; but intense thirst, sudden changes from heat to cold, bad food, and unsatisfied sexual desires have all been assigned as causes for its appearance in animals; but in man it is invariably, and in animals most commonly, the result of contagion. When contracted by man it is usually from the bites of rabid dogs, but fortunately such wounds in most cases heal without any serious consequences, but one person in twenty or thirty bitten, according to Hunter and Vaughn, taking the disease. The bites inflicted by mad wolves are more certainly fatal, Watson mentioning sixty-seven deaths by hydrophobia out of one hundred and fourteen bites. The greater virulence of wolf bites is accounted for by wolves usually biting at the naked parts, whereas dogs nearly always bite through the clothing, the poisonous saliva thus being wiped from the teeth before they enter the flesh.

But I set out to tell a story, not to write a medical essay, though so much on a subject illustrated by my story seemed not inappropriate by way of introduction.

Among the tales with which in the hey-day of the American fur trade the story-telling trappers were wont to beguile the evening hours by their camp-fires, were those of wolves having gone mad upon the prairie, crept by night into the camp of the sleeping trapper, and inflicted bites from which the victim, after lingering through days of suffering, died in terrible agony. Many such stories were current in the olden time, and not even an Indian alarm could rouse the sleeping trapper so quickly from his slumbers, and cause him to clutch with such fierceness the ever ready rifle, as the cry, resounding through the camp in the stillness of the night: "Mad wolf! mad wolf!"

About the first of August, 1832, the rival camps of the several fur companies then contending for the supremacy in the west, were clustered near each other in the valley of the Green River. One night a mad wolf entered the camp of Fontenelle, who represented the interest of the American Fur Company, and passing rapidly by the recumbent and sleeping men, inflicted upon several a slight bite, proceeded among the horses, several of which it bit, and escaped in the darkness. The alarm was spread to all the camps, and the following day a number of tents were erected by the more prudent men for their better protection should the wolf return. In the camp of Fitzpatrick and Campbell, five miles distant from that of Fontenelle, but one tent was pitched, the occupants all night barricading the entrance with pack-saddles; but as the nights were pleasant the remainder of the men preferred to take their chances in the open air, laughing at and joking their more prudent companions not a little for the precautions they had taken. Night came, and silence fell upon the camp, only broken at intervals of twenty minutes, when the chief of the guard sounded the cry of "All's well!" which was taken up and repeated successively by the drowsy sentinels, who, forbidden by the rules of the camp to pace their beats, lest they should be made a target for the feathered shafts of unseen foes, could scarcely keep awake in the recumbent or sitting postures they were required to maintain in some dark nook on the verge of the camp. But presently a shaggy form steals past the nodding sentinels, and reaches undiscovered the centre of the camp. It approaches the sleeping form of George Howe, who, wrapped in his blanket and resting on his left side, leaves quite unprotected his right ear and cheek. Snapping at the exposed face, the shaggy intruder inflicts a severe wound, rousing Howe rudely from his slumbers with the cry on his lips: "Ho! I am bitten! a mad wolf!" "A mad wolf! a mad wolf!" echoed the now aroused sentinels, and every man leaped to his feet in consternation. But the wolf sprang quickly upon two other men and bit them in the face ere they could rise, and then, favored by the confusion and the darkness, effected its escape. The next morning mounted men scoured the plain in every direction in search of the rabid monster, but without avail; he seemed to have gone quite off, and further apprehension was quieted. In consequence no additional precautions were taken the ensuing nights; but again, about midnight, the cry of "Mad wolf!" rang through the camp. This time the creature was among the cattle, and fled after having severely bitten a fine, large bull, which was destined for Fort William, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, to be employed in breeding. The wolf might have been killed upon this occasion, but for fear of accidents orders had been given not to fire in camp; he was, however, not long afterward shot and killed by Fontenelle's men.

A few days subsequent to these events, Fontenelle and Campbell broke camp and started for the Big Horn River, the latter on his way east with the year's accumulation of peltries, the former to escort him as far as the river named. The bull that had been bitten appeared to be doing well, and Howe's wounds were rapidly healing; but when some two days' march from the Big Horn, the bull commenced to behave strangely, indulging in protracted fits of fierce bellowing, the while foaming at the mouth and pawing the ground with violence. It was evident that he was going mad, and poor Howe became dreadfully alarmed for himself. He was a young man from New York, of good family, and well educated, and had sought the west and adopted the trapper's vocation, impelled solely by the spirit of adventure which leads so many young men to make sacrifices of the advantages of a good home and the companionship of friends to plunge into a life of hardship and danger. Howe had, among other trappers, an excellent friend named Larpenteur, then quite a young man, who subsequently passed forty years on the plains, and became well known upon the frontier. As they marched along together, witnesses of the mad antics and bellowings of the bull, Howe, with white face and trembling voice, would say: "Larpenteur, don't you hear the bull? He is going mad. I am beginning to get frightened. Do you think I shall go mad?" Then, relapsing into painful thought on the horrible prospect, he would ere long again break silence in a piteous appeal to his friend for the comforting assurance that he should probably escape so dreadful a fate. Larpenteur, with a heart wrung with affectionate sympathy, made to these queries in a voice of forced steadiness as consoling a reply as he might; but with the conviction in his heart that Howe was doomed, his words but feebly concealed his own forebodings. The Big Horn was reached. Campbell's party, including Larpenteur, fell to work upon the boats of skins in which they were to float down the Big Horn and Yellowstone to the Missouri, while Fontenelle turned to scatter his band through the beaver grounds to begin the season's trapping. Howe returned with Fontenelle, and thus did not witness the death of the bull, which occurred soon after from a well developed case of hydrophobia. But poor Howe was constantly tortured with dread; he seemed impressed with the hopelessness of his escape, and bitter and terrible were his reflections at the prospect of thus miserably perishing far from home and friends—friends who might never know his fate. Alas! that he had ever left them! Would that upon this August day he might stand again within hearing of the voices of the dear ones at that door—the door of his father's house—out of which, not many months before, he had joyously passed, seeking adventure, and only achieving an end like this! Would that the brown and treeless prairie which he now traversed in such despondency and horror, might be replaced by the green grass upon which he had gamboled in boyhood, and the leafy coverts whose graceful shade had sheltered him from the summer heats on many a day like this!

But let us dwell no longer upon his sufferings. This mental anguish, this dread of the impending fate—one of the earliest symptoms of hydrophobia—was soon followed by other symptoms more pronounced. He would turn pale at sight of the small streams on the route, crossed them with trembling, and finally, overcome by his dread of water, dared not cross them at all. It became necessary to cover him with a blanket and carry him across, the mere sight of water throwing him into convulsions. At length it became difficult to get him along at all, and one afternoon, not far from the proposed camping ground, he was left behind in care of two men until he should recover from a fit into which he had fallen. The attendants soon wearied of their task, and came into camp without him. Fontenelle immediately sent back a party to bring him in, but when they arrived at the spot where he had been left they found only the torn remnants of his clothing, which he had evidently stripped off in his paroxysms, and then fled naked into the wilderness. He was never found, and undoubtedly perished miserably in this forlorn condition, without a companion to solace his dying moments, or a friendly hand to bury his remains.

Fort Shaw, Montana, February 15th, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

MY FIRST TURKEY HUNT.

WHEN we first moved down on Green River, Kentucky, where we now reside, people told us that there were a good many turkeys near our place; that they used to forage around the fence only a short distance from the house. I was then a youth of eighteen; never saw nor hunted anything larger than quail, rabbits, &c., having always lived in a thickly settled part of the State, and as might be expected I was on the *qui vive* for turkey every time I chanced to go out any distance. When I went out in the woods or fields I took my gun along expecting to find an old gobbler sitting on most every stump waiting for me to pop him over. It did not take long, though, to convince me of my error, and to find that if I wanted a turkey I would have to hunt for it the same as other game. In the latter part of the winter my father hired a long, lank specimen of the genus *homo* by the name of Sam, who assumed to be a mighty hunter, had trapped in Arkansas, and had killed more turkeys than he could carry lots of times. His stories of turkey hunting only increased my desire to draw a bead on one of those noble birds. We shouldered our guns one afternoon, and I struck out into the "flats." There had been a snow fall of a couple of inches in the forenoon, and Sam prophesied a turkey sure. We tramped about for something near an hour, when all at once Sam declared he saw one. After warning me to make as little noise as possible he commenced slipping on the object, while I followed close to his heels. After getting within gun shot we found it to be only a black log, much to Sam's chagrin. After walking a mile or two further we came to a large hollow log, in which the snow had blown several feet, and there, fresh in the new fallen snow, was a turkey track, made on entering the log. Sam squatted down before the hole, and after squatting a while declared he saw it, at the same time leveling his rifle. After taking deliberate aim he cut loose, but as no sound was heard indicating success of the shot he called for my gun, which, by the way, was an army musket, and I handed it to him, which, after aiming with great pains, sent a handfull of B. B.'s crashing through the other end of the log. Sam laid the guns down and commenced peering into the log.

"See him, Sam?" says I. "No; but I hear him. Crawl in and get it," replied Sam.

I came closer and looked in. The log was full of smoke, and so dark I could not see two feet from the end, and as I thought not very inviting I declined going in.

"Go in and get your turkey," urged Sam.

I replied by telling him to go in himself, which for some reason I could not account for, he refused to do. I went down the log towards the opposite end, and finding a soft place applied the toe of my boot with considerable vigor, and soon had a hole into the hollow. I called Sam, and while he proceed to enlarge the hole, I commenced loading my gun to be ready in case of emergency. Sam tore up the log several feet, and presently yelled out "Here he is—come pull him out."

I looked, and sure enough there was something.

"Why don't you come pull it out," asked Sam again.

I began to get suspicious and to think something was wrong or Sam would take hold himself. After finding I would not drag out game shot by someone else, Sam cautiously ran his arm in and caught the turkey by the tail feathers, and drew it forth and deposited it on the ground; yes, a sure enough *turkey*, but surnamed *buzzard*. Sam's face was a study as he eyed the bird, literally cut to pieces. It blew or hissed something like a goose for a while, and after flapping about sometime flew off. Sam and I watched the ill-fated carrion eater out of sight before either of us spoke.

We silently shouldered our guns and wended our way homeward, finding no more game. As if by mutual consent neither of us mentioned the circumstance after arriving home, not caring to be the butt of so good a joke. Since that snowy afternoon I have caused many a turkey to "bite the dust," and have in my possession a beard measuring 10½ inches that I took off an old gobbler I killed not far from the seat of that adventure. And I have always found that when a man kills a turkey, no matter where, he is always willing to go after it.

PADDY O'LEARY.

Fish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN NEW YORK.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSION—GRATIFYING PROGRESS.

THE eighth Annual Report of the Fish Commission of this State has just been printed as a public document. It records operations down to June 1st.

Shad-hatching is first considered, and the results are said to be highly gratifying. There were artificially impregnated 4,684,000 eggs and 4,580,000 shad were turned loose in the Hudson River, between May 21st and June 28th. The yield of mature shad showed a fair percentage of the number hatched, and the effect upon the market is more and more noticeable, indicating a steady increase in supply. As usual, there is a criminal greed manifested by fishermen along the Hudson, who will not consent to cease operating on Sunday. As matters stand at present in every part of that river, stakes, nets, drift nets, pounds and seines intercept the passage of the fish at every step, and the fact that one is able to ascend is almost miraculous. This is the great difficulty the Commissioners have to contend with, and they urge as an imperative necessity the compelling by law of a cessation of fishing on Sunday. Of the shad-fry distributed New York received the larger portion, but 75,000 young shad were shipped to Scioto River, Ohio; 75,000 to Muskingum River, Ohio; 90,000 to Des Moines River, Ohio; 100,000 to White River, Indiana; and 100,000 to Texas. Previous experiments in this direction encourage the belief that a successful result may be predicted, as the shad which had been deposited in the Cayuga, Oswego and Genesee Rivers of this State have often been taken of marketable size, and would have been abundant were it not for the "eel-weirs," by which thousands of young shad are captured and destroyed before maturity. Legislation is needed here also. At the lower end of Lake Ontario the young are enormously abundant. The Commissioners say:—

"Further investigation confirm the views expressed in previous reports, that shad never wander far from the months of the rivers where they are bred, and invariably return to them to spawn. When hatched they drop down the river with the current, possibly waiting until the following year before entering the sea. Fish form no exception to the rule of irregularity in growth; some will obtain the start of others, and maintain it at the expense of their less fortunate brethren. The larger, better able to appropriate food, keep growing, while the weakly and puny, incapable of bearing their part in the struggle for existence, suffer accordingly. The shad do not differ greatly in this respect from the salmon, since the young of the latter, although born on the same day, never go to the salt water all at once; so the young of the shad are often found in the river some months, at least, after they are born. It has even happened that shad of six inches in length have been found filled with spawn, although it is ascertained that usually they require three years to mature their ova."

Encouraging progress has been made with black bass. The ova of this fish cannot be subjected with any advantage, to any methods of manipulation used in the treatment of the ova of many other varieties. They are surrounded with a gelatinous or mucus fluid, which unfits them for being deposited either in the salmon troughs or shad boxes. The best method of introducing them to new waters is by putting in live fish about three years old and from 3 to 12 inches in length. In this 728 black bass, 482 Oswego bass and 1,533 of allied species were sent to lakes and the headwaters of rivers in the western part of the State.

Of salmon trout and white-fish eggs the Commission distributed 164,500, and 20,000 young white-fish, and over a million young trout were sent to various parts of the State stocking a large number of localities which had become almost barren. As the salmon trout fry placed in the inland waters of the State in 1872 and 1873 will be large enough to catch during the present season, a few suggestions as to their mode of capture are given. They may be taken at the surface, or half way down, but mainly from the bottom. The bait must be the small live fish upon which they are accustomed to feed.

Of the very great number of eggs of the California salmon imported by the United States Fish Commission, New York received 400,000, which were hatched at the State hatching house. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the true salmon (*Salmo salar*) cannot be propagated in the waters of the Atlantic seaboard, but have

great hopes of success in the experiment with the California species. The young salmon in quantities of ten or twenty thousand were placed in the Mohawk and the rivers draining into Lake Ontario; while 15,000 were sent out of the State.

To eels but little attention was given, but 36,000 have been placed in Buffalo Creek, above the falls of Niagara, for the purpose of observing the result of introducing them into Lake Erie. The shameful waste of them by the pound fishermen in the Great South Bay, which is exterminating them there, is severely denounced. No attempt to acclimate the blue-backed trout (*Salmo oquosso*) has yet proved successful; nor has the increased knowledge of the possibility of artificially cultivating the striped bass so far led to any practical results. It is proposed also to investigate the red herring.

The sturgeon is a food-fish hitherto uncultivated, owing to what seemed insurmountable difficulties; these have now been overcome, and an interesting account of the experiments in manipulating the eggs is given. At New Hamburg, on the Hudson there appeared to be a natural spawning ground for this fish. To this place Mr. Seth Green and Mr. A. Marks were sent on June 3d, 1875, to make experiments and collect information, and on June 7th a ripe male and female were caught. As the fish could not be handled in the ordinary way, Mr. Marks cut open the female. Only five pans of spawn were taken, as the end sought was only a knowledge of the way to hatch rather than to hatch a large number. The eggs were quickly placed in the pans, and the milt bag cut bodily from the male fish, and the milt pressed out over the eggs The eggs were found to come from the fish in an agglutinated sticky mass, somewhat similar to the eggs of the perch or the frog. This was not a proper condition, but by constant stirring after an hour or more they came to be in a state which would justify a trial in the shad boxes. The eggs are larger than those of the white-fish and measure about seven to the inch. They are of a dark brownish color, with the yolk showing black through the opaque brown. Fifty-three hours after impregnation the first movement was observed in the fish, and between 6 A. M. of June 10th and 5 A. M. of the 11th all hatched out. About 40,000 were immediately turned into the river and sought the bottom. It is not probable that they can be kept long by artificial feeding. On June 13th the fishermen at Camp Green caught two ripe females and one male sturgeon, which were probably in search of a spawning ground. Here some 60,000 young were hatched, and turned loose. The time of hatching was about 100 hours, with the temperature of the water at 67° to 64°. The results are yet to be seen. The sturgeon as an article of food has never been appreciated. They are becoming scarcer and more expensive, but the Commission hope to succeed, and thus reduce the price.

Until lately brook trout have not been hatched at public expense, and the thousands of natural trout-streams in the State seemed to be neglected, but the Commissioners say this will no longer be the case. Last year $14,000 was appropriated specially to the rearing of trout. The delay which might otherwise have been occasioned by the want of a suitable location and appurtenances was fortunately avoided by the immediate purchase, at a cost of only $13,500, of the trout establishment already on the premises occupied by the State hatching house. At this place trout breeding had been prosecuted on a scale unequalled throughout the country, and everything necessary to the successful conducting of the operations was in complete running order. Work was immediately begun and proceeded with vigorously, and the State is now in a condition to restock all its public waters with trout. It is therefore proposed to give to all persons wishing to raise this delicious fish as many young as they want. The benefit to the country will be in proportion to the number taken, and as there is no limit to their production there need be none to their use. These will be delivered free of expense at the New York State hatching house at Caledonia, to all persons desiring them to stock public streams or ponds in this State, or they will be sent to any address on the person's paying the traveling expenses of a messenger to accompany them. Besides the trout indigenous to our waters, importations of the California brook trout have been received. This variety is a much hardier fish, can be more easily handled, and every reason exists for the belief that it will thrive.

The Report closes with an allusion to the enemies of a fish culture, and points out why these are one and all reprehensible and prejudicial to the true advantage of individuals and the Commonwealth.

"Already many valuable varieties of fish have been extirpated from our waters, and unless decisive action is taken in the matter the success which might otherwise attend the science of fish culture will be indefinitely deferred. As yet only those species of fish with whose habits we are the most familiar have been artificially treated, and it is unfortunate that these have been most subjected to the greed of fish butchers. It is immediate legislation on this subject that is particularly required, such legislation as is adapted to the needs of the future. The people at large, in viewing a result, are little apt to consider the means by which it has been obtained. This may account for the indifference which they have heretofore evinced on a subject which directly affects every man's household. In order to retain what we already possess, the excessive and criminal destruction now practiced should be immediately restrained."

Among the most deleterious of all these methods is pound fishing. By it many species of fishes have become extirpated. Nowhere is this more incessantly carried on than in the Great South Bay, and its disastrous effects are already felt. Yet all this mischief to the community is done by only a score of fishermen who persist in spite of all opposition. To prevent the total annihilation of many varieties of valuable fish the Commissioners suggest to the Legislature the enactment of a law prohibiting the use of a net with a mesh less than 3½ inches across, for the taking of any kind of swimming fish; also, that all eels of less than one foot two inches in length, in whatever manner caught, should be put back into the bay alive.

Another terribly destructive agent is giant powder, a charge of which is exploded under water, killing or maiming not only all the fishes within the radius of the shock, but also all fish food, insects, worms and all, leaving a desert, bare of animal life. Another method is by poisoning the water by lime or otherwise, for which insufficient penalties are now imposed by the generally inefficient statute. "If such practices shall be continued, then, indeed, are our fisheries utterly doomed, and the most strenuous efforts of fish culturists will be put forth in vain."

SALMON IN LAKE ONTARIO.—A correspondent at Newcastle, Ontario, writing from that place under date of 13th July, and speaking of Mr. Wilmot's fishery operation, says:—

"I had the pleasure this week of viewing a sight such as has not been seen on Lake Ontario for many years. It was something over forty salmon (*Salmo salar*) weighing from four to eighteen pounds each. They were caught in two trap nets on Monday and Tuesday mornings. These nets were set in the lake about half a mile from here, I understand, by order of the Fishery Department, to test the advantages which are likely to be derived from the artificial propagation of salmon in this vicinity. The result must be eminently satisfactory to that enthusiastic fishery officer, Samuel Wilmot, Esq., knowing, as I do, that when that gentleman first introduced salmon breeding into Canada some six or seven years ago, that fish was so nearly extinct in Lake Ontario that the first year of his operations some eight or ten fish were all that could be caught from which to procure ova. J. J. R."

Natural History.

A KEY TO OUR SHORE BIRDS.

We are constantly in receipt of inquiries as to the proper identification of the various species of our "bay-birds." Now that the shooting of these birds is beginning, it seemed a good time to furnish an answer to all by giving a ready method of determining precisely the species of any "bay-bird" met with on our shores without the aid of expensive and cumbersome books. This method is by an analysis similar to that long used in botany, for the formulation of which we are indebted to Jordan's "Manual of Vertebrate Animals." In the use of it no one need find any difficulty. We will take it for granted in the first place that the sportsman knows that the bird he has shot belongs to the *Limicolæ*—shore birds; that is, that it is a water bird, and is neither a duck, nor heron, nor gull, nor loon, but is something between a plover and a curlew. The first thing is to discover to what family his bird belongs. Let us suppose that he finds the description (II, **) of the *Charadriidæ* to fit. If the plumage is speckled, it belongs to one of two genera of this family, *Squatarola* or *Charadrius*. But we will suppose it is not speckled, and that it has three toes; it therefore goes in the third genus, *Ægialitis*. Proceeding, he sees that his bird's bill is not "black, rather long," but "black-tipped, short and stout." It is, therefore, either the ring-necked or the piping; a moment's examination decides, and he knows immediately, no matter what curious local name it may go by on the marshes, that he holds in his hand a plover recognized the world over, in every language, as *Ægialitis melodus*. This week, for want of room, we give only half of the analytic table, waiting until next week to print the rest. We sincerely hope this will be found acceptable by our readers, and utilized by them to gain a more precise and well-founded knowledge, along with their sport, of the interesting birds they hunt.

The measurements below are in inches; L= length; W wing, from shoulder joint to tip; B= bill; Ts= toes. The dictionary contains all the terms used.

ORDER LIMICOLÆ.

THE SHORE BIRDS.

This more or less naked below (sometimes very slightly); legs, and usually neck also, elongated; hind toe free and elevated, often wanting. Head globose, abruptly sloping to the base of the bill, completely feathered (except in *Philomachus*); gape short; bill weak, flexible, more or less soft-skinned, and therefore sensitive, blunt at tip, without hard cutting edges—fitted for probing in the mud; nostrils slit-like, surrounded by soft skin, never feathered; body never strongly compressed or depressed; nature precocial. Birds of medium or small size, more or less aquatic; found in most regions; very abundant in America.

FAMILIES OF LIMICOLÆ.

I. Toes lobate; tarsus notably compressed.....PHALAROPODIDÆ.
II. Toes not lobate; tarsus not specially compressed
*Legs exceedingly long; tarsus as long as tail; bill much longer than head, slender, acute, and curved upwards; feet 4-toed and palmate, or 3-toed and semipalmate .....RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.
**Bill usually shorter than head, pigeon like; the basal soft part separated by a constriction from the hard tip; head subglobose, on a short neck; tarsus reticulate; toes 3 (except in *Squatarola*).....CHARADRIIDÆ.
***Bill usually longer than head, smooth grooved, not constricted, soft-ish to its tip; tarsus scutellate; toes 4 (except in *Calidris*).....SCOLOPACIDÆ.
****Nor as above; bill hard, either compressed and truncate or acute; feet 4-toed and cleft, or 3-toed and semipalmate.....HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ.

THE PLOVERS.

Head rather large, nearly globose; bill of moderate length, shaped somewhat like a pigeon's bill, with a constriction behind the horny terminal portion; nasal fossæ lined with soft skin, through which the slit-like nostrils open. Wings long and pointed, usually reaching beyond the tip of the short tail, sometimes spurred. Toes usually three, with basal web; tarsus reticulated; tibia naked below. Sexes similar, but seasonal changes of plumage great. Species sixty or more, in most parts of the world.

*Plumage speckled; black below in breeding season.
† Hind toe present, very short.....SQUATAROLA, 1.
†† Hind toe absent.....CHARADRIUS, 2.
**Plumage not speckled; head and neck with dark bands in the breeding season; toes 3.....ÆGIALITIS, 3.

1. SQUATAROLA, Cuvier. WHISTLING PLOVERS.

1. *S. helvetica*, (L.) Cuv. Black-bellied plover. Ox-eye. Grayish, speckled; black below in breeding season, at other times white; L. 11½; W. 7; T. 3; B. 1½; Ts. 2. In most parts of the world

2. CHARADRIUS., L. GOLDEN PLOVERS.

1. *C. fulvus* (Gm.) var. *virginicus*, (Borck.) Cones Golden plover. Frost bird. Duck and grayish above, profusely speckled some of the spots bright yellow; black below in breeding season, at other times grayish; L. 10½; W. 7: T. 3; B. 1; Ts. 1 23. N. Am., a well known game bird.

3. ÆGIALITIS, Boie. RING-NECK PLOVERS.

*Bill black, rather long.
1. *Æ. vociferus*, (L.) Cass. Killdear plover. Brown; rump bright orange brown; tail with black, white, and orange; two black bars across breast, and one above the white forehead; L. 9; W. 6½; T. 3½. N. Am. abundant in the Mississippi Valley.
**Bill black-tipped, short and stout.
2. *Æ. semipalmatus*, (Bon.) Cab. Ring neck plover. Dark ashy brown; black bands broad; feet semipalmate; L. 7. N. Am.
3. *Æ. melodus*, (Ord.) Cab. Piping plover. Very pale ashy brown, clear white below; dark bands narrow and faint; toes slightly webbed; L. 6½. E. N. Am.; abundant along the coast.

FAMILY HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

THE TURNSTONES.

Bill hard, acute, or truncate; nasal fossæ short, broad, and shallow Legs short, stout, brightly colored. Genera two, not much alike; species six or eight; in most parts of the world.
*Toes 3, webbed at base; tarsus reticulate, shorter than the truncate, compressed, almost woodpecker-like bill.....HÆMATOPUS, 1.
**Toes 4, not webbed; tarsus scutellate in front, as long as the sharp, pointed bill.....STREPSILAS, 2.

1. HÆMATOPUS, Linnæus. OYSTER CATCHERS.

1. *H. palliatus*, Temminck. Gystar catcher. Ashy brown and blackish, mostly white below; L. 18; W. 10; T. 4½; B. 3. Coasts.

2. STREPSILAS, Linnæus. TURNSTONES.

1. *S. interpres*, (L.) Illiger. Turnstone. Variegated; black, white brown, and chestnut above; mostly white below; no reddish in winter. L. 8½; W. 6; T. 2½. Cosmopolitan; abundant.

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

THE AVOCETS.

Legs excessively long. Bill very slender, long, acute, often recurved. Genera three, species eight; in most parts of the world. *Himantopus* is said to have the longest legs relatively of any bird.
*Toes 4, full webbed; bill recurved, flattened, tapering to a needle-like point; plumage beneath thickened as in ducks; swimmers.....RECURVIROSTRA, 1
**Toes 3, semipalmate; bill nearly straight, not flattened.....HIMANTOPUS, 2.

1. RECURVIROSTRA, Linnæus. AVOCETS.

1. *R. americana*. Gm. Avocet Blue stocking. White, marked with black and cinnamon; legs blue; L. 18; W. 8; T. 3½. U. S.

2. HIMANTOPUS, Brisson. STILTS.

1. *H. nigricollis*, Vieillot. Stilt. Long-shanks, Lawyer. Glossy black, white below, legs pink; L. 15; W. 9; T. 3; Ts. 4. U. S.

FAMILY PHALAROPODIDÆ.

THE PHALAROPES.

Snipe-like birds with the toes lobed, as in the coots and grebes, but the lobes narrower. Swimmers; body depressed and the under plumage thick as in the Ducks. Tarsus much compressed. Three species representing as many genera; of northern regions of both hemispheres, southward in winter.
*Bill flattened; membranes scalloped.....PHALAROPUS, 1.
**Bill subulate; membranes scalloped.....LOBIPES, 2.
***Bill subulate; membranes plain.....STEGANOPUS, 3.

1. PHALAROPUS, Brisson. RED PHALAROPES.

1. *P. fulicarius*, (L.) Bon. Red Phalarope. Variegated above, purplish chestnut below; young white below; L. 8; W 5; T. 2½; B. 1. Northern Am.

2. LOBIPES, Cuvier. NORTHERN PHALAROPES.

1. *L. hyperboreus*, (L.) Cuv. Northern Phalarope. Grayish black, variegated; rump and under parts white; sides of neck with chestnut stripe. Northern regions.

3. STEGANOPUS, Vieillot. PHALAROPES.

1. *S. Wilsoni*, (Sab.) Cones. Wilson's Phalarope. Ashy above, variegated; rump and under parts white; sides of neck with a black stripe which changes to chestnut below. Northern regions.

GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION OF MAMMALS.—Among the recent pamphlets issued by Dr. Hayden is an essay by J. A. Allen of Cambridge, Mass., on "Geological Variation among North American Mammals, especially in respect to size." This subject is a specialty with Mr. Allen, who has worked out its laws extensively as manifested among birds. Summarizing his present results briefly, it appears that most of our mammals belong to groups which have their greatest development in the temperate or colder portions of the northern hemisphere. These rarely present an exception to the general law of decrease in size southward. The more marked exceptions, or those in which there is actually an increase in size southward, occur in those families that reach their highest development in the Tropics, as the cats. In some species there probably exists a double decadence the size, the individual gaining its maximum dimensions at the centre of its abundance and native region, diminishing in size toward the north through scarcity of food and severity of climate, and toward the south owing to the enervating influence of tropical conditions. In a general way Mr. Allen finds: (1) "That the maximum physical development of the individual is attained where the conditions of environment are most favorable to the life of the species; (2) The largest species of a group are found where the groups to which they generally belong reaches its highest development, or where it has what may be termed its centre of distribution; (3) The most 'typical' or most generalized representatives of a group are found also near its centre of distribution, out-lying forms being generally more 'aberrant' or specialized." These laws are elaborated by Mr. Allen and illustrated by accounts and measurements of many of our quadrupeds.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

SALEM, MASS., July 25th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following extracts from my journal for 1876 may be of interest as throwing light on the vernal migration along the Massachusetts coast:—

March 9th—Temperature, 34 degrees at 7 A. M.; wind north east; cloudy and raw. A bunch of about 25 geese passed southward.

March 20th—49 degrees at 7 A. M.; wind southeast and weather clearing. Blue-birds and crow black-birds about; saw large flock of white-fishers (*Buccpha a americana*) in the bay yesterday.

March 30th—Temperature 35 degrees at 7:30 A. M.; wind west and fresh; weather clear and bright. Robins around the house singing merrily.

April 4th—Illustrating our fitful climate, I record that the thermometer indicated 55 degrees above at 7 A. M., and wind east to northeast; at

very heavy storm of wind and rain had prevailed all night; 12 M. the gale increases; 3:45 P. M., snow, sleet and rain cutting the face fearfully; 3 schooners dragged ashore.

April 5th—30 degrees above at 7 A. M. and the worst storm for some years; 8 inches of snow has fallen, drifting to two feet; by 10 A. M. it has cleared up, and sleighs are flying merrily, so you see that after the first blue-birds, robins and black-birds we have had some pretty bad weather. Snowed again during the afternoon.

April 6th—Weather cleared up during the night; wind southwest and moderate; about 6 inches of snow. Saw chipping sparrows and snowbirds (*Junco hyemalis*) yesterday, and a swallow (white-bellied, I think,) off Mascovy's Point, Salem Harbor, this morning.

April 9th—30 degrees at 8 A.M.; wind northwest and stormy; weather cold but clear. Woodcock are numerous in our pastures, where they are almost always plenty in the spring, and this is about the only time they are. Also saw fox sparrows, purple finches, brown thrushes, and a brown hawk. No snipe yet.

April 11th.—Temperature 38 degrees at 7:30 A. M.; wind northwest. White-bellied swallows around my bird-house.

April 12th—Weather about the same. Saw a golden-winged woodpecker. The first snipe (*Gallinago Wilsoni*) was shot yesterday, and the upland plover (*Actiturus Bartramius*) have come. Saw four little blackheads in the harbor to-day and shot a fine pair.

May 2d—Snipe have been shot somewhat since the last date, but with poor success. Saw a white-winged coot off Gray's Rock this morning.

May 5th—Temperature 48 degrees at 7 A. M. Saw our "winter" yellow-legs (*Gambetta flavipes*). Snipe seem to be gone.

May 7th—Temperature 44 at 6:30 A. M. Saw 2 solitary and 1 least sandpipers. Also noticed red-winged black-birds, caw-buntings, one spotted sandpiper and a bittern (*Botaurus minor*); yellow-rump warblers were numerous; purple martins are along, and a good-sized bunch of yellow-legs went along this afternoon; ruby-crowned kinglets are seen.

May 9th—Warm; wind southwest to southeast. Saw blue-creeping and blue yellow-backed warblers, and the first Baltimore oriole.

May 10th—Warm; wind variable. Saw a bunch of "peeps" on the Lynn marshes.

May 11th—Warmer. Saw Maryland yellow-throat, red-poll, and yellow-warblers and two king-birds; got 4 crows' eggs with embryos well advanced; swallows are very numerous, and the yellow-rumps are "thick as hops." Water yellow-legs are numerous to-day.

May 12th—Warmer. A big flock of brants in the outer harbor; also a lone goose.

May 13th—Warm. Saw a black-and-yellow warbler, and black-and-white creeper and a golden-crowned thrush; warblers numerous, among them I noticed the redstart, Nashville and black-throated green; also saw cat-birds and white-throated sparrows.

May 15th—Found a song-sparrow's nest with 4 eggs; warblers still plenty.

May 17th—Cooler. Saw two female chestnut-sided warblers; started a woodcock which probably was breeding; saw a red-eyed vireo.

TEAL.

SELF-PROTECTION IN THE GROUSE.

July 18th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As is well known a characteristic habit of the ruffed grouse is that of diving into the snow, and thus evading pursuit. The artifice is naturally adopted most frequently in the more northern portions of its habitat. In Minnesota, where the bird is very common, and where the winters are long and the snow deep, the sportsman observes it avails itself of this manner very freely. Sometimes it drops from a tree into the snow like a stone, and at others it plunges therein more or less obliquely; but in any event it penetrates the friendly covering till hidden from view, and presently emerges in the distance, rejoicing and shaking a shower of white flakes from its wings. Few writers or adequate observers fail to notice this peculiarity of the species. But what is not so generally known is, that in the absence of snow it occasionally makes use of other coverts in a way that would seem to indicate that they were substituted in its place. In the southern part of New Jersey, in October, I once flushed a ruffed grouse which was feeding on the buds of a plum tree in a garden. The bird had in every direction an unimpeded chance for flight, but to my astonishment it darted swiftly into a hay-stack close at hand, and secured without difficulty and in full feather. On another occasion, when shooting in the early days of November, we started a ruffed grouse from the leafless summit of a gum tree. This bird could have hidden in a dense cedar swamp, or in the tall reeds of a marsh; or it could have selected a free course of flight in any direction. But instead it quite followed the example noted above. It plunged into a stack of coarse rushes, which happened to be placed some little distance away. This bird was not secured, although we had a pointer to help us. It had most effectively hidden itself. On still another occasion a ruffed grouse flew from under the feet of a woman who was engaged in putting things "to rights" about my yard early one September morning, and darted for concealment into a thicket of morning-glory vines covering a tall trellis before the kitchen door. There was not the smallest logical reason for the bird to stop here; it could have gone on to any other distant cluster if it had so desired. When it was brought to bay (for this was the speedy fate of the poor thing) it was found to be fully grown, and, as far as could be seen, in perfect condition. These occurrences would seem to show the foregoing statement to the effect that the ruffed grouse will, at times, make use of other close coverts in the same fashion that it does snow, was fairly made; and moreover, that the habit is instinctive, if not universally followed.

J.

—The American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet this year in Buffalo, beginning August 23d. A new Sub-section of Anthropology will be formed. On Sept. 4th the International Convention of Archæologists meets in Philadelphia, holding its sessions in the Ohio State Building.

ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, JULY 22 TO JULY 31.—One belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) and one lanier falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), presented by Martin Goldsmith, Camden, N. J.; two great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*), presented by Samuel N. Hill, Concordville, Pa.; one turkey buzzard (*Cathartes aura*), presented by S. N. Still, Malvern, Pa.; one opossum and young (*Didelphis virginiana*), presented by J. Brainerd, Washington, D. C.; one English black-bird (*Turdus merula*) presented by L. J. Clark, Philadelphia; two Mexican hairless dogs, presented by Master John Yarrow, Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen. Supt.

APRIL BIRDS IN ILLINOIS.

LEBANON, Ill., July 8th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I send the following notes for April:—

April 1st—Noticed large flocks of robins congregated in the fields, having just arrived from the south; discovered a nest with eggs of red-tailed hawk. 2d—Black-birds migrating in large flocks; noticed first arrival of the purple martin. 4th—Wilson's snipe is common in suitable places; belted kingfishers first seen; flushed the first Carolina rail in a marsh; the turkey vulture first arrived. 5th—Cliff swallows returned. 10th—Several warblers, the first pair of wood thrushes, and several white-throated sparrows seen. 11th—Bewick's wrens and the chimney swallows have arrived; Wilson's snipe and the plovers have departed northward. 12th—Blue gray gnat-catcher, yellow-rumped warbler, and golden-crested wren first seen to-day; white-throated sparrows abundant. 16th—brown thrush arrived; chimney swallows are common now.

WM. M. JONES.

The Kennel.

THE SETTER BISMARCK.

ALMOST every sportsman having much experience with setters or pointers has his ideal of a dog. I can name forty or more, who saw Bismarck hunt quail during the season of 1870,—'71,—'72,—'73, and '74, who say they never saw his equal in all their experience. From 1871 to 1875, he was hunted, almost daily, during the snipe shooting season upon the meadows adjacent to the Delaware. Every person who has seen him hunt snipe, also admits that they never witnessed his equal. During September, of every year of his life, he was hunted on grouse or prairie chickens, and here also all declare they never saw his equal.

Bismarck was first brought to my notice in 1868 at State Centre, Iowa. I had previously formed a slight acquaintance with Mr. Shipman, his owner, who remarked to me that he had a very promising young dog, would be pleased to have me see him hunt, and invited me to drive out some five or six miles with him for an evening shoot, on the following day. Going to his house, at the appointed hour, with my dog, for the first time I saw Biz chained to a small tree in the yard restless and eager. Biz was a white setter, long, lank, and lean, and I was not very favorably impressed with his appearance. Everything in readiness, I put my dog into the wagon, Biz was unchained, and we rapidly left the village behind and got into a straight road. Looking ahead to where the road forked I saw white Biz standing waiting to see which direction we would take. I remembered to have read or heard before that the waiting of a dog at the forks of a road for the arrival of his master was a proof that a dog had something more than instinct, or that he had reasoning power. We soon got on to the open prairie, and with the speed of the ponies slackened, I had a chance to observe the dog's movements. Such enormous speed as his I never saw before. It seemed as if the dog was trying to show how far he could leap, and Mr. Shipman would drive from elevation to elevation to observe his movements. At times Biz would stop to get directions, which Shipman gave by motion of his hand. Shipman could thus direct his movements as far as he could be seen. Biz had been going over the prairies at this tremendous speed for a half hour without our seeing a bird, and I could scarcely believe that any dog going at this rate could ever get the least scent of game.

But while watching him intently we saw him instantly whirl head to the wind and drop in the grass upon his haunches so that nothing could be seen except his white nose and head protruding. Shipman remarked "Now we have got them." Biz was then at least 400 yards from the wagon. Shipman drove to within 100 yards or so of the dog and we stopped the team. I took my dog out of the wagon and had proceeded but a few yards before he came to a point. Up jumped half a dozen or more chickens. I dropped a pair of them in a style that was satisfactory to myself before Shipman had got half way to Biz, who still held his point. In the course of half an hour or so I had killed eleven and Shipman had had his share of shooting. We had raised probably 300 chickens since getting out of the wagon, Shipman killing nine out of twenty. After giving the dogs water, which we had brought, and a few minutes to breathe, for it was very warm, we got into the wagon and drove over the prairie. This time I had let my dog run, but it was enough for him to keep up with the trail of the wagon while these Canadian ponies were going at their quarter-horse rate. Biz was coursing in his usual style with undiminished speed, and I derived as much pleasure from seeing this white object sailing over the prairie as from shooting. Just as he was passing over a strip of ploughed ground he got scent of birds, and in turning to the windward to point, he lost his balance and tumbled over before he could recover himself, raising a cloud of dust distinctly visible for at least a quarter of a mile. When we had driven up to the spot we found Biz lying, instead of standing, with his feet in the air. This was the first stand I ever saw a dog make stretched on his back. Alighting from the wagon we each of us had half an hour of splendid shooting, for we had found the second pack scattered over probably twenty acres of ground. On one occasion I killed a bird which dropped and fluttered in open sight. Shipman requested that I let his dog retrieve it, and sent Biz for it. After running about half way to it, he said "Charge," and the dog dropped as though dead. Then he told him to "go on," until he got within five feet of the fluttering bird, when he again ordered "Charge," and he dropped. After holding him with the bird almost under his nose he told him to "Pick it up," which Biz did and brought it to us in the most approved style. Shipman then asked me "How much better were eastern dogs broken than Biz?" to which I made no reply. This was my first experience with Biz, which I shall ever remember. I desired to know of Shipman if he would sell him; he asked me how much I would give for him. I made several offers, all to no purpose, and came to the conclusion that no reasonable amount would buy him. The following year, 1869, I made State Centre my headquarters during the season and hunted in company with Shipman on several occasions. Biz was then 3½ years old and I was even more impressed with his extraordinary qualities. I remained there until October to enjoy the duck shooting. It was a novelty to me to see Shipman creeping upon ducks and geese in the sloughs with Biz crawling behind crouched to keep out of sight. Biz was a most excellent retriever; no wounded duck or goose could escape him; he was as much at home in the water as a fish itself. On one occasion we lay by a slough to shoot geese as they came in just before dark to roost, for the night; Three of us fired in the darkness, with what effect we scarcely knew, until Biz had gone in and brought three to our feet. For a dog to retrieve a goose weighing from 10 to 12 pounds, through cat-tails, reeds and mire, without injuring a feather, I consider first class work.



The following year, 1870, upon my arrival at State Centre I found Biz just recovering from a case of poisoning. Some villian had undertaken to kill all Shipman's dogs, and his owner, fearing he would not be able to keep him alive until the next gunning season, accepted my proposition to take the dog home with me to Philadelphia, and bring him back to Iowa the following August. I offered for his use one year twice the amount I ever paid for a dog. Shipman accepted the offer. During the two previous years I had given extravagant accounts of this dog without the most remote idea that I should ever own him or bring him to this part of the country. I had stated that he could find more birds than any two dogs I had ever seen, and all my friends were of course anxious to see his performances. My experience with him had been entirely in hunting grouse, for there were very few quail in Iowa where he had been raised. My first trial of him on quail was in Westmoreland County of this State, in company with two friends. Having heard me speak of him in such glowing terms they were somewhat disappointed, as I was myself. Both of them thought he was not very staunch. When he came upon a covey he often wagged his tail and changed his position, though he would not put up the birds. My friends were greatly taken with his speed and endurance, and each of them expressed a desire to have one of his pups, which they now have, and think them to be the best dogs they have ever owned. Before the close of the season, however, these friends admitted that they had never seen his like on quail. A couple of weeks' practice on them brought him out to perfection.

In the spring of 1871, when Biz was three years old, he was taken to Lewes, Delaware, to hunt snipe for the first time. Although myself and friend killed nearly 100 in two days, not a single point did he make. The birds were wild and he took no little notice of them, leaving the meadows to hunt uplands, that I made him come to heel. During the second day he was used as a retriever. I allowed him to bring me every bird killed, but not to move until I had reloaded and everything was in readiness. From these two day's experience I had little to expect of Biz as a snipe dog. A week or so afterwards I took him to New Jersey with my friend Benjamin Sharp. We drove from meadow to meadow in a wagon. While we were riding along and Biz was coursing over a meadow in sight at a tremendous speed, up jumped a snipe within a few feet of his nose. Biz instantly dropped, while the bird flew some 30 or 40 yards and settled again. Biz remained crouched upon the ground without moving, while we stopped the wagon and my friend killed the bird. This was his first stand on snipe, but during the day he made many more points. He was hunted almost every day on snipe on the meadows bordering the Delaware, that spring, and afterwards in the successive snipe seasons. Every year in October in Connecticut he was hunted on woodcock. He was as staunch on those birds as could possibly be desired, was easily seen, being white, and the spot where the bird lay thus easily determined. After taking my position, with a friend to put up the bird, few would escape. In one piece of chestnut sprouts I bagged 20 over him in less than half an hour.

In Connecticut people snood or snare ruffed grouse. When Biz came across any of these birds caught in this manner he considered them as mine. He would bite off or break the snare and bring the birds to his master to help fill the bag. On ruffed grouse Biz was capital, hunting the woods and thickets cautiously. On one occasion in Westmoreland county, Pa., a friend and myself bagged 31 in two days besides killing as many more quails. He stood those wary birds at a long distance, giving us opportunity to choose our position when they rose.

In the issue of FOREST AND STREAM for February 19th, 1874, there is a sketch of Bismarck from which I extract as follows:—"Biz is from a white setter bitch brought from England by a gentleman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1864. The bitch was then about six months old. She proved a famous chicken dog, unequaled for speed and nose. She was called a 'white Belton.' She had her first litter of pups from an Irish red setter brought to Iowa by a party of Englishmen who came to Iowa to shoot chickens (grouse) in 1867. The dog was left at Marshalltown. There was nothing remarkable about the dog except he was imported. Biz was of this litter and is like his mother as to color, all white except two red spots. Biz is large, measuring in every point more than the celebrated Kent, except in height, in which he is one inch less; when thin and in hunting condition his weight is 68 pounds; out of hunting season his weight is 75 pounds. * * * His great points are speed, endurance, nose, staunchness, and docility. His speed is tremendous, exceeding that of the fastest pointers fully 50 per cent. By good judges he is thought to go 125 miles per day. His style is magnificent, high-headed, and he winds his game at a long distance and comes to point often at a distance too far from the game to be within proper or ordinary shot."* * * On Christmas day of 1872, he found 20 covies in five hours, hunting from 11 to 4 o'clock at Glassboro, 16 miles from Philadelphia. This was the coldest day of the winter, the mercury being 8° below zero at 8 o'clock in the morning."

Of Biz's pedigree we know little or nothing; from it he took little, but to it he added much. His body was long without the slooping posterior attributed to high-bred setters. The hair on his body was almost as short as that of an ordinary pointer, but he was feathered on the tail and legs to as great a length as that of the highest bred setters, and every other characteristic was that of a setter. He crouched or dropped upon his haunches when he came to

point. He was extremely fond of water and would plunge into it in the coldest days of winter. His breed was much sought after, and there are now more than 200 of his pups. To the owners of them this article will be of interest; the writer has none whatever in his pedigree, and cares as little about it as the historian does of the genealogy of Shakspeare or Napoleon. He is a land-mark in the history of American setters. I never sold one of his pups, or had in any way the least pecuniary interest in his breed. He excited the jealousy of those who sold dogs or their breed, and occasionally I received challenges from them for field trials, and although I never bet a cent in my life those persons always found me at home for any amount they chose to name.

In 1874 there was some talk about an international field trial of setters and pointers. Mr. Shipman gave out an invitation in a letter published in the FOREST AND STREAM dated July 10th, 1874, from which I extract the following: "The setter Bismarck frequently referred to in your journal was raised and trained by the undersigned in this country. We will make a wager of $2,500, that he will beat any setter or pointer that can be produced to hunt pinnated grouse (prairie chickens), the match to take place during the time (5th to 15th of September) in Marshall, Story, or any of the adjoining counties of Iowa. If Mr. Price or Mr. Macdonna will enter his favorite bitch Belle against Bismark in this trial, we will allow him $500 towards expenses of a trip from England here and return, and promise him an opportunity of as fine sport of the kind as the world can produce."

Of Biz's untimely death on November 11th, 1875, an account has already been published in FOREST AND STREAM. The wood cut of Biz was made from a photograph taken in this city. His color was white, save two red spots on his back, which show dark in this picture.

DAVID BROOKS.

IOWA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The Iowa State Poultry Association will hold their fourth annual exhibition of poultry, pet stock and dogs, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on January 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1877. The officers of the association are: Z. C. Luse, President, Iowa City; D. H. Richards, Secretary, Cedar Rapids; A. C. Taylor, Superintendent and Manager of Dog Department, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SHOTT.—The owner of this dog writes from Greenville, Pa., as follows:—

"In answer to "N. C.," inquiring in your issue of July 20th, that C. Hobaugh's Shott is an Irish setter and not a Gordon, as was represented a few weeks ago; he was sired by Staunch, a red Irish setter, imported in 1872, and owned by G. W. Frazier of Pittsburgh. As to "N. C." having purchased a pup in Erie sired by Shott, it is undoubtedly a mistake, as there are but two dog pups sired by him—one is owned by George Wheeler of Erie, Pa., and the other is still in my possession.

J. C. HOBAUGH."

Dr. Webb, of the Westminster Breeding Kennel, registers the following dogs in our Kennel Book, all out of his celebrated prize bitch Whisky, by Petc, the champion dog at Springfield. Wash Coster has already become the property of Major George McKee, U. S. A , Jim of Mr. Fred Schuchardt, and Snipe of Mr. G. A. Strong:—

Fannie, black-and-white slut; May, do.; Raven, black dog; Snipe, do.; Jim, do.; Wash Coster, black-and-white dog; Eric, do.; Joe, do.; Van, do.

These last three dogs are for sale, and any one wanting a fine bred pointer will find none better in the country.

—Mr. George C. Colburn's lemon-and-white pointer bitch, Belle, imported from the kennel of Mr. Lang, has visited Mr. W. F. Steel's Flake, brother to Dr. Webb's Whisky.

—Mr. A. Branshaw, of Fon du Lac, Wis claims the name of Norah for his gyp, by Plunkett out of Kathleen, the only one of her six in the litter.

—M. D. M. Sharpuack, of Petroleum, West Virginia, claims the name of Dom for his liver and white Cocker spaniel byM. P. McKoon's Captain, out of Caper.

—The Laverack bitch, Petrel, in the Strathroy kennels, whelped eight puppies, five bitched and three dogs, on the 23d inst. They are by Llewellin's Dan.

THE INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The interest in this great show is on the increase, as the entries already received testify. The classes for setters will be one of the finest ever seen in this country, as they include nearly all of the most noted breeds from all parts.

The competition for the beautiful prize offered by the Philadelphia Sportsman's Club for the best setter in the show, will be very close, probably over 150 will compete for it.

The pointers will not be so numerous, but in quality will be excellent, including no less than five previous first prize winners which will here meet to test their merits, and the winner will be justly entitled to be called the Champion of America.

The classes for hounds are not as yet well represented, but as there are so many packs around this district, it is expected that they will send a full supply.

Beagles and the curious little dachshunds will be well represented, Dr. Twaddell sending sever of the latter.

The terrier classes are small, but being numerous in New York and vicinity, they will surely fill up.

All dogs will be required to be on the grounds by eight o'clock on September 4th.

The Express Company will deliver all dogs (that have been prepaid) free of expense on the Show Ground; the Superintendent will see that they are properly cared for, and put in their proper classes. They will be reshipped to the exhibitor after the show is over.

Exhibitors must be careful to send properly addressed return labels with the dogs.

In addition to the special prizes already offered, the *Turf, Field, and Farm* will give a handsome prize, particulars of which will be announced next week.

Entries close August 10th, and intending exhibitors should not delay in making their entries. All forms and classification lists can be obtained of

BURNET LANDRETH,
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

AMERICAN SETTERS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Wishing to enter some dogs at the Centennial Bench Show to be held at Philadelphia, September 4th to 8th, I ask your advice as to the class in which they should be entered. I would mention particularly a bitch now seventeen months old, from the kennel owned by my brother and myself, as the type of a strain obtained by careful breeding and selection, and possessing a combination of good qualities that is hardly a subject for any further improvement. This bitch, a setter, is neither Gordon, nor Irish, nor yet an English setter, for both its parents were born in this country. Though the ancestors of the highest civilized portion of the inhabitants of North America were foreign to the land, yet are we no less Americans; and I name my bitch an American setter, believing her to be a credit to the country of her birth, and an honor to her noble ancestry, which credit and honor I hope may be forever perpetuated. In size and color she much resembles Chas. H. Turner's Loo II., being of hot forty-five pounds weight, and mahogany red; but instead of the harsh short hair of the Irish setter her hair is fine and soft, her "flag" seven and a half inches long on centre of tail, tapering to each end, and the "feather" on forelege four inches long. Nose and lips black; eyes brown; form rather slight and very symmetrical, and thos far wherever seen she has received only flattering criticisms, with the single exception of one sportsman saying that her fine lines might perhaps indicate some lack of endurance. On the 26th of June I took her with me on a three days' drive of nearly one hundred miles, allowing her to run, which she did; and notwithstanding the heat and the rocky roads she showed not the least sign of lack of energy nor of footsoreness either during or after the journey. I have named her Cora in the hope that she will take the place in my affections held by her namesake, "old Cora," now nearly fourteen years old. The father of Cora II has a remarkably fine head that so pleased an artist who happened to see the dog while with my brother on a visit that he solicited the privilege of painting a portrait of it. My sole motive for entering dogs at a bench show would be the pleasure of hearing encominms from those best competent to judge the merits of hunting dogs, for I have never sold a dog, nor do I intend or expect to sell one. And no dogs of mine shall appear at the Centennial Bench Show unless I can take them there myself, for I would not risk the lack of good care *en route* to and from a place so distant, and I doubt if C. Jeff Clark, of St. Louis, would trust his fine pointer, or Chas. H. Turner his Irish setter, Elcho, to the hands of "baggage-smashers" again.

And now, Mr. Editor, with this short sketch of Cora, an American setter, can you advise me in what class to enter her at the Centennial Bench Show. Should this meet the eye of "Guido" I would say that I hope Cora will accompany me on my next visit to Memphis and prove herself as superb a field dog as Dr. B.'s Don, whose photograph adorns the library at my house. ROAMER.

[We should say that our correspondent could enter his bitch in Class 10, Division B, or Class 12, Division C, and also for the special prizes offered by John Krider, the Detroit Gun Club, The Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, and FOREST AND STREAM. We regret that the absurd custom of calling an American bred setter a "native English" has been adopted. It not only misleads many persons, but is an outcome of the snobbish pretentiousness of a few who believe that nothing good in the dog line can emanate from anywhere out of England.—ED.]

KENNEL PRODUCE.—Mr. F. B. Farnsworth, Paris, Canada informs us that his lately imported bloe belton bitch, Rose, on the 19th of June gave birth to six beautiful whelps, one dog and five gyps, marked as follows: Dog, blue belton, resembling dam; one gyp liver, white and tan, marked like Rofus, the sire, (in England); three others orange and white.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.*
Salmon, *Salmo salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo Gloveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*
Grayling, *Thymatus tricolor.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Mascalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

For list of seasonable front fice for August see our issue of July 27th.

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish continue to be unusually abundant and prices rule low. We quote: Striped bass 18 to 20 cents per pound; bluefish, 18 to 20 cents; salmon, both fresh and frozen, 50 cents; mackerel, from 10 to 20 cents each, according to size; weak-fish, 12 cents per pound; white perch, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, 35 cents; green turtle, 12 cents; terrapin, $12 per dozen; halibut, 18 cents per pound; haddock, 8 cents; cod-fish, 10 cents; blackfish, 15 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 12 cents; seabass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 20 cents; brook trout, $1; pompano, 25 cents; soft clams, 30 to 60 cents per huudred; hard shell crabs, $4.50 per 100; soft crabs, $1.50 per dozen.

SALT WATER FISHING.—Our prophecy that this season would be unusually prolific of sport with rod and reel, as well as trolling line seems likely to be fulfilled. The long continued drought and hot weather did drive the fish into deep and colder water, but with the change they return again, and for the last week fishing has been remarkably good. Last week bluefish of large size, such as are generally known as fallfish, appeared off Fire Island, and were taken in immense numbers, the fish weighing as high as nine pounds. But the finest sport was on Saturday last when large weakfish, bluefish, Spanish mackerel and bonitas, were all taking the squid. For some reason chumming, either inside or outside the inlet, has not been good, but it is rather early in the season, and, besides, bunkers have been very scarce. There has been no difficulty in taking a good catch of sea bass and flounders at any time for those knowing the spot. We hear that some fine bass have been taken in Coney Island creek, and that the great abundance of crabs and shrimps is likely to make fishing for this game fish unusually good.

—One fish buyer in Gloucester, paid out $90,000 for fish purchased by him during the month of June.

NEW YORK.—Our correspondent, Pisceo, writes under date of July 3d that the fishing has been very good at Henderson Harbor. His letter, written from Little Falls, says:—

"I came home from Hendersou to spend Sunday. Fishing continues good here. The northeast gale riled up the water, and so stirred up the bottom that the fish were full fed, and were lazy, still we took what would be considered fair lots elsewhere; and made up for bass in pickerel. I had the pleasure of reeling in 250 feet of line with a ten-pounder on the end of it, and for one day wore the belt, but the next my "partner" in the same boat, Mr. Munger, of Herkimer, went out with Mr. Alden Case, the proprietor of the late Van Deyn House, and brought home five fish weighing 52 pounds. Our biggest one yet is a twelve-pounder. It is a quiet, lovely little place, and I go back to morrow for another fortnight."

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat Inlet, July 30th*—There has been a decided improvement in fisbing of all kinds duriug the week. Bluefish are plenty but small, running from one to two pounds. Sheepshead plenty; not in as fine condition as some two weeks back. Weakfish commenced biting, and large catches made. The following are the quotations for past week:—July 23d. Cale Parker, ten sheepshead. July 24th. Mr. Reeves, and gentleman from Rahway, N. J., seventy-one bluefish. Three other yachts from forty to sixty each. July 25th. Alexander Purvis, Philadelphia, six sheepshead. Capt. Charles Cox and party, forty-six bluefish. Capt. Kelley and party, fifty bluefish. July 26th. Col. S. H. Carpenter, U. S. A., and brother, seven bluefish, forty-five sea bass and blackfish. A. Purvis, Philadelphia, fifteen sheepsbead. L. Mathieus and company, eight sheepshead, fourteen bluefish. July 27th. Jas. Hanford, W. C. Conroy, E. L. Barber, Brooklyn, fifty-three bluefish. Col. Carpenter, twenty-seven sea bass; from forty to seventy-five weakfish per boat are reported. July 28th. R. D. Lorser, P. Quillmau, Chas. Hillman, Philadelphia, twenty-one bluefish. Tbomas Taylor, twelve bluefish. Abm. Force, fifteen bluefish. Reports from the sheepshead ground just come in that they are catching from twelve to fifteen per boat. B.

CONNECTICUT—*Higganum, July 24th.*—Black bass fishing in Lake Pocotsopogue, East Hampton, ten miles east of Middletou, on Air Line Railroad, is excellent. We took 53 black bass in two half day's fishing, besides many perch which were returned to the lake. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water, and being high up on the hills there is always a delightful breeze, and Buell's is a good place to stop at. Glov. Buell is an old hunter and dead shot, and his record of full game bags will show it. He has stocked the lake with about 15,000 land locked salmou, which we hope to try in a few years.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, July 27th.*—Our market is well supplied with swordfish, bluefish, tautog, mackerel, bonita, etc. Bat few bass have been caught the last week—about a dozen big fellows by the Cuttyhunk Club, and yesterday Messrs. O. M. Gofford and O. A. Sisson returned from No Man's Land with only two, weighing respectively 27 and 45 pounds. A porpoise, striped with black and white longitudinal stripes, was brought in here yesterday, captured in the bay, of a species seldom seeu north of the equator. CONCHA.

VERMONT—*Montpelier July 28th.*—A party of us have taken sixty pounds of trout, some averaging over a half pound each, at Peacham's Pond, twenty miles from here, the past week. They are considered the finest trout in the State. W. A. B.

CANADA—*River Restigouche, New Brunswick July 22d.*—Reached here last night *via* Matapedia Lake and River, passing two camping parties of the lessee, Mr. Stevens, of Montreal. Fishing is slack now, the river not being in condition, and the first two runs of salmon over. Grilse are running up, and only a few fish are taken, both salmon and grilse. Trout in the lower Restigonche are not abundant, and the river is crowded with rods, the lessees, Messrs. Brydges and Sanford Fleming, being very generous in giving privileges to friends. The latter has imposed a condition of $5 per rod and three cents per pound on all salmon caught, to constitute a subsistence fund for the Indians residing on the river. The railroad buildings and other improvements has impaired the romantic beauty of the river in this exact locality, though above the scenery is much as nature designed it. The following gentlemen are now here.—

Mr. Brydges and party, including ladies, of Montreal; Sir Hugh Allan and son, Montreal; A. R. Makinlay, J. N. Ritchie, John Gorham, Lieut. Clatterbuck, J. Smith, J. Kenney, Lieut. Walpole, H. Crosskill, T. Murphy, H. F. Rowe and friend, all of Halifax; J. I. Fellows and two ladies, St. John; H. J. Leonard and wife, Bangor; C. Hallock and wife, S. R. Gifford, the artist, and Engineer Craven, all of New York. Several others who have been here are not named. There were eleven rods on the river today, and not an average of a fish to a rod. On Monday I go up the river with Mr. Mowatt, the overseer, and shall examine the Government Hatching Establishment. Weather to-day chilly up to 10 o'clock A. M. and cloudy.

HAL.

A NEW WAY TO CATCH EELS.—Mr. Wakeman Holberton writes us that he noticed over in Jerscy, the other day,, a new way of catching eels. The drouth had dried up a small pond near the village of Carlstadt, and the boys had discovered that the eels had buried themselves in the mud, and they were digging them up like potatoes, by the bushel.

FISHING MOVEMENTS.—There have been 122 arrivals the past week, as follows: 27 from the Banks, 51 from Georges, 1 from Newfoundland, and 43 from off shore mackerching. The receipts have been 828,000 pounds Georges codfish, 3,620,000 pounds of Bank codfish, 150,000 pounds of halibut, and 12,400 bbls. of mackerel.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, July 22d.*

THE INFALLIBLE FISH BAIT.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 11th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.—

As a constant and greatly interested reader of your paper, I could not fail to notice the advertisement of the "infallible fish bait," with which

It is said you are to catch fish, be there any about or not. Now, this notice in a New York paper impressed this correspondent very forcibly with the correctness of the old saw—that you have got to go abroad for home news—inasmuch as we Galveston sportsmen who take a lively interest in the pursuit of the finny tribe which abounds in our waters, were entirely ignorant of this well-timed Centennial discovery, and were thus denied the chance to be the first to rejoice with our fellow townsmen over this brilliant invention, and of attesting to its success. I do not doubt that we should have continued in ignorance were it not for our appreciation of your esteemed columns, which are always first to disseminate the fruits of research and talent. I hope you may concur in my view that this way of proceeding is hiding your light under the bushel; or I+ Joe, with his well-known modesty, blushing at the thoughts of the congratulations with which his admiring friends would necessarily smother him, upon this recent display of his inventive genius? Or does he put it upon the broad basis of the saying, perhaps, that a prophet's merits are never appreciated in his own country?

By the-way, those steam yachts, which one, "T. L.," Galveston, reports he has "running here to our fishing banks, carrying passengers," would be a great success, provided they existed on the blue deep, instead of only on the paper on which "J. L.'s" question in FOREST AND STREAM, dated May 18th, was printed. SILVA.

TROUT IN COLORADO.

GRANITE, Lake Co., Colorado, July 2d, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In perusing your interesting paper I see accounts of large catches of fish with the fly; and not seeing this place mentioned in your paper I thought I would give you an account of some of our large catches in Twin Lakes. These lakes are on the lake fork of the Arkansas River, 9 400 feet above the sea, 140 miles south from Denver. The lower lake is 2½ miles long by 1½ miles wide, and is 76 feet deep; the upper lake is 1½ miles long by 1 mile wide, and is 93 feet deep. The lakes are connected by a fine stream of water 75 feet wide and ½ of a mile long. On June 18 h, 1876, I began fishing with the fly at 8 o'clock A. M., and caught 7½ pounds of trout (*Salmo virginalis*) before dark. This has been an exceptionally good season for fishing. Some have caught on several days from 200 to 300. In June, 1874, C. W. Derry, my son, in three days caught 1,045 trout—the first day, 335; second day, 345; third day, 365. June is our best month for fishing, although good catches can be made occasionally all through the season until late in the fall.

S. M. DERRY.

Shot Gun and Rifle.

GAME NOW IN SEASON.

Woodcock, *Philohela minor.*
Black-bellied plover or ox-eye, *Squatarola helvetica.*
Ring plover, *Ægialitis semipalmata.*
Stilt, or long-shanks, *Himantopus nigricollis.*
Red-breasted snipe or dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus.*
Red-backed sandpiper, or ox-bird, *Tringa americana.*
Gr at marbled godwit, or marlin, *Limosa fedoa.*
Willet, *Totanus semipalmatus.*
Tatler, *Totanus melanoleucus.*
Yellow-shanks, *Totanus flavipes.*

"Bay-birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand-piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf-birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limicolæ* or Shore Birds.

BAY BIRDS.—On Saturday last, and also since the storm, there has been a good flight of bay birds. Some excellent bags were made in the Great South Bay, and we are expecting to hear of some fine sport on the Jersey coast.

—Messrs. Eaton, Holberton & Co. have issued a supplement to their catalogue containing many articles of great use to sportsmen. Among the many things noticed we mention Canadian shoe packs, new portable boats, and extra strong trolling and other tackle for Florida.

CANADA—*Toronto, July 25th.*—A pigeon shoot was held by the members of the Toronto Gun Club on Monday, July 3d. Four hundred wild pigeons were imported from Hastings, Mich. Through the kindness of the Directors of the Woodbine Driving Park the club had the exclusive right to the track for that day, and only members were admitted, so that the pot hunters were disappointed. The match was shot after the English rules. Five traps, five yards apart; use of both barrels; club rules fifteen birds each. Wm. Loane, acted as trapper and puller, and Mr. C. Callagher acted as referee. The following are the scores made:—

FIRST SQUAD.

Yds.	Name.	Total.
21	J. Maughan	15
21	J. Farrel	12
21	C. C. Small	13
21	E. Perryman	9
21	N. Bugg	10
21	J. Webster	9
18	J. Young	8
21	J. Kennedy	13
21	J. Morrison	6
21	J. Barrett	14

SECOND SQUAD.

Yds.	Name.	Total.
18	R. Morrison	7
21	J. Taylor	13
21	R. Ardagh	8
18	T. Barry	5
18	R. Wilson	8
18	J. Garrett (withdrawn)	2
21	A. McGregor	9
18	W. Loucon	6
18	J. Wright	4
21	Dr. Smith	6

TIES ON FIFTEEN.

Yds.	Name.	Total.	Yds.	Name.	Total.
26	J. Maughan	4	26	C. C. Small	5

Mr. C. C. Small won the prize, which was a very handsome case of stuffed birds.

VIRGINIA—*Norfolk, July 26th.*—We shall no doubt have plenty of quail this fall, as the season has been very favorable for young birds.

BOSTON GUNMAKERS.—"There was recently a question asked in a contemporary as to who were reliable gunmakers and do their work personally in Boston. In the reply all were mentioned with the exception of Wm. R. Schaefer, of No. 61 Elm, a first-class manufacturer, whose guns are only made to order, and are not for sale by the dealers. I had a breech-loading gun made by him last year—a No. 10 bore, 30 inch best Damascus barrels, weight 10 pounds, and I will challenge any brother sportsman to beat me in penetration and in pattern; also the workmanship cannot be excelled. UPLAND."

THE BOUDREN JACK LAMP.—The following are extracts from two parties relative to the jack lamp:—

"My friend and self used your lamps very successfully last fall hunting deer, and consider them by far the best ever used after many years' experience hunting in the States and Canada. Last fall, on the Menowovee River, Mich., he had an Indian paddle up, and struck a two-year old buck with his paddle while I held the lamp in my hand, not wishing to kill him, as we had plenty of meat.

EDWIN C. JOHNSON."

Uncasville, Conn., June 22d.

"In reply as to how the jack works, it is a very fine thing. We have here at the house and on the lakes 31 jacks, and yours is acknowledged by all the guides to be far superior to any of the other jacks. The only improvement that we can suggest is that you make it more flaring at the sides, so that in floating on the small streams you can see both sides of it. Now we cannot. If you have any circulars that you want to send into the wilderness send them along and I will send them around.

H. E. COMSTOCK."

John Brown's Tract, N. Y.

TRAPS FOR FOXES AND MINKS.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, May 16th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As I have seen some hints to young trappers in FOREST AND STREAM, I have thought that I also might give a few hints that would be interesting. In trapping foxes and minks I have had very good success, and as I make no secret of my mode of capturing them, I will give it here. I select some warm springy place on a side hill, or a boggy place that does not freeze up, and at the point where it is the wettest, I set some small pieces of turf about the size of my hand to serve as "steps," and beginning at one side of the wet place at regular intervals of about twelve inches I fix them so that they will be strong and dry until I reach the springy or wet place where I want to set my trap. I then skip one place, and continue the the line of steps until I get to dry ground on the other side. A narrow place that will require only three or four steps on each side of the trap is sufficient. Then I cut a strong thin piece of turf of the same size and appearance as the others to place over the pan of the trap. For scent I go to some chicken house and get some very fine dry manure (it must be very fine and dry), and put it in a coarse cloth or bag. Then when the ground is dry I drag the bag about a quarter of a mile each way from the springy hole, where I have placed the turf steps. If the bag is coarse and the ground dry I shall leave enough scent for every purpose, as the rains will not wash it away, but improve it. For tolling foxes I have used every scent that I have ever heard of, but none that I like as well as this. Now to set the trap. Some trappers will use every precaution they can think of when they set a trap, as they say the fox can detect the smell of man or iron. All I do is this. I go to a granary, or some place where mice abound, and get some of the mice chaff usually found around such places, which generally smells very strong of mice. I then set my trap in the water, and placing the last piece of turf over the pan the line of steps is complete. Then when I have stood I sprinkle a little chaff and pass on, not retracing my steps: and as sure as a fox strikes the trail he will follow it up, and when he comes to the spring (as fox is very careful about stepping in the water) will try the steps, and as the first and second are all right, and hold him, and as they are placed about the right distance apart for his gait he is pretty sure to step his whole weight on the one concealing the trap. I have taken five in one trap set in that manner in one season.

Another good plan is this: Take a common field mouse's skin and stuff it. Set your trap near a stack of grain, or at any place where a fox is likely to pass. Cover the trap lightly and sprinkle some of the mouse chaff around it. Place the stuffed mouse on the pan of the trap so that it can be plainly seen. As the fox is attracted by the scent he will see the mouse and will not hesitate an instant, but will pounce both forefeet on the mouse without the least suspicion of a trap. It requires a stronger trap to hold him this way. I think, but it is more sure.

Now for the mink. The manner of setting steel traps has been pretty well explained in FOREST AND STREAM by an old trapper. In regard to scent, I think that prepared from trout superior to any other. In summer, when I have a mess of trout to dress, I take some heads, etc., and put them into a strong glass bottle, and set the bottle in the sun and they will turn to an oil that gives a very strong scent—one that will attract the mink better than any other I have ever used, and by using a small club or sucker, and a few drops of the scent, you have a killing bait. As steel traps are rather heavy to carry, and it takes sometimo to set them properly, I dispense with them as much as possible, especially if the country I am trapping in is heavily timbered. In the place of of them I take a 2 or 2½ inch auger with a short shaft, and having at the end of the [illegible] with a claw, and also a supply of small wrought nails with large heads and the points well sharpened by a file. Now in ten minutes I can make, set and bait a trap for minks that has no equal. I find some log near a stream, or the root of a tree, bore a hole about four inches deep in the side, and throw a little mud or sand in the bottom. If the h [illegible] bored in the top of the log, I have to place a piece of bark in a position to keep the rain from filling the hole with water. Then I take three sharp nails and drive them in so they will project inward and downward about half an inch, just deep enough to make them secure. Then I take a piece of fish, drop a little of the scent on it, and place it at the bottom of the hole. The trap is thus complete and ready baited. The mink can shove his head past the points of the nails to get at the bait, but cannot get back. In going my rounds all I need to do is to draw the nails, remove the mink, replace the nails, and my trap is reset. G. W.

THE KAY CONCENTRATOR.

NEW YORK, July 24th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

As I see a number of letters *pro* and *con* regarding the Kay concentrator, I would like you to publish my little "testimony" on the subject. Being a practical sportsman I do not like to sch anything that I have not tried, and for that reason I devoted considerable time on the 4th of July to experiments with different powders, concentrators, etc., and as far as my experience goes I found the Kay improved the pattern of my gun very much—say on an average of at least 25 per cent. At 45 yards the target (30 inch) showed 179 pellets against 127 to 140 of loose shot. I presume a good deal depends on the gun and how loaded. I consider them much better than Eley's, but they should never be used in a choke-bored gun. W. HOLBERTON.

—A portion of the Australian rifle team comprising Capt. J. McGarvie Smith and Lieut. J. H. Maddock, of the 1st Regiment of Rifles, and D. Gess Lynde and J. Y. Slade reached San Francisco on the 28th ult. The rest of the team are at Wimbledon, having gone to England via the Isthmus of Suez.

CREEDMOOR.—There was only one match at Creedmoor on Saturday, the competition for the "Marksman's" badge, presented by H. C. Poppenhausen, Esq., of the Long Island Railroad. The conditions were, five shots each at 200 and 500 yards, only the State medal rifle to be used. Mr. J. L. Price, of the Seventh Regiment, was the winner, with a score of 45 out of a possible 50. The following are the scores:—

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	T'l
J. L. Price	21	20	41
W. H. Osborne	20	21	41
T. R. Murphy	21	19	40
A. D. Van Hensen	21	19	40
E. W. Bofele	16	24	39
W. Robertson	18	20	38
J. W. Gardner	18	20	38
C. F. Robbins	19	18	37
G. F. Merchant	17	18	35
W. H. Murphy	16	18	34
Geo. Waterman	16	18	34
W. G. Dominick	17	17	34
J. B. Holland	18	21	39
F. H. Holton	15	19	34
S. T. Hubbard	16	18	34
F. Backofen	15	16	31
W. Bevan	20	11	31
C. Heizman	16	15	31
W. C. Clark	15	12	27
Douglass	16	13	29
G. R. Graham	16	12	28
J. A. Gee	18	9	27
M. A. Scull	18	8	26

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Springfield Amateur Rifle Association, whose organization we announced two weeks ago, has commenced work promptly, and appended is the result of their third practice shooting. Since the association was organized considerable interest has been manifested in the subject of rifle shooting in that city, and they have largely increased the number of their members. Score—Distance, 400 yards; position, lying or kneeling; regulation targets; highest possible score, 50 points in ten shots:—

Name.	Score.	Total.
S. S. Bumstead, captain	5 3 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 3	40
E. H. Smith	2 4 4 3 0 4 4 4 5 3	29
F. E. French	5 5 5 4 0 4 2 5 5 5	40
F. M. Emerson	5 5 4 0 3 5 5 5 5 5	41
L. H. Mayott	0 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5	47
W. S. Gomff	5 3 4 5 0 2 4 4 4 2	33
J. B. Squires	2 0 3 2 5 5 4 3 2 0	24
W. C. Chapin	0 0 4 5 3 2 0 3 3 0	20

Messrs. Mayott, Bumstead and French used Sharp's medium-range rifles; Messrs. Emerson, Squires, Smith and Chapin Stevens's; Mr. Gompf a Springfield rifle with peep and globe sights, and regulation ammunition. There is also a rifle club composed of employees of the Government in Springfield, who shoot the regular Springfield rifles, open sights, with common army ammunition. Some good shooting is done by this organization, which usually shoots 300 yards, at an eight-inch bullseye, scoring as high as 37 and 40 points out of a possible 50. Mr. Hare, the Captain of the team, and a marksman of considerable reputation, on Tuesday evening, with the common rifled musket, open sights, scored 87 points at 500 yards out of a possible 50, making five bullseyes.

WISCONSIN.—The third competition at 1,000 yards for the Remington navy revolver came off at Milwaukee, last Friday the 21st inst. Chas. Turner wins the second time, with 41 out of a possible 50. Following is the score:—

Name.	Total.	Name.	Total
C. Turner	41	J. C. Wells	31
J. M. Arnold	38	S. D. Badgs	29
E. Fielding	36	H. Yale	29

We have had very little practice as yet at 1,000 yards, but intend to make up for lost time by steady work. I hope to show better scores in future. WAU WAU.

MICHIGAN.—Match practice between team number one and team number two of the Greenville Rifle Club took place Wednesday, July 19th; match won by the latter. Distance; 400 yards; possible score 25 points:—

TEAM NUMBER ONE.

Name.	Score.	Total
E. H. Jones	4 4 2 4 4	18
W. Woodman	3 4 4 5 5	20
C. H. Hale	4 4 4 5 5	22
F. N. Wright	5 4 5 4 3	21
L. Spaulding	3 3 3 4 4	15
W. G. Nelson	3 5 4 4 5	21
Total		119

TEAM NUMBER TWO.

Name.	Score.	Total.
A. G. Yowo	4 5 4 4 5	22
M. Johnson	4 5 4 4 3	20
D. T. Sapp	4 4 5 5 4	22
H. Rossman	3 5 4 5 4	21
L. Wright	3 2 4 3 5	16
N. J. Just	4 5 5 5 5	24
Total		125

IMPORTANT.—Caro should be taken, in buying Fishing or Hunting Suits, to get a genuine Holahird Suit, and not one of the worthless imitations which are being put on the market. The best is the cheapest.—Adv.

Rational Pastimes.

SCOTCH GAMES AT JONES' WOOD.

On Friday last the annual games of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment came off at Jones' Wood. This regiment was organized on the disbanding of the Seventy-Ninth last year from the National Guard, and the admirers of the "kilted lads" will be glad that their strength is sufficient to enable them to continue their annual athletic gatherings. The great bulk of the credit is due to Col. Joseph Laing, who has labored assiduously to bring up the regiment as an independent body to its former status. He deserves success, and is certain of attaining it. The command mustered at its headquarters on Twenty-third street on Friday morning, and marched to the wood, led by Robertson's regimental band. Col. Laing was in command. On reaching the ground the athletic sports were almost immediately begun, and while they were in progress the musicians kept the dancers busy in the pavilion. Within the ring many well known athletes had put in an appearance, including Anderson of Newark, McKay of New Haven, and A. C. Reid of Hamilton, Ontario. Their feats were well up to the average, and in one instance at least, that of running high leap, the competitors far outstripped the usual achievements of Caledonian athletes. The Highland dances are always to be classed among the most interesting of the competitions. The Sword Dance, or Ghilis Callum, is one of the best combinations of agility and grace to be witnessed at Scotch Games. The Highland Fling is no less attractive, and when danced in the full costume to the music of the bagpipe is as amusing and entertaining to a stranger as it is inspiriting to a Scotchman. Captain Bruce made an admirable judge, and under the watchful care of Captain D. T. Keller the arrangements were faithfully carried out. The following is the prize list:—

Putting the Light Stone—1. John Anderson, Newark, 44 ft. 9 in.; 2. Alex. McKay, New Haven, 43 ft. 7 in.; 3. W. Robertson, N. Y., 42 ft. 4 in.

One Hundred Yard Race—1. A. C. Reid, Hamilton; 2. J. McLaren, Newark; 3. A. Rennie, N. Y.

Running Long Jump—1. A. C. Reid, 19 ft. 7 in.; 2. E. W. Johnston, Toronto, 19 ft. 5 in.

Throwing the Light Hammer—1. A. McKay, 99 ft.; 2. John Anderson, 92 ft.

Relief Race (440 yards; competitors enter in pairs; partners carry each other one half the distance)—1. D. T. Keiller and E. W. Johnston; 2. J. Munro and T. B. Irvine.

Standing Jump—1. E. W. Johnston, 10 ft. 4 in.; 2. A. McKay, 9 ft. 7½ in.

Hitch and Kick—1. John West. 8 ft. 7 in.; 2. A. C. Reid, 8 ft. 6 in.

Boys' Race—1. John Redmond; 2. Leo. Schwab; 3. G. D. Forrest.

One Mile Walking Race, open to the National Guard—1 M. M. Forrest; 2. W. J. Hunne.

Hurdle Race—1. A. C. Reid; 2. W. Robertson; 3. J. McLaren.

Fat Man's Race, open to all weighing over 200 pounds—1. Alex. McKay; 2. Robt. Pirrie.

Hop, Step and Jump—1. E. W. Johnston, 41 ft. 9 in.; 2. G. T. Addison, 38 ft. 7 in.

Running High Leap—1. A. C. Reid, 5 ft. 7 in.; 2. John West, 5 ft. 6 in.

Tossing the Caber—1. A. McKay, 39 ft. 5 in.; 2. E. W. Johnston, 30 ft. 7 in.

Three-Legged Race—1. W. Robertson and J. McLaren; 2. J. Munro and A. Rennie.

One-Mile Race—1. T. B. Irvine; 2. W. J. Hunne.

Broadsword Dance—1. John West; 2. James Kennedy.

Highland Fling—1. James Kennedy; 2. W. Robertson.

Vaulting with the Pole—1. W. Robertson and F. Duke tie at 9 ft. 8 in.; 3. J. McLaren.

Sack Race—1. Robertson.

The prizes were distributed by Col. Laing after the programme was finished. The Highlanders' games were the first held in the Wood since its alteration, and it would appear to be at least as well suited as formerly for such a purpose. The Caledonian Club, which has for a few years resorted to Lion Park, will return to Jones' Wood at its annual games in September.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.—The grounds of the New York Athletic Club were on Saturday last the scene of one of the most successful athletic meetings ever held in this country. The entries were numerous, and the attendance of spectators large. The first event, the 100 yards race, had no less than 41 contestants, and was run in a series of heats. The winners in the first series and their handicap and times were as as follows:—

W. A. Bartlett, 33ft., 10⅘s.; J. H. Ferguson, 16ft., 11s.; J. G. Lathrop, 16ft., 10⅘s.; W. J. Kendrick, 30ft., 10⅘; R. L. La Montague, 21ft., 10⅘s.; Thos. Duffy, 25ft., 10⅘s.; Robert Prior, Jr., 33ft., 11s.; G. C. Power, 33ft., 10⅘s.; James Smith, 15ft., 10s.; Fred. Rogers, on line, 11⅘s.; E. H. Herrick, 12ft., 10⅘s.

In the second series, Bartlett, Ferguson, Lathrop and Kendrick started in the first heat. Kendrick came in first, in 10⅘ seconds. In the second heat, La Montagne was an easy winner in 10⅘ seconds. The third heat was won by Smith, in the same time, with Herrick so nearly even at the finnish that the latter was allowed by the judges to compete in the final heat. This was won by La Montague again, in 10⅘ seconds, with Smith a close second, and Herrick third. There were thirteen entries for the one mile race, B. C. Woods, of the New York Athletic Club, starting at score and the others at varying distances up to 155 yards. The race was won by David Woods of Galt, Ontario, who was handicapped at 155 yards, but he was protested against as being a professional. The 440 yards run had twenty-eight entries, Jas. G. Lathrop, of Boston, winning in 52 seconds. Seven started for the two mile walk. Fred Wersel, of Newark, bcing the winner, scoring 24 minutes from D. M. Stern. The prizes were handsome gold and silver medals.

CRICKET.

NOTES.—The Manhattans play at Paterson, August 2d, one day's play only, and the Marions near Philadelphia on Friday and Saturday.

—Lovers of cricket will be pleased to learn that an unusually intercsting match will be played on the grounds of the St. Georges Club, Hoboken, to day. The contestants will be an eleven of Canadian cricketers from Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, under the captainey of Rev. T D. Philips, and an elcven of the St. Georges Club. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock sharp. After this match the Canadians go to Philadelphia and play there.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The League pennant record to July 31st, inclusive, show the clubs occupying the following relative positions in the race:—

Clubs.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Games Drawn.	Games Played.
Chicago	35	7	0	42
St. Louis	27	14	0	41
Hartford	25	10	1	36
Boston	22	19	0	41
Louisville	18	24	3	45
Mutual	15	24	1	40
Athletic	11	28	1	38
Cincinnati	6	35	0	41
Total	159	159	6	324

It will be seen that 159 games have been won and lost, and the Louisville Club have played single tie games with the Hartford, Athletic and Mutual nines, making a total of 162 games played in all. From the start each club had to play seventy games with every other club. This makes an actual total of 280 games to be played during the season. Of this number 159 have been played, leaving 121 yet to be played to finish the quota.

The record of model games (scores limited to five runs) since our last issue are as follows:—

July 24.—Auburn vs. Carbondale, at Auburn, N. Y..... 4 to 3
July 25.—Meta vs. Resolute, at Boston,... . ... 4 to 3
July 25.—Eagle vs. Hoffman, at Bath, L. I..... 5 to 2
July 26.—Live Oak vs. Rhode Island, at Providence, R. I. 1 to 0
July 26.—Mutual vs. Fall River, at Fall River, Mass..... 3 to 2
July 26.—Ithaca vs. San Francisco, at Ithaca..... 4 to 3
July 26.—Rochester vs. Olympic, at Rochester, N. Y..... 5 to 3
July 27.—Androscogcin vs. Eggleston, at Lewiston, Me., 4 to 2
July 27.—Alaska vs. Orange, at Orange, N. J..... 5 to 1
July 28.—St. Louis Reds vs. Blues at Memphis, Tenn.... 1 to 0
July 28 – Rhode Island vs. Boston, at Providence, R. I.. 4 to 3
July 31.—Carbondale vs. Orange, at Orange, N. J. (10 ins.). 5 to 5

—The following is a synopsis of the base ball tournament lately held at Syracuse:—

Clubs.	Stars.	Tecumsehs.	Ithacas.	Ilions.	Crickets.	Games won.
Star	..	1	1	1	*1	4
Tecumsehs	0	..	1	2	1	4
Ithacas	0	1	..	1	1	3
Ilions	0	0	1	..	1	2
Crickets	0	0	0	0	..	0
Games Lost	0	2	3	4	1	13

—The Clown's Eleven of England are coming to this country in August. Lots of fun many be expected at the hands of the English Clowns, who dress in stuge costume and cut up all kinds of antics during the game.

—The finish of the game between the Germantown and Young America has been postponed until September, on account of the great heat, the game standing—for Young America on first innings, 302, and for Germantown, 80 for 7 wickets.

TOBACCO AT THE CENTENNIAL.—William S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., occupy Section E, No. 25, and their display of tobaccos reflects credit alike upon their liberality, enterprise and infinite good taste. Their fixtures are of the most elaborate and expensive character. The base of their inclosure is of solid walnut, which is surmounted by a beautiful marble top, and above this are arranged in artistic style the various grades of their goods. They are the proprietors of the celebrated "Peerless" Tobacco Works, and their "Vanity Fair" and cigarettes are too popular to require any eulogistic remarks from us. Their display is a rich one—eminently worthy of the first prize.—*adv.*

Answers To Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. M. H., Philadelphia.—Please inform me where to write for a guide book to the White Mountains? Ans. Jas. R. Osgood & Co., Boston; do not know price.

J. N. B., Alexandria Bay.—You can buy very complete Maps of Quebec and Ontario from Government surveys, by applying to George Thackenbarg, map publishers, Montreal.

W. E. C., Buffalo, N. Y.—Please state the best method of straightening tips. Ans. First steam the tip and then hang it by one end with a heavy weight suspended at the other.

N. L., New London.—Would you kindly inform me where the best striped bass fishing can be had in the neighborhood of New London, excepting Rope ferry on Niantic River? Ans. We do not know of any better place.

F. G., Milwaukee.—A few boys of Milwaukee are going to get up a rowing club, and wish to know where to obtain a shell and the cheapest. Ans. Thomas Fearon, Yonkers, N. Y., can furnish you with a boat. Write to him for prices.

R. D. H., Jackson, Mich.—Will you please inform me whether I can get good bay bird shooting at Shinnecock Bay, and what time in August is it best? Ans. At Good Ground; no date can be fixed, as the birds are uncertain in their flights. Write to W. N. Lane.

J. F. C., Lenox, N. Y.—Is there any choice between the guns made by More, Grove, Forsyth, and Westonf and if so, which is the best maker? How do their guns compare with the Remington and Whitney guns? Ans. We cannot discriminate between the different gun manufacturers.

F. C., N. Y., Will you please inform me what is the best and most convenient place to fish in, for one who is going to take the trip to Niagara, Montreal, and down the St. Lawrence, returning via Lake George? Ans. Alexandria Bay, on your route from Niagara to Montreal; or Clayton, a few miles above.

STUMPS, Northville, N. Y.—Will you kindly inform an English reader if the game of golf has been introduced into this country? A description of it would interest your readers. Ans. In the London *Field* of June 17th, you will find the scores of the first game of golf ever played on this side of the Atlantic, as we are informed. It was played at Quebec June 1st, this year.

"RAOUL," Pe'keepsie, N. Y.—I want to get a dog not specially for hunting, but a companionable animal kind to children and handsome. I am told that a cocker spaniel is the animal I want. Is it so? And if so where can a pup of that breed be found and at what price? Ans. We would recommend a cocker spaniel and can procure one for you at $30.

R. S., New York.—A, B, C, and D are playing pedro for a pool, the first man out taking the pool. A has seven points to go; B bids 6, C bids 7, which would put A out; B then objected, saying that it is contrary to the rules of the game to bid a man out when playing for a pool. Is it correct? Ans. B is right; the rules of the game do not permit a man to be so bid out. An agreement to the contrary could have been made before commencing the game.

INDEX, Macon, Ga.—I have one of Scott & Son's fine "Premier" guns and case. While gunning my boatman dropped the case in salt water, which soaked some of the cloth lining off, and shrank the rest so that it does not entirely cover the wood. Where can I get the case relined, and what will it cost? Ans. By sending your gun case to Henry C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland st., or to Thomson & Son, No. 338 Broadway, you can have it properly relined; the cost will depend upon the kind of lining used.

MONERLY, Moberly, Mo.—1. Will you confer a favor on a reader by describing a woodcock? 2. Will you tell me what is the best season for shooting partridges? 3. Do you consider a $20 muzzle-loading shot gun a safe gun? Ans. 1. In the next issue of our paper you will find a full description of the woodcock. 2. November. 3. Many persons shoot such low priced guns without accidents, but they are liable to get out of order at any time and are not as safe as higher priced and better finished guns.

W. H. M., Sterling, Pa.—1. I have just purchased a $75 Remington breech-loading shot gun. Please tell me if they are equal to the best English guns so far as penetration, close shooting &c., are concerned; guns being of equal weight and bore? 2. Will you please tell me where to send to get the best work on dog training? Ans. 1. The Remington $75 gun will compare well with guns of any other makers either foreign or domestic at the same price. 1, 2. The best book on training &c., is Dinks Hutchinson and Maynew, price $3. We can forward you a copy.

"EXTRACTOR," Newton.—1. I have a setter whose nose has for a number of months been in a very hard and dry state, and never moist only about the nostrils. I have done nothing for it, thinking possibly it would come about O. K. of itself. The dog is in good health and has a good appetite; now is there any thing that need or can be done for such a case? 2. How old should a dog be before serving a pup? Ans. 1. Make pills of common pine tar about the size of a marble, and give your dog two per day for three or four days. 2. Not less than from 15 to 18 months old.

J. M. L., New York.—I understand that the Colvin canvas boat is not being manufactured any more. I have been wanting such a boat, but have felt that they were neither durable nor safe. Can you give me any information in the matter, or do the know why they proved unsatisfactory to sportsmen? Ans. The manufacture was stopped on account of the lack of demand, caused probably by the fact that it was necessary to cut out of frame in the woods; we have no doubt that when properly made they were perfectly durable and safe. There are now, however, canvas boats without end from which to choose.

W. A., Newark.—What are the hotel or boarding accommodations of Montauk Point, L. I.? Is there apt to be any swipe or other shooting there during the month of August? Is it a fashionable resort. Can you give me the address of any hotel or boarding-house keeper at that place? What will it cost to get there? Ans. A good hotel and boarding-house, and, we understand, excellent bay bird shooting. It is not "fashionable," although a favorite summer resort. Take Long Island Railroad to Sag Harbor, and thence stage. Do not know address of hotel. Cost to get there about $3.50.

GUNNER, Sunbury, Tenn.—On what theory is it explained that a breech-loading shot gun requires 3¼ drachms of powder to produce the effect in recoil, penetration and general results that are to gained by the use of 2¼ drachms in the same calibre of muzzle loader? That the fact is so has been my experience and also of others with whom I have spoken to on the subject? Ans. The breech loads made at the present day do not require larger charges than muzzle loads to produce the same penetration, but it is the fashion now to shoot more powder. When the first breech-loaders were made there was a large escape of gas between the barrels and false breech which had to be compensated for by additional powder.

WEBFOOT, Ironton, Ohio.—There is a party of gentlemen wanting to go fishing and hunting on the Kanawa River, West Virginia, and camp out. Will you be kind enough to inform them of the best place, and what kind of a place to select to pitch their tent, and what is the game law; and when is the best time to go for general sport this or next month? Ans. Go to Parkersburgh, West Virginia; take steamer and go up the Little Kanawha 25 or about fifteen miles; then up the Hughs River some ten or twenty miles, or further if desirable. Game plenty; deer, squirrels, and good bass and trout fishing. Write to Tom Foster, Tewark, Wirt Co., West Virginia. August is the best time for front. Deer can be killed after July 15th. No other close seasons.

A. W. G., N. Y.—I have been informed that it is possible to obtain good trout fishing on Long Island, if application is made to the "proper authorities." Can you inform me who constitute the proper authorities and what a week's fishing on any of the club reservations would probably cost me? Ans. If you have a friend who is a member of the South Side or Suffolk Clubs you can obtain, under certain restrictions, the desired permission; otherwise you cannot. There are certain trout preserves or farms where, at the price of one dollar a pound, you can catch domesticated and liver-fed trout, but we cannot recommend it as sport. If you address a letter to Mr. John Stellenwerf, Islip, L. I., you can ascertain whether there is some wild brook fishing to be had and how.

P. A. D. Can good gunning and fishing be had in the vicinity of Berkley Springs West Virginia? What kind of game. Are any brook trout to be caught? Is the country all very rough? Do you know of a good guide in that vicinity? Do you know of any place in Pennsylvania, where as good or better hunting and fishing may be obtained; if so, where? Ans. The gunning at and around Berkley Springs is excellent especially during September or October. There are plenty of trout. The country as a general thing is rough and mountainous, with here and there some fine farms and country seats. Squirrels, quail, grouse, hares and deer are in abundance. Wild turkeys, coons, with an occasional bear can be killed. Any good guide can be obtained at the Springs. Write to Alb. Kirkwood. Know of no better place in Pennsylvania.

PADDY O'LEARY, Ashbysburg, Ky.—1st. By 30 inch circle do you mean 30 inches in diameter in trying shot guns? 2. Is 120 pellets of mixed shot, No. 3 and 5, 40 yards, good for an old time muzzle-loader? 3. Does the jumping of a pistol or gun, caused by heavy loading effect the accuracy of its shooting? 4. Does the rifling of a gun decrease its range; some say a smooth bore will shoot farther than a rifle, but with less velocity. Will it do it? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Yes, but *don't* shoot mixed shot. 3. Yes, it throws up the muzzle. 4. No, it increases it and ensures greater accuracy. In smooth bores, windage (and consequent loss of force) and the movement of rotation of the ball are the causes of want of range and accuracy, and grooving was introduced to suppress the windage and force the movement of rotation to take place about an axis coinciding with the direction of the motion of translation.

C. H. S., Philadelphia.—1. If I am invited, or have permission to shoot on private property in Salem county, N. J., will it be necessary to first become a member of the New Jersey Game Protective Society? 2. Do you know any place in the New England or Middle States where in the early part of September I would be sure and certain of finding good woodcock shooting? I am afflicted with hay fever at this time, and always go away. Distance is not so much an object as quiet and freedom from all fashionable resorts, together with pure mountain air and good shooting. Ans. If you are not a resident of the State of New Jersey you cannot shoot in Salem county without paying $5 to the West Jersey Game Protective Society; such is the law of the State 2. We cannot name any place where you can be certain of finding woodcock shooting in September.

M., New Haven.—1. What is the extreme southern limit of the sea trout (*S. canadensis*)? 2. I wish to experiment a little with land locked salmon in this vicinity. Where, and for what price can I get 2,000 fry? Ans. 1. Prof. Brown Goode informs us that *Salmo canadensis* or *S. immaculatus*, Storer, is sometimes taken in Eastport Harbor, Me., and (perhaps) off the mouth of the Kennebec. If, as is contended by some good authorities, *S. immaculatus* is simply *S. fontinalis* run out to sea, specimens have been taken by the United States Fish Commission as far south as Vineyard Sound, Mass. Facts regarding its distribution, food, spawning, habits, etc., are much desired. 2. From the State Hatching House at Sebec, Me. Address for information Hon. E. M. Stillwell, Bangor, Me.; or possibly by writing to J. B. Thompson, New Hope Bucks county, Pa.

F. W. C., Boston.—You will greatly oblige me, and doubtless many of your readers, if you can from your own information or from correspondents, give me some hints as to the manner of keeping and transporting minnows, shiners, etc., alive for black bass fishing this warm weather. I find it very difficult to carry them in good order twenty miles by rail even, and often want to carry much farther than that. Ans. We have seen at Conroy's a pail made for the purpose with a perforated cover, which no doubt would assist, with an occasional change of water and piece of ice, in preserving fish for a considerable time; but it recurs to us that there is an idea in Mrs. Shurtliff's article, "The Aquarium," in our issue of the 6th ult., which might be utilized. Fish die in water from want of oxygen. Why not supply this by means of vallisneria, or any of the marine plants used in aquariums? A perusal of the article will explain our meaning; otherwise there is nothing to be done but to aerate the water by constant dipping, or an air pump.

New Haven. C., H.—I have been reading what P. Clayton says in your paper of June 29th in regard to hunting at Berkley Springs, West Virginia. I wish to inquire of you if that would be a place suitable for a man sixty five years old to spend a few days, and could he have a comfortable place to stop and not be obliged to go far for game? or would it be rather too wild a place? What I want is a quiet place where I can go with my wife and hunt squirrels, or something of that kind, with a comfortable place to stop, in September. Can you tell me of such a place? Ans. Berkley Springs is the very place you desire—fine fishing, say quantity of rabbits and squirrels, and plenty of grouse. The hotel is first class; if too expensive you can easily get board in any surrounding farm house for $10 to $20 per month, which would be preferable, as the best time and place of hunting could be pointed out. Route to the Springs is by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, stopping at Sir John's Run, thence by stage four or five miles to the Springs. September is a good month.

D. F. P., Philadelphia.—1. I have a 15 bore Beau gun, what proportions of powder and shot do you think it would shoot best? Have been told so many different ways that I can lost to know which to follow. 2. In loading brass or paper shells should the powder be rammed hard, or merely put solidly in its place? 4. Do you think the brass shells shoot any better than the paper? 4 I am using brass shells stamped "F. D. & Co.," they fit the gun smooth and easy, but after shooting I find it quite difficult to remove them from the barrel, also the cap at end which screws off to take explosive caps out, gets so tight that I am often required to use a wrench to get them off. Can you suggest any way to obviate the trouble, or suggest any shell that you think would be better than these? Ans. 1. You have been loading your gun about right, but if you can without too much recoil for comfort, use 4 drachms of powder and 1¼ oz. shot, it would be more effective. 2. In loading metallic or paper shells the powder should not be rammed hard, but put solidly in its place. 3. Metallic shell are more economical, but we prefer to use paper. Both are good enough and about equal in effect 4. Use Hart's shells and you will have no difficulty, we think.

USHA-WALLI SKA, New Ponca Agency, D. T.—I propose to build a steam yacht 26 feet long for river use, (current six miles per hour) now what width of beam should I give a boat of that kind and still have a good carrying capacity; and what sized engine and screw would I require to make a speed of eight miles per hour, up stream; and what would be the probable cost of the same? What do you think of the engines made for steam yachts by the New York Safety Steam Power Co.? Do you think they will suit my purpose? A short time ago I built a skiff 16 feet long, and would like to put an engine in her, temporarily, that I could use for a latho when occasion required What do you think of band iron for boat knees; and is there a preparation of any kind that will keep it from rusting? Ans. For steadiness and comfort your yacht should be not less than five feet six-inch beam, and should have an engine 2½ feet diameter by 5 inch stroke, and a wheel or screw of 24 to 28 inches, as your draught will allow. It is not possible you will realize the speed you desire, as no boat of that size has ever yet been accomplished it. The New York Safety Steam Power Co. are perfectly reliable, and are the only parties we know of building such machinery as you require. They make an engine 2½ diameter by three stroke, which will be just the thing for your skiff. Band iron, sufficiently heavy, will do well for knees. Use asphaltam varnish to keep them from rusting.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1876.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of FOREST AND STREAM aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
Editor and Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

THURSDAY, August 3d.—Racing: Saratoga. Trotting: Minerva, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.; Muskegon, Mich.; Treport, Ill. Rockaway Yacht Club exercises. Cricket: St. George vs. Canadians, at Hoboken. Base Ball: Louisville vs. Chicago, at Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati: Athletic vs. Boston, at Boston; Defiance vs. Cincinnati, at Philadelphia: Our Boys vs. Madison, at Brooklyn; Crystal vs. Fallaway, at Brooklyn; Chelsea vs. Argyle, at Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, August 4th.—Trotting: Buffalo, N. Y.; Freeport, Ill. Regatta: Alexandria Bay. Base Ball: Peabody vs. Baltimore, at Baltimore, Md.; Enterprise vs. Jersey City, at Jersey City.

SATURDAY, August 5th.—Trotting: Buffalo, N. Y. Rifle: Team practice and matches at Creedmoor. Base Ball: Louisville vs. Chicago, at Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati vs. St. Louis, at Cincinnati: Athletic vs. Boston, at Boston; Rivals vs. Alpha, at Stapleton, L. I.; Our Boys vs. Jackson, at Brooklyn; Redstockings vs. Hudson, at Brooklyn; Staten Island vs. Oceola, at Staten Island; Athletic vs. Eureka, at Brooklyn: Olympic vs. Hoboken, at Hoboken; Winona vs. Witoka, at Brooklyn: Crescent vs. Putnam, at Brooklyn; Chelsea vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Campbell vs. San Francisco, at Philadelphia.

MONDAY, August 7th.—Trotting: Piqua, Ohio. International Regatta, Saratoga Lake. Base Ball: Athletic vs. Boston, at Boston; Hoboken vs. Eagle of New Brunswick, at Jersey City.

TUESDAY, August 8th.—Racing: Saratoga. Trotting: Rochester, N. Y.; Piqua, O.; Pentwater, Mich.; Tiskilwa, Ill. Base Ball: Athletic vs. Hartford, at Hatford; Chelsea vs. San Francisco, at Brooklyn; Enterprise vs. Athletic, at Jersey City; Athletic vs. Volunteer, at Poughkeepsie.

WEDNESDAY, August 9th.—Racing: Saratoga. Trotting: Rochester, N. Y.; Piqua, O.; Pentwater, Mich. International regatta, Saratoga Lake.

—Sportsmen will find in our Natural History Department to-day, the first half of a "vest pocket" manual by which they can identify whatever shore-birds they may have shot while they take their lunch or lie in wait for more.

—An excellent illustration of the disappointment meeting nineteen out of twenty men who dig for gold, is found at the Centennial Exhibition. The British Colonies have erected a tall gilt pyramid to represent the bulk of gold taken from their mines by Europeans, amounting to $38,166,970. This seems a dazzling mass of gold, but the average yield to each man was only $658 for many years of labor.

—A very interesting and valuable article from our correspondent, "Piseco," on Guides and Game Protectors is unavoidably left over until next week.

—From excessive heat we have jumped to almost the other extreme, and spring overcoats may be seen on the morning train running into the city. Since the storm of Sunday and Monday the wind has continued from the east and northeast, and we are promised more rain by to-morrow.

EDITORIAL RAMBLES IN CANADA.

MATAPEDIA, RESTIGOUCHE, N. B., July 27th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Our hostelry, in charge of mine host, the stalwart Daniel Fraser, who stands six feet four inches in his stockings, and ebarges $2 per day for board, nestles among some mountain spurs, one of which divides the waters of the Matapedia and Restigouche Rivers, uniting here. The Intercolonial Railway has a station at this place, and the tourist leaving New York on a given day, is dropped in front of the door within thirty-six hours. (Ten years ago, when I used to fish here, and wrote a description of the river for *Harper's Magazine*, the journey occupied five days). One can go first to Montreal, either by the St. Lawrence River, or the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence take river or rail to Quebec; or he can leave the Grand Trunk at Newport, on Lake Memphremagog, and take the Pasumpsie Railway direct to Quebec, thereby saving one day. From Quebec to Riviere du Loup the road traverses 120 miles of country occupied by the French speaking *habitans*, with a quaint little village every six miles, every village having its substantial stone chapel, and every chapel its priest and its patron saint. There are no less than twenty-four stations on the road, and of these no less than nineteen bear the names of saints not known outside of the Acadian calendar. From village to village there is an almost continuous line of farm houses. The River St. Lawrence is on one side of the river, with the blue Laurentian mountain range in the distance, and a range of hills girts the other side. The whole intermediate valley is fertile and vivid with green. Fences dividing the farms into equal longitudinal strips extend from the foot hills aforesaid to the river; the farm houses are midway, and nearly every house has its out-door oven, its barn, and its rude windmill for grinding grain. Thrift and comfort reign, and the earth annually yields its abundance. The journey is most charming, and the scenery constantly changes, so that the eye never wearies. French is the spoken language, and occasionally one meets a tri-color floating from a flag-staff.

At Riviere du Loup a large number of the passengers disembark for Carouna, a favorite watering-place on the St. Lawrence. At Bie is another resort of prominence, and at Trois Pistoles we find a perfect dinner from soup to dessert, well cooked, with prompt attendance and napkins, for 50 cents, with plenty of time to eat it. Ah! what a comfort! A little farther on is still another watering-place called Rimouski, with its large brick convent and seminary. Here we leave the river; soon comes Metis, and presently we reach the little hamlet of St. Flavie, where we leave cultivation and settlements behind, and begin to cross the dividing ridge that separates the St. Lawrence River from the Bay Chaleur, an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Hence to the River Restigouche, at Matapedia, all is a wilderness, where the moose ranges and the trapper finds rich returns of pelts. There are several fine rivers and streams between Point Irvi, which is opposite Quebec, and Rimouski, some of which contain salmon, and nearly all trout; but their lower waters are much fished, and one is surprised at the excess of population rather than the absence of it, which his fancy prepared him to expect. Civilization progresses at such railroad speed that it is difficult to keep in advance of it. Even here on the quiet Restigouche, where the Matapedia and main river once mingled their waters with a delightful murmur of aboriginal wildness, the navvies have tumbled the railroad ballasting into the meadows, and built up water tanks, stations, switch signals, car sheds and bridges. All the primitive beauty is marred, and the two little churches that have sprung up here like mushrooms cannot supply the quality of worship we wot of away up among the forest aisles long ago. Mr. T. C. Clarke, of the Phenixville Bridge Company, in Pennsylvania, who built the splendid iron structure over the river here, came down the other day; but although he is an angler of the old school, the manacled river had not charms enough to tempt him to stay and he departed.

From New York to its terminus there is a Pullman car over the whole Intercolonial line, and it is delightful to enjoy these luxuries of travel while we penetrate into the unexplored recesses of a new wilderness. From St. Flavie hither the railroad follows throughout nearly its whole distance the route of the old Metis or Kept road, surveyed many decades ago. It is up grade for thirty miles, through expensive rock cuttings, spanned by huge timber sheds to keep out the drifting snows of the long and tempestuous winters, so that one need not make the journey to California in order to see these quaint structures. The expense of construction has been great, but the work seems thoroughly done, and the Canadians are justified in boasting of its superiority. At the summit is Matapedia Lake, a sheet of water several miles long, filled with splendid trout and salmon trout (here called tuladi); and thence the route is along the valley of the Matapedia River, which empties out of it in full volume, and abounds in large trout and salmon, and sea trout in their season. For sixty miles there are only a few cabins, but the ever-shifting mountains and the winding river is enchanting.

And now we come back to Dan Fraser's again. Directly in front of the house and less than twenty rods distant, the two rivers join, scooping out a magnificent salmon pool, beside which the Indians used to camp and spear many a salmon; but the law prohibits them now, and the glimmering light of the torches is no more seen on the river. Beyond the pool is a crowded island, and on the other side of the island another pool, where S. R. Gifford, the artist, landed a 27-pound salmon two days ago. From this pool down, for a distance of seven miles, the river is open to the public at $1 per day per rod. At the railroad bridge is a grand pool, and there are others below. Altogether the privilege is a valued one. Of the Main Restigouche, Mr. Sandford Fleming leases the lower half, and C. J. Brydges of the Grand Trunk Railway, the upper half. Both gentlemen are liberal in extending privileges to their friends; but upon principle and policy the whole river ought to be open to the public on the $1 per day condition. There are such vast crowds of anglers here anxious to fish, that the revenue to the government would be much larger than is now obtained from the two leases referred to, while there could be no danger of depleting the river by rod-fishing, no matter what the number of anglers. This will always be a focal point for fishermen, and so long as fishing exists, here the anglers are gathered together. I sent you a long list the other day. Since writing, I have to add the names of Messrs. McAndrew, Gregor and Tapp, of Nova Scotia; James Chubb and J. McConnell, of St. John; J. W. Lanagan, of Boston; Judge Shepley, of Portland, Me.; Mr. Hun, of Albany; and Sage, of Brooklyn.

Just now the fishing seems to be done, and nearly all have left. To-morrow I shall "fold my tent and silently steal away." No doubt there will be another run of salmon, but there is no use waiting upon uncertainties. The largest trout are far up the river, and the two best places for trout on the Matapedia within twelve miles are much fished.

The Cascapedia seems to have been the king river this season. It is reported that Mr. Lewis, Almon G. Dawson and friends, have taken over *two tons* of fish from it. Mr. Dawson has given his testimony in FOREST AND STREAM as to his extraordinary success. Messrs. Gifford and Craven have gone to the Nouvelle for sea trout, and others are on the Escuminac. Both rivers are on the north side of the Bay Chaleur.

The Indians here who had never before seen a locomotive have now gotten over their astonishment. They have a mission and chapel fourteen miles down the Restigouche, with a population of 200 souls. A large number constantly lounge about Fraser's house, ready to be employed by the anglers, and their light birch canoes are drawn up on shore below, very much as the boats are seen at Paul Smith's and Martin's in the Adirondacks. Indeed, the scene here is altogether similar, although more swarthy. Two men go to a canoe always, and the charge for the whole is $2.50 per day. An outfit of provisions can be obtained here, but no tents. In the fall there is good moose shooting up both the Restigouche and Matapedia Rivers, and by making portages from the headwaters of the Restigouche branches, one can carry his canoe into the Rimouski, the Tobique, the Nepissiguit and other rivers, and thereby traverse an indefinite tract of wild country without much difficulty.

The weather has been stormy and full of showers for many days with a low temperature. HAL.

P. S:—The following named anglers have been reported on the rivers given beneath: On the *Nepissiguit*, Messrs. J. DeW. Spurr and J. W. Nicholson, of St. John. On the *S. W. Branch of the Mirimichi*, J. J. Dyer, J. W. Lanergan, and H. Wendell, of Boston; Robt. Orr and A. H. Wood of Fredericton, and C. A. Smith (Mayor), C. R. Robertson, W. Burr, and Mr. Williams, of St. John. H.

GAME PROTECTION.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that "Very little attention is paid to the enactment of the Supervisors of Oswego county, forbidding the killing of trout during a period of three years. Trout are being caught in various places in the county for market. If the Supervisors did not intend to enforce their new law, they shouldn't have made it." If the Supervisors will go to the Legislature and have a bill passed prohibiting the taking of trout in Oswego county for three years, it will probably be of some effect.

NEW YORK.—The Standing Committee of the New York State Sportsman's Association, comprising Hon. R. B. Roosevelt of this city, chairman; Hon. C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica; Col. George W. Flower, of Watertown; Dwight H. Bruce, Esq., of Syracuse; and J. M. Witmer, Esq., of Niagara Falls, meet at Utica on the 17th of August. We should like to have the sense of our readers in this State on the question of the abolishment of summer woodcock shooting, and will lay the same before the committee.

SPOILING A TROUT POND.—An important case affecting the owners of trout ponds was decided at Flushing, Long Island, last week. It seems that Mr. H. Seaman owns a valuable trout pond at Ridgewood, L. I., and the Lee family own a farm near the stream which supplies the pond with water. In 1874 they cut a drain from the house to the stream, through which waste water ran, and the effect was to corrupt the water so as to cause the death of a large number of trout. An action was begun to restrain the Lees from using the drain, and for damages, and the matter was referred to Richard Ingraham, of Flushing. He has reported in favor of the plaintiff, and a permanent injunction has been issued against the Lees.

—Boating men will find in the usual column this week a very interesting letter from our Philadelphia correspondent, describing the practice of the English oarsmen, now in this country, and other matters pertaining to the great rowing events shortly to occur on the Schuylkill.

—T. Umbellus of Peotone, Illinois, at present sojourning in Boston, Mass., would confer a great favor by sending his present address to "Mohican," this office. M.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTERS.—NO. 8.

NATURAL HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS—THE GOVERNMENT COLLECTION OF ANIMALS.

CONTINUING the investigation of the progress the study of natural history is making in the public schools of the country, which was begun in my last letter, the next State exhibit visited was Indiana, where an improvement upon Ohio is noticeable. The Indianapolis high school sends a case of fishes of the State in alcohol and a local herbarium, both made by the scholars; Bedford sends her local *hortus siccus*, and Lafayette a very instructive collection illustrating economic botany, by showing the useful woods, the edible grains, vegetables and fruits in their natural condition (when practicable), and preserved in all the ways known to the cook and caterer. This was very interesting and attracted all eyes. Lafayette also gives an idea of her aids to instruction by some good charts for the analysis and illustration of animals and plants; and Huntington makes a prominent display of minerals and geological specimens from her school cabinet. It is evident that there are many young naturalists in the Hoosier State.

Illinois's exhibit of natural history education is chiefly confined to material sent by the Industrial College at Champaign, which has been selected from its large museum. This college provides a regular four-year's course in natural history under the guidance of Prof. Don Carlos Taft. This university education, however, was not what I was after, although there can be no doubt of the great influence such an institution exerts upon the teachers of the vicinage. It may be partly owing to this that the State now requires its common and graded school teachers to pass examinations in natural history, botany, and physiology before they can obtain a certificate to teach. The consequence is a general interest in zoology among young persons all over the State, and each school prides itself on its little collection. There is where Illinois has taken the lead of her sisters, and they must hurry up their slow ideas to meet the demaod of the age for a system of education which shall take some notice of the present and practical as well as the antiquated and classical.

In Michigan there seems to be little general interest outside of the shadow of Ann Arbor, whose splendid museum sends some cases of pretty shells to ornament Michigan's space. Grand Rapids, however, I am told, is one oasis in the desert, and the Agricultural College at Lansing is another. Wisconsin shows nothing at all for us, but Iowa deserves notice. At Davenport Prof. W. H. Pratt has a well-kuown collection in conchology, and Prof. Gustave Haupt a large herbarium, so that great interest has been aroused in the subject in all the schools, and I was told of several enthusiastic young naturalists among the scholars. Burlington, Iowa, claims to possess the finest series of corals in the country; and the teachers profit by this opportunity for illustratioo. Keokuk is another bright spot, and the Boards of Education encourage attention to this study in all the schools. Physiology is at present required of teachers, and it is intended to gradually add to the requirements many more of the natural sciences.

The result of the inquiries suggested in the first of my last letter may therefore be considered encouraging on the whole; and it is with pleasure that I record this. A search through Canada reveals much similar progress and somewhat better apparatus. So that at last America is coming to rank with the mother country in the general watchfulness for the facts and phenomena of nature which exists in the minds of all her even slightly educated citizens. The good results of this cannot but make itself apparent in the intellectual aspect of the country, tending to make us more observing, thorough and critical, less dogmatic, rude and credulous.

The most conspicuous object in the centre of the Government Building is the group of stuffed animals brought from the National Museum. It is a fine display, and probably as well disposed as the circumstances would allow. Among the cats there is a puma, a jaguar, an ocelot, a wild-cat, a Canada lynx, an eyra, and a yaguarundi, which completes the native list. The list of wolves and foxes, with their varieties, is equally complete, the most interesting among them being the different races of the red fox. The red fox was named by Linnæus *Vulpes alopex*, wing-footed. Our common species is a sub-species *fulvus*, and of this there are three races: *a.* the common typical fox (var. *fulvus*); *b.* the cross fox (var. *decussatus*); and *c.* the silver or black fox (var. *argentatus*); the prairie fox forms a second sub-species, *macrurus*. The black fox is somewhat larger than the red, and is generally very black, but some individuals have so many white hairs as to give them a whitened or silvered appearance here and there. The cross-fox is equally well named. Its size is a medium between the other two, and all its characteristics partake of both. The hair is a mixture of red, black, and gray, and the combination, although handsome, is grotesque. Both this and the black fox have a white tuft at the end of the tail, as is said to be true of all the *Canidæ*. I noticed this peculiarity in the tawny, wolfish "dingo" or wild dog of Australia, which cannot be tamed by the colonists, and is a great pest. This reminds me of "a little story." When Japan was first opened to Americans a Yankee went there who was looked upon with suspicion, and attempted to win the Japs by a show of superior knowledge. Once the conversation turning on some jet-black dogs there, the Yankee said they could not bring him a dog so black but he would find white hairs on him. They denied it strenously, and at last produced a coal colored canine for trial, when the Yankee parted the long hairs at the tip of the tail, and lo! a white tuft. This is a good and instructive story, but I don't stake my reputation on its details.

The big gray wolf, the sharp, coon, the judicial ermine, the wakeful weazel, the ugly, knowing wolverine, protegé of Michigan, the festive skunk, the sly otter, and bulky badger, are all here, but must be passed by until we are face to face with *Ursus horribilis*, the grizzly hero of many a romance and hunter's yarn. There are three of them here of about the same size, evidently old fellows, for their claws are well worn, and their hair in patches has grown clayey white. They are not so much larger, in length and height, than the glossy black bear (*U. americanus*) standing near them; but they have a much heavier look, and the head is broader and more massive throughout. Still it is not so very difficult to accept Mr. Allen's doctrine that they are both of one species, and identical with the common bear of Europe. One of these specimens died a captive in Washington, age 16. His coat is the deepest brown (indicating youth?) of any of them, and his claws are about five inches long. I noticed in the other two that the hair upon their legs, sides of the neck and ridge of the back was the last to lose its rich brown color. Dwarfing the grizzlies in comparison, the great polar bear stands among them like a white giant. He is seven feet nine inches long, but the elongated neck and slender, snake-like head makes him seem even longer. His hair is everywhere yellowish-white, and falls over his immense feet like the fringes on an Indian's Sunday moccasins. I can appreciate his great swimming powers and endurance; he is built for it. If I remember rightly this fellow has two plain round holes in his coat, one on the hip and another on the shoulder, where the fatal balls entered his noble body.

Close by an irregular pile of boxes covered with painted canvas makes a very presentable heap of rocks, whereon appear to have climbed a colony of fur-seals. There are sixteen of them, male and female, big and little, in life-like attitudes. The patriarch of the crowd is large and black, and the young ones, rolling about in play or "drawing it mild" from their mother's udders, are small and black, while the middling-sized females have very much of yellowish-white upon their coats, particularly in front. All their skins must be dyed before going to market. Adjoining them is the enormous sea-lion (*Eumetopias Stelleri*), with which visitors at Central Park are familiar. The male rears his head five feet above the floor, but the female is much smaller, and of a tawny color everywhere, while the little young one is grayish-black, and about the size of a harbor seal.

This masterpiece of taxidermy, with most or all of the others, is the work of Mr. Julius Stoerzer, who recently died. He was the taxidermist at the National Museum, and was the most thoroughly trained and scientific workman in the country. He was a pupil of the celebrated Martin.

Another immense animal is the sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus angustirostris*) somewhat resembling the sea lion, but belonging to a different family. Both of these giants live in the North Pacific, and are abundant on the islands off the coast of Alaska. Between the two are grouped nearly or quite all the species of seals belonging to American waters, such as the harbor seal, the leopard, the ringed, the harp, and the hooded. They divide attention with the walruses, which are of greater rarity in museums. Looking at their gigantic and strong jaws it seems to us that the polar bear, powerful as he is, would have a hard tussel in conquering these animals although he is said frequently to do it. They are unwieldy, however, while the bear is nimble. The Atlantic walrus (*Rosmarus Cookii*), with whose picture all are familiar, is very much larger in every way than the Pacific species (*R. obesus*). Its hide is brownish-black all over, very thick, wrinkled, and without hair, so that it looks like that of the manatee; the great canine teeth or "tusks" are very long, and twisted. The hide of the Pacific walrus, on the contrary, is covered with short hair, is tawny yellow, and the tusks are short and straight. The carcases of these ungainly beasts serve a great number of utilities, every portion being saved by the Eskimos for some purpose. Their ivory is of superior quality and high-priced. Take it altogether, the opportunity here afforded for observing and comparing these little known flipper-footed mammals of the sea is a most excellent one, and should by no means be neglected.

This brings us to the ungulates. The buffalo is the centre of a group—his great shaggy head lowered in defiance to the two musk oxen near him. The ancient and rare musk ox of the "barren grounds of Arctic America" is all but gone. It is nearly as large as the domestic ox, and in physiognomy is decidedly bovine, but the long hair falling nearly to its feet give it the sheep-like appearance to which it ows its generic title, *Ovibos*; its specific name, *moschatus*, having reference to the fact that in the rutting season its flesh is strongly perfumed with the odor of musk. The horns of the musk ox are extremely large and flat at their base, forming a kiod of helmet upon the forehead; in one of the two examples (the male) their bases quite meet, as though the ox had parted its hair in the middle, while in the female their bases are about nine inches apart. From this broad root the horns sweep boldly downwards, close to the side of the head, and are again hooked upwards. The muzzle is covered with hair, except just at the nostrils. These oxen are fast disappearing even from their lonely haunts in the far North, and the Smithsonian is fortunate in possessing this finely mounted pair.

The sanctimonious mountain goat and the brave looking mountain sheep of the Rockys are here, and near them the spry little prong-horn. Then come the deers, beginning with the moose, which is represented by several pairs of antlers, and a calf. The *Tarandus rangifer* has been sub-divided by the taxonomists—of whom the chief is Theodore Gill—into two sub-species, viz., *caribou*, the woodland caribou, and *grantlandicus*, the barren ground caribou. Both are before us. Of the first there are two individuals; one has its horns very much alike on each side, with twelve or fourteen points on each side; the other, a larger one, has antlers much palmated, with twenty-six points, and the front or brow segments especially flattened, and carrying five points on each side. The second sub-species is a smaller animal, standing only three and a half feet high, but has large and strong antlers. They branch outward and backward thirteen inches before giving off a short prong, which points packward; then they turn and extend outward and forward twenty-eight inches, to a palmate extremity, where three bifid prongs are given off close together; from near the base of each horn in front, projects down over the forehead a prong twelve inches or so long, which becomes vertically flattened and split into many points at the end, but in this specimen these are very unequally developed. The whole arrangement, compared with other antlers, is highly grotesque.

Grouped on this same stand are the Virginia deer (whose antlers carry twelve points) and an albino of the same, the mule deer of the Plains with horns like a miniature elk's, and the towering elk itself, which can almost lay the tips of its huge antlers back upon its crupper. A noble animal is the elk, and one reads with dismay of the unrelenting chase which is fast exterminating it in its native mountains and valleys. Every pillar in this part of the building is adorned with one of their heads, all, it is to be presumed, of the finest development, as, indeed, they are if my own recollection of what the hunters in Colorado call "big" does not fail me. Out of twenty-three heads examined all carried either twelve or fourteen points, usually the former. An English writer mentions it as "remarkable" that the antlers of no two elks are precisely alike. Even if his proposition was a true one he might have found far more startling illustrations in other deers, the caribou, for instance, for the elk's horns are wonderfully regular, and have, above all others, a noble, strong and dignified aspect.

Yachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Aug. 3.....	10	10	7	5	6	19
Aug. 4.....	11	5	7	48	7	5
Aug. 5.....	11	46	8	27	7	46
Aug. 6.....	morn.		9	7	8	21
Aug. 7.....	0	21	9	44	9	00
Aug. 8.....	1	00	10	19	9	34
Aug. 9.....	1	34	11	3	10	10

CENTENNIAL ROWING NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1876.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Greater interest attaches to the training of the Trinity crew, and naturally, than to any other crew ever at work on the Schuylkill.

Their boats arrived here on Tuesday of last week, and consist of a roomy gig for practice, their racing shell, or, as they call it, ship, and Mr. Close's single. These boats are of good workmanship and do not differ, except in a few minor details, from the work of the best American builders. Their gig is fitted with seats on grooved wheels, running on metal rods, so arranged that by no peradventure can they be unshipped in rowing, and barring the noise they made are an improvement over any gears of the kind I have seen. Their racing shell is a trifle wider perhaps than the same weighted crew of this country would have had built, but not otherwise different. The men are not so large nor quite so heavy as was expected, but even at a casual glance they are not a crew that one would pass by without taking a careful second look, especially if one expected to row against them.

Their stroke, Mr. Penrose, is the tallest and *seemingly* the lightest man in the boat, but tough and wiry looking, besides his 159 pounds, all good, are worth far more in a mile and a half or any other race than a heavy passenger. All of the men are heavier than they look. They are out every evening for a practice pull, as yet, with Mr. Walker, the substitute, rowing in Mr. Close's place. Mr. Close has been coaching them from the Undine's eight-oar, and it is not difficult to see that he understands exactly what he is about. He is quick to detect even the slightest fault, and by no means slow to correct it. They pay more attention to correct form than do the generality of American crews. Slowly and carefully the men are taught to pull until their style is uniform, and the faults, as far as may be, corrected. Their hard work will begin when that result is attained.

The remarks on their style by men along the river, both boating and non-boating, are interesting, amusing, and sometimes indicrous. The men are exponents of what is usually called the English stroke, but might, I think, more properly be called the English University stroke; for there is as much diversity between the different styles in England as there is in the different strokes here. Criticism, either favorable or adverse, is unfair so early in their practice, as they are together now for the first time as a crew. What most strikes one is the rapidity of the first part of their recover, the deliberation, amounting almost to a pause, in the last part, the powerful surge backwards of their bodies, their straight and perfectly flat backs, and their neat, clear finish. Their catch is not better, in fact not so good as I have often seen, and their time by no means perfect.

These faults will no doubt be corrected after a little. They have removed from the Park View Hotel to private lodgings, which will be more agreeable to the quiet habits of a training crew.

I have seen Mr. Close sculling but once (although he has been out several times), and then only for a few hundred yards. His pulling was clean, and in no wise lacking in power. He is by odds the most powerful looking man in the crew, and has the advantage of the rest in years and experience. They express themselves pleased with the river and with things generally, but they cannot help feeling annoyed by the persistence of the newspaper interviewers, who would pester the life out of them if their hosts did not give them all the protection possible. Far worse even than this must be the frightful bosh that has appeared in a few of the local papers. The reporters are a hard worked, painstaking class as a rule, but some of them who, to quote from a Yale man, "do not know a boat from a coal scuttle," have taken it upon themselves to imagine much. How they succeeded in getting it published is a mystery, and why a paper in such standing as the Philadelphia *Times* should have allowed "itself to impose on itself" is more than a mystery.

The entries for the various events are pouring in on the Regatta Committee, and there are at this writing eighty-seven boats entered in all classes, with more telegraphed as coming. If one half of these are starters the regatta cannot fail to be the largest ever held in this country, and the crews entered will make it also the greatest. It is greatly to be regretted that more of the American colleges have not come forward to meet the men who have come so far to row in a truly International Regatta. Harvard will not enter, perhaps because they think that after their trip to England Oxford should have come—perhaps they are

miffed beenuse the challenge of the R. A. A. C. to row at Saratoga was declined—perhaps they could not get a crew to come (which, with proper efforts, is not likely), or perhaps they were afraid. The latter is scarcely a fair imputation after rowing so good a second in the Inter-Collegiate Race. Cornell will not come because of Capt. Ostrom, or at least it so looked until Saturday. There have been many college men here the past week, and all express themselves that their feeling will be one of great mortification if the college who won all three prizes this year, and two out of three last year, do not enter. One would think that the Alumni of the College had removed the great objection, but Captain Ostrom urges "that they have spent all the time consistent with a college course," and that "they cannot get a boat to suit," and that "a crew cannot be got in shape in time," and further that he does not think the American colleges are under any obligations to row the Englishmen who refused the challenge of the Association to row at Saratoga." His first reason would lead one to suppose that he had carefully read Dr. McCosh's excellent letter on College Rowing. The Captain knows even better probably than the Doctor the influences of the surroundings at Saratoga—the causes that led to bringing the college crews there and that have reduced the entries there from thirteen last year to six this, with the likelihood of none at all next. Even so far off as Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin, one can see that Saratoga must have her hotels filled, and that the regattas are brought there to fill them. Besides, a challenge is a far different matter from the courteous invitation extended under the sanction and approval of the U. S. Centennial Commisson to take part in what is really a portion of the great exposition. The Captain's other reasons are of no moment, for a cedar boat can be had in ten days, and unless I have greatly misunderstood Mr. Waters himself, a paper boat can be ready in even less time. As to getting four men into shape from such an excellent six in the time between now and even the first of September, the excuse is trivial. Yale and Columbia have come up nobly, and will both be here to battle each for its alma mater. Princeton's entry is shaky. Discouraged by their success, or rather the lack of it, they fail to respond to Captain Nicoll's call. However, Nicoll will take a hand himself with his club, the Undine of Baltimore, in the Amateur Races.

Where the crews for the graduate is to come from I can't tell, Dublin being at present writing the only entry. In this country a graduate either joins an amateur club and rows with it or gives up the sport entirely. Yale is anxious to have a three mile race, and it is more than likely that at once the Dublin arrive such a contest can be arranged. The Professional Races, especially for singles, will be very full. The fours so far are from Halifax, the Paris crew from St. John, the New York (Biglin), and the Tames crew. The latter, Spencer Thomas, Higgins, and Green, seem to be willing to take all the purses, for besides their four, Green and Thomas, and Higgins and Spencer will row pairs, and all four will scull. Higgins' chances, from the record, are not bad, unless Trickett of Australia turns up, in which case there is no telling.

The Faulkner-Regan crew have disbanded, as the Pittsburgh crew has also done. Faulkner and Regan will go in —pair oar. They will have, besides the Thames men, the Biglins, the Ward brothers, and probably Coulter and a partner for opponents. As the Biglins rowed down Coulter and Garritt, the latter may be counted out unless they are in better form.

The detailed entries cannot be got at until the committee make their announcement. This is the day for closing, but they will not refuse any that were mailed in good faith this date, as for instance, one will start on the mail to-night from New Orleans and be two or three days in the mail.

When I said last week that no Schuylkill Navy Club would enter I thought I spoke by the card, if so, there was a misdeal, for now in the lists are the Quaker City, Pennsylvania, and Crescent, the former with a four, a double and four singles, the two latter each a single and a prospect of more from the Undine and Walter.

These entries are probably not due to what FOREST AND STREAM said last week, so much as to a desire to uphold the credit of Philadelphia. As the bulk of these crews openly announce that they will not train, but go in scratch, it is barely possible that the giving of bronze medals to all starters may have been a wise provision, if the committee's object in offering them was to swell the numbers. As the Undine holds the four our champion flag they should not refuse to put in an appearance, but they will in that race.

On Saturday last an Undine's four, "L'Hirondelle," met with an accident and a double scull boat. The shell is minus a nose, and the double plus a hole. The ground for the temporary boat house has been cleared, and the house will be up in a few days. The grand stand at the finish is almost completed, but unless another is put up on the other side of the river I think that many will want places that they won't get.

The National Association's Regatta will begin on August 23d, continue two, perhaps three days. As their entries do not close until the 8th there is no knowing yet who will row. As many crews will want to try what they can do before the great event, the lists will no doubt be well filled.

The clubs now holding the prizes will not be likely to let them go by default.

The vexed question, "Who is an amateur?" does not yet seem to be settled, and the feeling is that the Executive Committee must meet it now. The definition has long been laid down and amended and tinkered until one would think it met every case. It does, but there are cases that, by some length do not meet it. It is violated every day in spirit if not in letter. That the evil exists we all know, that it is a crying one no one doubts, that the offenders can be met with positive evidence is doubtful, but that it must soon be eradicated is certain, or the Amateur Association will cease to exist. The action of the Executive Committee will be looked for anxiously, and the Centennial Committee can certainly not ignore that action. A man or crew barred the National Association Races will have small chance of even "a bronze medal" in the International.

The Single Scull Prize for the International Regatta, a diamond badge, the handsomest ever offered in the country is completed and for some time has been on exhibition at the Centennial.

The double-scull and pair-oared prizes are being made by Tiffany, of New York. The design for the four-oared prize will be in Bailey & Co.'s hands to morrow.

The die for the medals is being made by Robbins, Clark & Biddle, and is almost done.

The medals will be uniform in size and design. Gold for the winners, silver for the second, and bronze for all the balance of starters. The running expenses of the re the regatta, guaranteed by the clubs of the Navy, are well in hand. The money for the proper entertainment of the foreign crews for the professional purses and for a host of other attendent expenses is not yet raised, but a meeting of citizens at the Mayors office on Thursday last gave assurrance that this part of the finances will be forthcoming. It is not long since it was announced that New York would raise $5,000 for the promotion of the regatta, but that appears to be all there is about it. SCULLS.

—The tenth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on the national course, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 22d, 23d, and 24th. The races will be for single sculls, pair-oared shells, double scull shells, and four oared shells, and the prizes are the elegant and costly challenge cups and plate of the association. An individual prize will also be presented to the winning oarsmen of each race, and in addition the association will present a handsome silk flag to the clubs of the winners. Entries will close August 8th, and must be made to Henry W. Garfield, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

THE BENNETT CHALLENGE CUP.—On Thursday last shortly after 4 P. M. the schooner yachts Idler, America, Wanderer, Tidal Wave and Countess of Dufferin were started from Sandy Hook lightship for a race to and around Brenton's Reef lightship and return. The prize was the elegant cup presented by Commodore Bennett, and an entrance fee of $500. There was no time allowance beyond the difference in time of passing the starting point, and this amounted to but a little over two minutes between the Idler, the first to cross, and the Countess, the last. The Idler well sustained the reputation she has gained this season as one of the fastest yachts afloat, and the Tidal Wave met with her usual number of mishaps. The America was also unfortunate, parting her bobstay on the return trip, and being thrown out of the race after showing rare weatherly qualities. The Countess of Dufferin did not show the speed anticipated of her, although something must be allowed for her sails, they hardly being suited for a race. The Idler, Tidal Wave and Wanderer rounded Brenton's Reef lightship almost together, Countess being next, some forty minutes behind, and the America last. After leaving Brenton's Reef the wind was ahead, and the Idler and America gained in going to windward. The Tidal Wave and Wanderer went inside of Block Island, while the other yachts took the inside passage. At 11 o'clock on Friday night the Idler was a mile and a half from Sandy Hook lightship, when the wind died out and she was becalmed for sometime, reaching the club house anchorage at five o'clock on Saturday morning. The other yachts were also becalmed, and afterward caught in the rain squalls of Friday night. The following table shows the time of arrival:—

	Start.	Brenton's Reef.	Sandy Hook Light.
	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Idler	4:12:30	6:37:16	12:36:46
America	4:12:53	7:18:56	4:00:00
Wanderer	4:13:29	6:48:45	2:42:30
Tidal Wave	4:12:59	6:37:35	2:40:00
Countess of Dufferin	4:14:56	7:17:06	3:30:00

The Idler now holds the cup until challenged for it. The result of the race, as far as the Canadian yacht is concerned, indicates that, taking her present "form" for a guide, she has no chance of winning the "America" cup in the races with the Madeleine.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.—This club formally opened their new club house at the foot of Eighty-sixth street, North River, on Thursday, the great event of the day being the race for the ladies' pennant, for which the following yachts entered:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Yacht.	Owner.
Emma T.	J. S. Backer.	Gem	John Frick & Co.
Lily	J. A. & R. H. Weaver.	Annie L.	G. E. Gammon.
Journeyman	R. McWhinney.	Henry H.	Holmes—Hudson R. C.
Au Revoir	G. Heep & A. Murphy.		

The course was a triangular one, being five miles in length. The Emma T. won the pennant, sailing the course in 29m. 45s., the Journeyman second.

ROCKAWAY YACHT CLUB.—This is the fifth annual regatta week of the Rockaway Yacht Club. Yesterday the regular club regatta was sailed, but we go to press before a report can reach us. This evening there is a moonlight excursion and reception, and on Saturday a clam bake and ladies' picnic at Trenchard Inlet. The Regatta Committee are Daniel Lord, Jr., Commodore, Chas. A. Cheever and Wm. Lummis.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.—The second regular regatta of this club was sailed on Friday last off Nahant under very favorable circumstances. The following table gives a summary of the event:—

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.	Actual time.	Corrected time.
		ft. in.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Waif	E. W. Codman	26 9	2 04 03	2 02 41
Fanchon	A. Borges	25 6	2 11 58	2 07 31

SECOND CLASS.

Water Lily	P. Gumi, Jr.	19 0	1 43 49	1 34 46
Ibis	H. C. Leeds	19 4	1 45 35	1 36 51
Amorita	J. G. Sharp, jr.	18 0	1 54 48	1 44 45
Peri	George Lee	18 6	Not taken.	

THIRD CLASS.

Virginia	C. H. Plympton	16 4	1 49 49	1 37 33
Tulip	W. Burgess	16 4	1 56 41	1 44 25
Avis	W. C. Haskell	16 8	Not taken.	

As will be seen by the above summary, prizes were won in the first class by the Waif, in the second class by the Water Lily and Ibis, and in the third class by the Virginia and Tulip.

A LONG CRUISE.—The Utica *Herald* says: John E. Starr, E. Brandigee, of Utica, and David Lewis, of Manlius, start to-day, with a row boat, on an extended trip. They proceed on the Erie canal as far as Higginville, from there to Oneida Lake, Oneida and Genessee River to Oswego, across Lake Ontario to Cape Vincent, up the St Lawrence River to the Richelieu, to Lake Champlain, to Lake George, to the Hudson, to Cohoes and from there home. They expect to be gone about six weeks. The distance is about eight hundred miles. The boat is fourteen feet long. They will camp out for a while in the Adirondacks.

—The Madeleine is at Greenville, Conn., being thoroughly overhauled for the races with the Countess of Dufferin, now set for the 10th, 12th and 13th inst. Her sails have been unbent, and are in the hands of the sailmaker, and everything will be done to insure success.

PORTABLE BOATS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19th.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Your correspondent Wm. H. Rollins is mistaken as to the invention of portable canvas boats or canoes. I saw one in Cincinnati in 1846. A lieutenant took it to the Rio Grande during the Mexican war, and was drowned by its getting a hole punched through the bottom and upsetting. I built one in 1856 14 feet long by 30 inches wide. It was made of a jointed hickory frame and heavy canvas. I took it to the marshes at the head of Lake Erie, and in four days of rather hard usage wore the sides completely through so that they had to be patched. On the fifth day, when pursuing a wounded duck, ran on a snag that tore a hole in the bottom nearly four feet long. Fortunately I had a light setting-pole in my hand that kept me from sinking. But I lost powder-flask, shot pouch, and about ten pounds of shot besides.

The sense of insecurity felt when going through dangerous places is enough to banish all pleasure for the time. No amount of assertion will convince a thinking man that these boats are snag proof.

Mr. A. S. Winchester, of South Windham, Conn., with a friend, were in one of "Blank's" portable canvas boats advertised as perfectly safe and very durable, when it ran on a small twig, tearing a hole in the bottom that they could stick their hands through. They had to jump to save themselves. I could mention other instances showing that the experiences of Colvin, Robbins and others do not prove a canvas boat to be a safe one in rough places, or that its advantage in portability over the ordinary wooden boat is equal to its disadvantages in other respects.

W. E. BOND.

Mr. Bond's experience has been unfortunate and not at all in accordance with that of many others who have used canvas boats for years with perfect safety and satisfaction. We believe that canvas can be made so tough that, until rotted by mildew, which would not occur if it was properly waterproofed and cared for, it would be serviceable and strong. The following letter is from a gentleman who has tried them with success:—

MARYLAND CLUB,
BALTIMORE, July 17th,

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Could you communicate with Mr. Wm. H. Rollins of Boston, who wrote to you on the 20th of June last in reference to canvas canoes? I should like very much to have one built according to his description of the canoe constructed by Mr. John H. Treat, and Mr. Rollins says in his letter that he will give all the information necessary to build one, as they are not in the market.

I have had a great deal of experience with canoes, both in this country and in England, and agree with Mr. Rollins that, for strength and rough usage, there is nothing like a canvas canoe. I built one on the Mediterranean, at Cannes, 15 feet long, 30 inches beam, and 10 inches deep. First I made a light framework of wood with an oak keel and sawed timber; then had longitudinal strips 2½ inches apart of light wood. Over this frame I stretched tightly a covering of hemp canvas as I could get cotton then; brought it over the gunwales meeting in the middle, thus forming the deck of the canoe. After this I gave the canvas a coat of oil and two coats of paint, then put an oak keel outside of the canoe to protect it in going ashore; there was a well 6 feet long and an apron to keep out the water when rough. I used a small jig sail and double paddle. In this boat I coasted from Cannes to Genoa and back, and landed in some very heavy surf several times. She weighed only 60 pounds and was very strong. Since then I have had several other canoes, but none of them have proved as satisfactory for real work.

I have now a small iron schooner only 30 feet long, 6½ feet beam which draws 3 feet 4 inches. She was built entirely according to my own design, and is three years old, has proved herself a perfect sea boat, also very comfortable on a long cruise, having a nice little cabin, and is in my opinion much better than the yawl "Roh Roy" of McGregor. If you think it will be of any interest to your readers I shall be happy to furnish you with drawings and a full description, together with some account of the cruises I have made. W. O'SULLIVAN DUFFEL.

[We shall be indebted to our correspondent for his plans and report.—ED.]

New Publications.

MAGAZINES.

The flavor of idleness rests upon all the magazines this month, an idleness born of the summer season when the lassitude caused by a heated term calls for reading of the lightest and most cheerful description. *Scribner's* for August is labelled "A Midsummer Holiday Number," and its contents are adapted for the season. The illustrated articles are unusually numerous and interesting, notably Mr. Wheeler's "On the Iron Trail," a pleasant description of a trip through Kansas and Colorado. Mr. Bret Harte's story "Gabriel Conroy" is concluded in this number, and Mr. Jack Hamlin is killed in the most pathetic manner. Perhaps it is owing to the lapse of time since we read the first parts, but we must confess that the *denouement* is somewhat inexplicable. Mr. Bryant and Richard Henry Stoddard both contribute poetry, and the short articles and editorial matter are fully up to the *Scribner* standard.

St. Nicholas, the other of Messrs. Scribner's publications, is also entitled "A Midsummer Holiday number," and is full of charming entertainment for the little folks. The old story of the "House that Jack Built" is told in a novel and interesting manner, and Miss Lucy Larcom contributes an article, "Midsummer Poets," which will be found worthy of reading by older heads than those for whom *St. Nicholas* is mainly intended. Mr. Noah Brooks' story, "The Boy Emigrant," is continued, and the lads whom we have followed on their weary path across the continent are at last at work with pick and shovel. To enumerate all of the articles in *St. Nicholas* would take up too much of our space; all the contributions are good, the illustrations particularly so, and we think Jack in the Pulpit marshalls in the rear guard with his usual hats of wisdom and information.

The Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club in its second number, which has just appeared, has taken a new departure and announces itself as a regular quarterly ornithological journal, with departments of Recent Literature and General Notes. The editorial control is now in the hands of Mr. J. A. Allen who has eminent help promised. The typography is excellent and the table of contents—although not so entertaining as in the first number—exhibits the intention of the club to make its *Bulletin* a first-class publication. It is to be hoped that before long the support will warrant a more frequent issue. A brief sketch of the rise and progress of the club, all the facts of which we gave in our issue of May 25th, opens the number. Mr. Ridway admits the European *Buteo vulgaris* to our fauna and describes its different plumages. E. W. Nelson gives a list of additions to the avi-fauna of Illinois, and many notes upon other species. Capt Chas. Bendire furnishes an account of the breeding habits, nests and eggs of Clarke's crow, which were almost unknown. A new duck resembling the gadwall is described by Dr. Thos. H. Streets, U. S. N., under the name of *Chaulelasmus Lowei*. In the "Notes" the breeding of the Canada goose in trees is confirmed; the generic position of the various southwestern wrens is discussed; the shooting of the curlew sandpiper in East Boston (its second occurrence in New England) is noted, the finding of *Anser Ross'i* in Oregon and of *Fulica Americana* in Connecticut are mentioned; and the capture of two specimens of the rare Ipswich sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*), one in New Brunswick and the other near New Haven, is detailed.

MANUAL OF VERTEBRATE ANIMALS, by Prof. D. S. Jordan; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1878.

The purpose of this work is to reduce the labor of classifying and ascertaining names of specimens. Its peculiar feature consists in the bringing together of short diagnostic descriptions of the vertebrate animals east of the Mississippi River and north of North Carolina and Tennessee, exclusive of marine species, and in the guiding of the student to these descriptions by means of artificial keys, such as have been so long and successfully used in the study of botany. The system applied by Dr. Coues (Key to North American Birds) is here for the first time extended to mammals, Reptiles and fishes. We confess to having held a prejudice against this book previous to its publication (being aware of the author's intention), but an examination causes us to believe that the author has really succeeded in accomplishing what he has set out to do. Prof. Jordan seems to have been very fortunate, at least in those cases in which we have tested his analysis, in picking out the salient points which are of best taxonomic value and at the same time most patent to the eye, and this book may prove of immense value to beginners, although the tendency of all such helps is to make the student less self reliant and unwilling to become himself an investigator.

The work is fairly up to date, and, the publishers claim, is the cheapest (only $2) descriptive work of any immediate and direct value to the beginner, is the only work containing arranged descriptions of our reptiles, and is the only work containing even the names of our fresh water fishes—to say nothing of the descriptions.

Those using it, should, however, be cautioned against relying too implicitly on the specific descriptions which are necessarily very brief. The chief value of the analysis is in finding the family and genus. The book contains also a glossary of the technical terms used, and a full account of the derivations of the scientific nomenclature. These features will render it additionally attractive to teachers in zoology, for whom it is specially designed, and to whom we recommend it as a work of ready reference for identification; but not all as a complete library of natural history.

Appleton's Journal comes to us for the second time in this its new monthly form, which we candidly admit we do not like. The old series was looked for eagerly as a weekly visitor, and although the same high literary standard is maintained in the present we prefer the old form. The illustrations have not been entirely abandoned, as the present number has for a frontispiece a very fine engraving, "Going to School," from a painting by Mdlle J. Bole. The continuation of George Sands' novel, "Marianne," is the first serial. G. F. Ferris describes "Four Great Song Composers," Schubert, Schumann, Franz and Liszt. Will Sikes' third discourses on "Parisian Newspaper Men," and Janius Henri Brown has a short story of Italian life. Mr. Julian Hawthorn is a contributor, and the list comprises many others well known as writers.

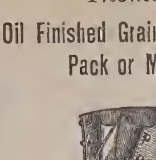
The Galaxy has for a frontispiece a likeness of the lamented Custer, taken from a picture sent to Messrs. Sheldon & Co. to be used in his forthcoming book, "My Life on the Plains." The first article is from the pen of John Austin Stearns, entitled "New York in the Continental Congress," and is intended to embrace the course pursued by this State in relation to independence, and to claim for its record of full and perfect patriotism. Mr. Black's charming story "Madcap Violet" is continued, and the tribulations of the heroine and her lover rouse our warmest sympathies, heightened, perhaps, by the incidents on a yachting cruise. An "Old New Yorker" writes of clubs and club life, as applied more particularly to our own city. The writer undertakes to begin that the New York Club originated with, or rather emigrated from the old Woodcock in Hudson street. We well remember that old-time place, with its little English bar, and the incomparable Welsh rarebits, for which it was celebrated. Our first introduction to "toby" was at the Woodcock. Mr. Fred. Whittaker, than whom no one is more competent, tells "The Story of Creedmoor," from its first conception down to the present day when new teams are organized to fight the International matches. Joaquin Miller contributes a poem, and Mr. Richard Grant White writes of Old King Cole and his band, and tells us the celebrated "fiddlers three" produced their music.

—(o)—

HEREDITARY INSTINCT.—I saw a curious case to day of what I may call the "hereditary instinct" of animals. I was smoking a pipe on a brae overlooking a field in which there were some five-and-twenty cows and a bull grazing. It was Sunday, about midday, and everything was quiet and still. I heard a loud roar or bellow. I thought it was the bull, but every animal in the field lifted their heads and left off grazing. There was another loud roar—and all the cows began walking towards and "centreing" on the bull, just as if they were going to mob a dog, and while I remained watching them (till my pipe was done), they kept at "attention" not resuming their grazing. Wombwell's menagerie was pitched in a town, about a quarter of a mile from where the cattle were grazing, and the roar was the roar of a lion. It must have been hundreds, aye, perhaps thousands of years since the ancestors of these cattle heard the roar of a lion, but still they recognized it as an enemy. In a cagefnl of cage bred canaries we sometimes see a flutter when a hawk passes the window, but they may have learned this from their mothers or grandmothers who had been wild, and the hawk, being a common occurrence would keep up the memory—the old birds learning the young ones, but it is a thing "no fellow can understand" how the cattle knew the roar of the wild beast. The lion in his wild state would probably just as soon dine on an old woman as on a cow, but if there had been five-and-twenty old women and an old gentlemen picnicing in that field I doubt if the roar of a lion would have stopped their grubbing—if they, like the cattle, had never seen, heard, or read of a lion. The wind was from the cattle towards the menagerie, they did not wind him; neither did they mistake the roar of the lion for the challenge of another bull, as not one answered him.—*Scotus, in Land and Water.*

Thomson's

Oil Finished Grain Leather Shoe-Pack or Moccasin.



With Sole, Price, $7.50. Without Sole, $5.50.

Made with heavy sole for land use; also without sole for snow and canoe purposes. All hand sewed and strongly made. Laced in front with hooks (over English style of water-tight tongue), thereby securing PERFECT FIT around ankle, thus preventing all slipping at the heel. Made with broad soles and on scientific principles.

Fills the want long felt by sportsmen for an easy fitting and durable shoe.

In ordering, state size of boot worn. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with 40 cents additional for postage, or by express C. O. D. everywhere. Manufactured by THOMSON & SON, 398 Broadway, New York. jn27-1f

Good's Oil Tanned Moccasins.



The best thing ever worn by sportsmen. Not injured by wetting and drying—always soft and easy to the feet. Four different styles. Prices to suit the times. Send for illustrated circular and price list. (Successor to Frank Good). MARTIN S. HUTCHINGS, P. O. Box 348 Dover, N. H. jn27 1f

The Kennel.

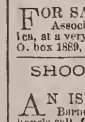
FOR SALE.—BLOOD RED IRISH SETTER pups. My Red Irish setter Bitch Belle (prize winning, second at Mineola, L. I., 1875,) having whelped a litter of VERY HANDSOME puppies to Hamilton Thompson's Dieg (No. 118 A. K. & S.) are now for sale at a reasonable price. Call on or address JOSEPH E. FISHER, 179 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, L. I. 1t

WANTED.—TO BUY A GOOD BEAGle hound not over three years old; bitch preferred. Apply to Drug Store, 23 Jackson street, New York: 1t

STUD DOG.—ROBINSON'S "JACK," the famous red setter, by Putman's Dash now dead, is offered for stud purposes at $25 for service. Address W. H., at this office. jn13 1f

RED IRISH SETTER PUPS FOR Sale—Sire, imported red Irish Don, dam Maud, grand dam Gypsy by Rodney's Dash; full pedigree given by inquiring of C. MILEY, Lancaster, Pa. jn12-5t

LISTEN!



The Sportsmen's Bell tells the position of the dog, carries the birds to lie closer. Rapidly coming into use in early woodcock shooting, cocking and general shooting, where the cover is thick. Sold by dealers in guns and sporting goods. Samples sent by mail postpaid, 50 cents. BEVIN BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., East Hampton, Conn. Jn8 3m

TWO FINE BROKEN DOGS FOR Sale.—Dan, a Black Setter dog thoroughly broken, out of Scott Rodman's Dash, and "Shippam's Black and Tan bitch, four years old. Duke, Red Irish Setter out of B. Nelson's Maggie thoroughly broken in every respect, two years old. Parties who wish to purchase can have the dogs worked for them, so they may be satisfied before purchasing. Address J. W. this office. jn20tf.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION.

FOR SALE.—ONE SHARE IN ABOVE Association. The best Game Preserve in America, at a very low figure. Address J. F. O. W., P. O. box 1889, Boston. aug3 1f

SHOOTING PROPERTY TO RENT.

AN ISLAND OF SALT MARSH IN Barnegat Bay, 60 miles from New York; one hour's sail from Toms River, N. J., known as the "Crooling Point," and one of the best in the bay for duck and goose shooting in fall and spring; a good place for sport if you don't object to roughing it. There is a comfortable little house on the island; rent $100. Address box 58 Toms River, N. J. aug3 3t

AN OLD MOOSE HUNTER

Intending to start for Nova Scotia about the 1st of September on his annual hunting and fishing excursion, desires three companions to make up a camp party of four. Any three "good fellows" who can stand the cruise and wish to go, please address P. O. box 254, Hyde Park, Boston. aug3 1t

A Sportsman's Home for Sale.

Within an hour's ride of the City of Philadelphia, an excellent farm of 164 acres, two fine stone dwelling houses, two stone barns, with necessary outbuildings, beautifully situated, and in every particular a very desirable property, especially to those fond of field sports. Ruffed grouse, pheasants, quail, hares, squirrels and foxes abound. A fine stream runs through the property. Will be sold on very easy terms, or exchanged for city property. Address W. C. HARRIS, 124 South Third street, Philadelphia. aug3 tf

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOMES ON easy terms; situated near the seashore, at Bath, L. I.; large yards, with fruit and shade trees, and barns; pleasant surroundings, good fishing, hunting and bathing. Address J. H. BATTY, may25 tf Box 40, New Utrecht, N. Y.

Northern Railway of Canada and Collingwood Lake Superior Line.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO THE BEAUTIFUL INLAND LAKES OF CANADA AND

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Three express trains daily north from Toronto. Steamers leave Collingwood every Thursday at 6 P. M., on arrival of steamboat express, leaving Toronto at noon.

Parlor Cars on all Express Trains.

Lake Couchiching

AND THE

Lakes of Muskoka

Are the coolest and most delightful Summer watering places in Northern Canada. Tourists proceeding down the St. Lawrence can make a pleasant detour from Toronto to Couchiching in five hours on express train with Drawing Room Coaches, thus visiting the most charming of the chain of Lakes.

Excursion Tickets

At greatly reduced rates during months of July, August and September; may be had from COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York and Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia

ALFRED TELFER,

Gen. Agt. Northern Railway, Toronto. Jn6 2m

The Rangeley Lakes

VIA FARMINGTON AND PHILLIPS, THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE RANGELEY LAKES, THE FAVORITE HAUNT OF THE DEER AND TROUT, IS BY

Maine Central Railroad

TO FARMINGTON, AND THENCE BY STAGE TO THE LAKES.

Train leaves Portland daily, at 1:20 P. M., or on arrival of trains from Boston, for Farmington and Rangeley Lakes, arriving at Farmington at 6:35, making close connection with stages for Phillips and Greenvale. Round trip tickets from Boston via Eastern or Boston and Maine Railroads to Rangeley Lakes and return by the way of Farmington, $14.00, Portland, $13.00.

The Maine Central is also the only land route to Moosehead Lake. Tickets from Boston to Mt. Kineo House and return only $15.75, Portland, $12.00.

Special rates for parties can be obtained by addressing F. E. BOOTHBY, General Ticket Agent Maine Central Railroad, Portland.

PAYSON TUCKER,

SUP'T MAINE CENTRAL R. R,

PORTLAND, ME.

July 1st, 1876. Jn62m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ROUTE TO THE SALMON POOLS OF NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC.

Anglers and Tourists wishing to visit the famous rivers of Northern New Brunswick and Quebec are informed that express accommodation trains now run daily between St. John, N. B., and Riviere du Loup, Q. Passengers leaving St. John by the morning train can reach Miramichi, Nepisiquit, Restigouche, Metapedia, and other famous rivers the same day.

C. J. Brydges General Superintendent Government Railway. Jn6 3m

THE "FISHING LINE."

Brook Trout and Crayling Fisheries

OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN, VIA

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

(Mackinaw, Grand Rapids & Cincinnati Short Line.)

The waters of the Grand Traverse Region and the Michigan North Woods are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the great abundance and variety of fish contained.

Brook Trout abound in the streams, and the famous American Grayling is found only in these waters.

Brook Trout Season opens May 1st.
Grayling Season opens June 1st.
Black Bass, Pike, Pickerel, and Muscalonge are also found in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. The sportsman can easily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "Club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

Take your family with you. The scenery of the North Woods and lakes is very beautiful. The air is pure, dry, and inviting. The climate peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with hay fever and asthma.

The Hotel Accommodations, while plain, are, as a rule, good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

On and after June 1st Round Trip Excursion Tickets sold to Points in Grand Traverse Region, and each week-day to Petoskey and Mackinaw and Sp ternu; also on and after July 1st Mackinaw and Lake Superior Excursion Tickets.

Dogs, Guns, and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at Owner's risk.

Camp Cars for Fishing Parties and Families at low rates.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide, containing full information as to Hotels, Boats, Guides, &c., and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds, Send to Forest and Stream office, or address

J. H. PAGE, G. P. & T. A.,
may4 4m Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new and elegant steamer C. H. Northam leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3, and Twenty-third street, East River, at 3:15 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of the boat.

NIGHT LINE.—The Continental leaves New York at 11 P. M., connecting with Passenger train in waiting on wharf at New Haven, leaving at 5:15 A. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Excursion to New Haven and return, $1.50. Apply at General Office, on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent, may25 tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
LESSEE, FLUSHING, N. S. AND CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN R. R OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave Long Island City as follows:—
From F. N. S. and Central Depot, foot of Ferry—For Flushing (Bridge street). College Point and Whitestone—6.35, 8.20, 9.10, 11.03 A. M.; 12.25, 1.33 3.14, 4.03, 5.03, 5.31, 6.05, 6.51, 7.03, 7.35, 8.55 P. M.; 12.01 A. M.

For Flushing (Main street) and Great Neck Branch—6.35, 7.35 A. M.; 1.40, 5.31, 7.03 P. M., and 12.01 A. M. Saturday nights. For Main street only—9.04, 11.03 A. M.; 12.05, 2.05, 3.04, 4.33, 5.04, 6.05, 6.31, 7.25 P. M.

For Flushing, Central Depot, Creedmoor, Garden City and Hempstead—7.35, 9.04, 11.03 A. M.; 1, 2.35, 5.03, 6.04, 7.03 P. M.; and 12.01 Wednesday and Saturday nights. For Central Depot and Garden City—4.33 P. M.

For Babylon—9.04 A. M. 2.05, 4.33 P. M. For Patchogue—2.05, 4.33 P. M. From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry: For Jamaica—6.35, 7.03, 8.31, 9.05, 10, 11.32 A. M.; 1.30, 3.03, 4.03, 5, 5.30, 6.03, 6.20, 7 P. M. For Rockaway and Rockaway Beach—7.03, 10, 11, A. M.; 1.30, 4.03, 5 P. M. For Far Rockaway only—6.35, 9.05, A. M., 3.03, 6.32 20, 7 P. M. For Locust Valley—6.35, 8.30, 10 A. M.; 3.03, 4.03, 5, 5.20, 6.30 P. M. For Hempstead—7.03, 8.30, 11.32 A. M.; 3.03, 4.03, 5.30 P. M. For Port Jefferson—8.30, 10 A. M.; 5.1, 6 P. M. Northport—4.03, 8.30 P. M. For Babylon—7.03, 8.30, 11.32 A. M.; 4.03, 5, 6.03 P. M. For Islip—7.03, 8.30 A. M.; 5 P. M. Patchogue, 8.30 A. M., 5 P. M. For Riverhead—9.03 A. M., 3.03, 4 P. M. For Greenport and Sag Harbor Branch—9.05 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Creedmoor only—4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

From F. N. S. and C. Depot, north of Ferry:

For Flushing (Bridge street), College Point and Whitestone—8, 9.30 11 A. M.; 12.30 3.30 5.15 6.35, 8 P. M. For Great Neck Branch—9.15 A. M., 4.15, 6.45 P.M. For Flushing (Main street)—9.15, 10.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 4.15, 6.45, 10 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead—9.15, 11.33 A. M.; 5.05 P. M. For Babylon and Patchogue—9.15 A. M., and 5.05 P. M. From Long Island and Southern Depot, south of Ferry: For Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach—9, 10, 11 A. M., 1.30, 6.40 P. M. For Northport and Port Jefferson—8, 9.30 A. M. Northport—6.40 P. M. For Locust Valley Branch—9.30 A. M., 6.40 P. M. For Babylon—9 A. M., 6.40 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of James Slip, Sundays excepted, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., every 20 minutes previous to the departure of trains from Long Island City. Sunday boats from James Slip—9.30 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

Ferry boats leave New York, foot of East Thirty-fourth street, every fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains.

THE SPORTSMEN'S ROUTE.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

This great corporation now owns and operates over two thousand miles of road, radiating from Chicago. Like the fingers in a man's hand, its lines reach to all directions, and cover almost all the country north northwest, and west of Chicago. With one branch it reaches Racine, Kenosha, Milwaukie, and the country to the northward; with another line it pushes through Janesville, Watertown, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Escanaba, to Negaunee and Marquette; with an other line it passes through Madison, Elroy, and to St. Paul and Minneapolis; branching westward from Elroy, it runs to and through Winona, Owatonna, St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm, and stops not until Lake Kamesks, Dakota, is reached; another line goes from Chicago and runs through Elgin and Rockford to Freeport, and, *via* the Illinois Central, reaches Warren, Galina and Dubuque, and the country beyond. Still another line runs almost due westward, and passes through Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton (Iowa), Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Grand Junction, to Council Bluffs and Omaha. This last named is the "GREAT TRANS CONTINENTAL ROUTE," and the pioneer overland line for Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast. It runs through the Garden of Illinois and Iowa, and is the safest, shortest, and best route to Omaha, Lincoln, and other points in Nebraska, and for Cheyenne, Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all other points west of the Missouri River.

TO SPORTSMEN:

THIS LINE PRESENTS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES—FOR PRAIRIE CHICKEN, DUCK, GEE E, AND BRANT SHOOTING. THE IOWA LINE TO-DAY OFFERS MORE FAVORABLE POINTS

than any other road in the country, while for Deer and Bear Hunting, and Trout Brook, Lake Salmon, Pike, Pickerel, and Bass Fishing a hundred points on the Northern and Northwestern lines of this company will be found unsurpassed by any to the West.

MARVIN HUGHITT, W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Supt., Chicago. Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago,
ap16

TO SPORTSMEN:

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPY

Respectfully invite attention to the

Superior Facilities

afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and dangers of freighment, while the excellent cars run over the smooth steel tracks enable STOCK TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

The lines of

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

also reach the best localities for

GUNNING AND FISHING

in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. EXCURSION TICKETS are sold at the offices of the Company in all the principal cities to KANE, RENOVA, BEDFORD, CRESSON, RALSTON, MINNEQUA, and other well-known centers for

Trout Fishing, Wing Shooting, and Still Hunting.

Also, to

TUCKERTON, BEECH HAVEN, CAPE MAY, SQUAN, and points on the NEW JERSEY COAST renowned for LAID WATER SPORT AFTER FIN AND FEATHER.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager. feb17 1f

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All trains run to Long Branch. The 7.30, 9.00, 11.45 A. M., 1.45, 3.45, 4.30 P. M. trains run through to Sea Girt and Squan.

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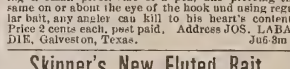
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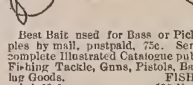
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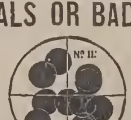
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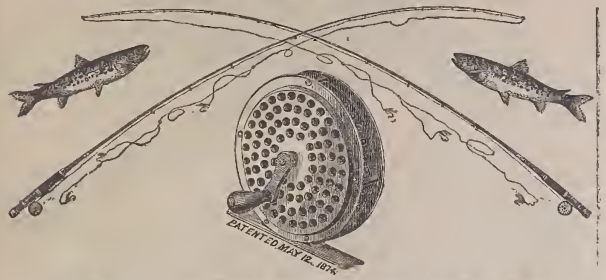
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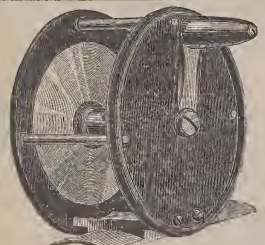


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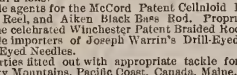
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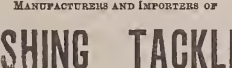
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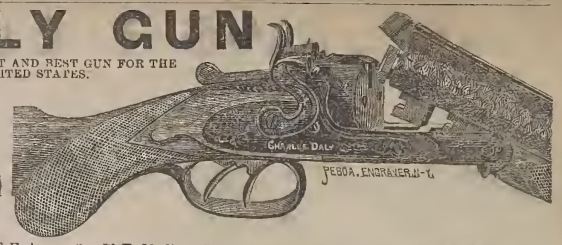
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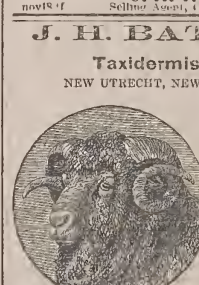
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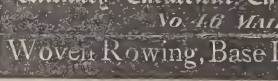
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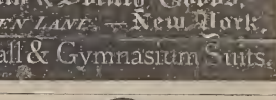
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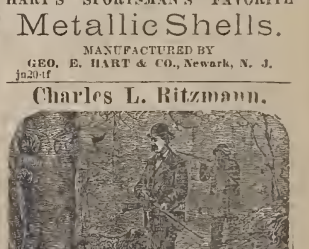
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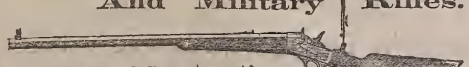
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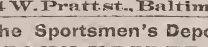
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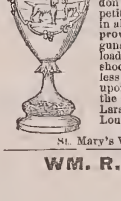
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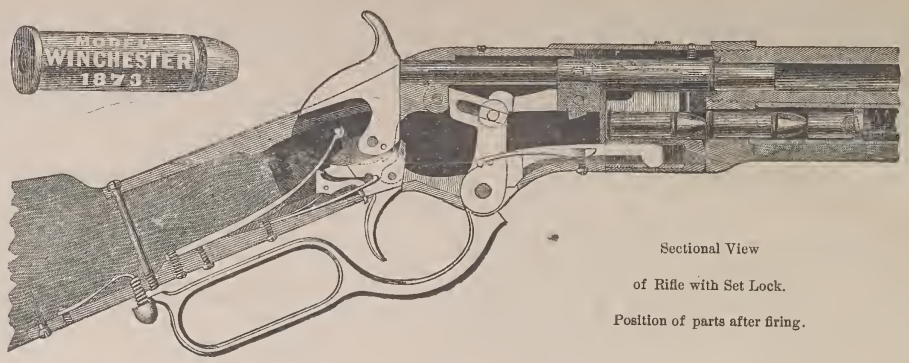
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